30.24 - 9613

30.24 - 9613

RICKENBACKER ADDS, HOWEVER, THAT NOT ALL THE AIRCRAFT FACTORIES BUILT TO MEET DEFENSE NEEDS WILL FIND EMPLOYMENT IN THE POST-WAR AVIATION PICTURE. IN SPITE OF COMMERCIAL EXPANSION, HE SAYS, ABOUT 75 PERCENT OF THE PLANT CAPACITY DEVELOPED FOR DEFENSE WILL BE CLOSED DOWN WHEN THE EMERGENCY IS OVER.

"WE'RE IN A SILK SHIRT ERA NOW," RICKENBACKER DECLARES, "THE POST-WAR PERIOD OF READJUSTMENT IS WHAT IS GOING TO HURT.

"WE'VE GOT TO PRACTISE SOME LONG-RANGE THINKING, HURDLING THE PRESENT EMERGENCY AND LOOKING TO THE FUTURE OF THOUSANDS OF PILOTS, MECHANICS AND TECHNICIANS. TAKE JUST ONE EXAMPLE. THERE ARE ABOUT 2,000 COMMERCIAL PILOTS IN THE COUNTRY TODAY. YOU HAVE TO HAVE 100,000 PILOTS FOR A WAR MACHINE."

JUN 7 - 1941

CAN THE BIG BOMBERS BE TURNED TO PEACEFUL FLYING WHEN THE WAR IS OVER?"

"IMPRACTICAL," REPLIES RICKENBACKER. "THEY MIGHT AS WELL MELT THEM DOWN AND PUT THEM INTO NEW SHIPS OF ADVANCED DESIGN. IT ISN'T AGE THAT ELIMINATES SHIPS. IT IS OBSOLESCENCE. THE AVERAGE PLANE IS OBSOLETE IN TWO YEARS."

BUT RICKENBACKER PREDICTS THAT, OUT OF THE XILITARY DESIGNS OF TODAY WILL COME PLANES THAT WILL CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN FIVE OR SIX HOURS, AND WILL CROSS THE UNITED STATES IN THE SAME TIME.

"OUT OF THE DEVELOPMENT WORK AND THE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS SPENT IN THIS EMERGENCY, WE ARE LEARNING AN AWFUL LOT ABOUT DESIGN EFFICIENCY," HE DECLARED. "MANUFACTURERS SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO CONTINUE EXPERIMENTS SO THEY CAN HAVE SOME COMMERCIAL DESIGNS ON THE SHELF WHEN THIS IS OVER.

"ONE THING IS SURE. THE WORK THAT IS BEING DONE NOW NOT ONLY WILL CUT THE COST OF PRODUCTION BUT ALSO WILL CUT OPERATION COSTS SO MUCH THAT WE WILL BE ABLE TO CUT OUR TARIFFS.

JUN 7 - 1941

RICKENBACKER, RECOVERING FROM BACK INJURIES SUFFERED WHEN A SLEEPER PLANE CRASHED ON FEB.27, TALKED FROM A PILLOW-PADDED CHAIR ON THE PORCH OF AN ATLANTA HOSPITAL. HE RECENTLY BEGAN WALKING AGAIN WITH THE AID OF A CANE, AND EXPECTS TO BE FLYING IN "TWO OR THREE WEEKS."

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 7--MOVED JUNE 4)

VICHY TO AVOID BATTLING WITH DE GAULLISTS

Decision Reported As Weygand Goes To Africa After Parley

Conditions Declared Unfavorable For Such Action At Moment

[By the Associated Press]

La Linea, Spain, June 7—Two French generals with an aide landed at Gibraltar in a huge tri-motored seaplane today, according to reports received over the border. The visitors were received at Government House at once.

30.24

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, June 7—The Petain government was reported today to have decided not to take any action at present against the colonies held by the "free French" forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in Africa.

This decision was reported as Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander in chief of French forces in Africa, returned to Algeria after a week in Vichy taking part in Cabinet meetings and other important discussions.

It was reported some difficulty might have arisen in these conferences over whether Weygand's forces should be pitted against the de Gaulle-held colonies now. Conditions were said to have been considered unfavorable for such action at the moment.

Doubt There Was Clash

Thus, apparently a period had been put to speculation which arose three weeks ago when the official information bureau declared the time had come to regain the African territories seized by the de Gaullists.

It was doubted here that there was any clash in the cabinet sessions over the question of collaboration with the Axis. General Weygand always has insisted upon his personal loyalty to Chief-of-State Petain, who has announced he personally ordered negotiations leading to the agreement to work with Germany.

The French also officially reiterated denials that there were any German troops in Syria. They blamed a "new British campaign of false news" for the reports.

Spain's Action Significant

With the colonial phase of French collaboration with the Axis powers growing daily more important, there came news tonight from Tunis that a new Spanish consul, Alphonso Fiscovitch, had arrived. This was considered significant since he is the first official accredited by Spain to Tunis since Generalissimo Francisco Franco has come to power.

Beirut dispatches to Vichy quoted Arab circles as saying the formation of the new Government in Iraq does not mean surrender to Britain, and that the Iraquis would "resume hostilities" if the British were to go beyond the limits of the British-Iraq treaty.

Weygand Warns Darlan.

London, June 7 (A. P.).—Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency, said in a dispatch from Zurich today that Gen. Maxime Weygand had advised the French Vice-Premier, Admiral Jean Darlan, that the attitude of the French North African troops could not be guaranteed in the event they were called upon to fight Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French forces.

Exchange Telegraph's Zurich correspondent quoted a French diplomat as saying that there had been stormy meetings between Gen. Weygand and Admiral Darlan and that the General, at his own insistence, had been relieved of responsibility for the conduct of French troops in Syria.

British Agency Reports Weygand-Darlan Clash

The British news agency Exchange Telegraph reported in a dispatch from Zurich, Switzerland, that General Weygand had warned Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, a leading advocate of close cooperation, that the attitude of his North African troops could not be guaranteed in the event they were called upon to fight the de Gaulle forces.

Syria Views Egypt's Ban As Completing Blockade

Damascus, Syria, June 7 (AP)—Commercial sources said today that the new Egyptian measure prohibiting trade with Syria "put this French-mandated state at the mercy of the British blockade.

Britain also has forbidden trade with Syria on grounds that it is "enemy-occupied."

Many Syrian and Lebanese concerns were long established in Egypt, it was said, operating an export-import trade involving large sums and always with a favorable balance toward Syria. Now, they said, the mandate is encircled.

ITALY REPORTS U.S. TANKS IN TOBRUK FIGHT

Story Gains Credence As Harriman Plans Visit To Cairo

Perils Of Route Around Africa Bar Shipments From England

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 7—British sources expressed belief tonight that the speed of dispatch of United States war materials to Britain's Middle East armies had become a dominant factor in the defense of Egypt and the Suez Canal.

Italian newspapers reported that American-made tanks were in action this week in the vicinity of Tobruk, British-held Libyan port.

This report could not be confirmed in London, but it was given greater credence in view of reliable advices that W. Averell Harriman, here to expedite the American aid-to-Britain program, would leave soon for Cairo.

It was understood Harriman would make an extended survey through the Middle East, accompanied by an expert on tanks and possibly other military and naval observers.

Convincing To Britons

The report of the Harriman trip alone was sufficient to convince most Britons that the United States is speeding help to the Middle East command, which has been virtually isolated from the homeland since the Axis increased its strength in the Mediterranean with the capture of Crete.

Qualified observers consider any large shipments from Britain to the Middle East impracticable now, because of the distance around Africa, exposure to submarine and surface raider attacks and the necessity for employing available merchant shipping as well as warship escorts elsewhere.

With continued reports, mostly from Turkey, of heavy German movements into Syria, the British wait impatiently for word of shifting of their own troops to the area.

Believes Reports Exaggerated

In the absence of such action, informed circles were left only with the conclusion that the reports had been exaggerated and possibly also encouraged by the Germans in the hope that the British would be provoked into a premature attack on Syria.

These sources insist that the Vichy Government's policy of collaboration with the Germans never will get the support of the French people or of colonial troops unless Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan is able to inculcate them with the idea that an aggressive Britain is trying to seize French territories.

If Vichy openly places French colonies and industries and naval vessels at the disposal of the Germans, the British say they believe the Free French cause will gain a tremendous new following.

Tobruk Raided, Rome Says

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 7—Renewed air attacks on Malta and on the beleaguered British stronghold at Tobruk, Libya, were reported by the Italian high command today.

An attempted British attack from surrounded Tobruk was broken, the daily war bulletin said.

In East Africa, fierce fighting was said to have taken place along the Omo river and in the Galla Sidamo region of Ethiopia, while a Sudanese attempt to encircle the Italian garrison on the Gondar front was said to have been repelled.

Italian planes attacked the British stronghold of Malta in the central Mediterranean, both last night and this morning, the daily war bulletin said. British planes on Halfar Airport were said to have been set afire during the morning raid.

The planes attacking Tobruk set "visible fires," the communique continued, while other bombers hit barracks in the Sidi Barrani zone.

BRITISH CROSS FLOOD TO WIN IN ETHIOPIA

Take 2,000 More Italian Prisoners In Attack On Stronghold

Troops Freed From Campaign Are Transferred To Cairo

Rome, June 7 (AP)—The Italian Chamber of Fasces and Guilds, which has replaced the Chamber of Deputies in the Fascist regime, has been called into special session next Tuesday, June 10 on the first anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war.

An announcement said "the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds has been ordered convened in full reunion at 5 P. M. (10 A. M., E.S.T.) June 10 on the first anniversary of the declaration of war."

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 7—Pushing the remnant of Italy's East African forces far into the rain-swept mountains and swamps of southwest Ethiopia, British Imperial troops today claimed 2,000 more prisoners in two shrapnel-spattered fordings of the flooded Omo.

The headquarters at Nairobi, Kenya, announced that one force crossed the Omo from the east toward Jimma under the fire of Italians entrenched with artillery and machine guns on an escarpment on the west shore.

Overcame Strong Positions

Despite the strong positions, it said, the British captured all the area's defenses and the village of Abalti and counted 1,000 European prisoners.

The second British contingent, advancing from Soddu, waded and swam across the fast-flowing river at a point one hundred yards wide, also in the face of Italian cannon and gunfire, in a slashing dawn assault. Fifteen guns and another 1,000 prisoners were taken, the headquarters said, and then the British moved off a counter-attack.

The Omo rivers flows generally southward into Lake Rudolf in the southwest corner of Ethiopia, near the Kenya and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan borders.

Troops Shifted To Egypt

As the Ethiopian campaign thus neared its finale, many of the South Africans who have had so large a hand in its successes have been shifted to Egypt's western desert front to face the combined German-Italian drive toward the River Nile. Other forces face the Axis threat to Suez from the east.

Some came to Egypt in the motor vehicles with which they had eaten up the miles of Somaliland and Ethiopia; others voyaged north on Nile river boats.

(The French, in a Government press note issued last night after a full-dress cabinet session in Vichy, declared the British were considering an attack on Syria but said the British command had not "completely approved" the plan as yet.

("The situation seems quite confused," the note said, "but it remains that English propaganda would like to have it believed that German troops have arrived in Syria to justify—perhaps—British military action against that country.")

These troops lined up to face the German threat at the Suez Canal from the West, while others stood ready for action against the menace of a possible Nazi thrust aimed at Suez from the east.

U-Boats Reported at Beirut.

Col. F. C. Stallard, Minister of Mines, and Brigadier G. H. Blaine, Defense Secretary of the Union of South Africa, toured the camps of the South African troops today as representatives of the South African Prime Minister Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts. South African participation in the Middle East struggle thus far has been limited to action by the South African Air Force, although sizeable land contingents have been operating in Somaliland and Ethiopia.

Meanwhile, further reports of German infiltration into French-mandated Syria and Lebanon were heard. Reuters, the British news agency, said that eight Nazi pocket-submarines had been seen in the harbor of Beirut Lebanon, in the past week.

Tell of Nazi Activity.

At Ankara, foreign military attaches declared that German Air Corps engineers were constructing a fighter plane airdrome at Latakia, the Syrian port which lies only sixty-two miles from the tip of Cyprus, last British island base in the eastern Mediterranean. The airdrome at Latakia, these reports said, was designed to protect the port against the Royal Air Force and to serve as a base for attack on Cyprus.

South African Troops Join British In Egypt

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, June 7—South African veterans who helped change the map of Premier Mussolini's East African empire occupied positions in Egypt today ready to tackle the Germans in the Western desert, while other British forces kept a watchful eye on Syria.

Some of the South Africans, shouting a song, "We'll go anywhere in Africa," arrived in trucks which carried them through British and Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia, while others sailed down the Nile.

Verified by American

The Columbia Broadcasting System's reporter at Ankara reported last night that German transport planes, presumably carrying ground crews, were shuttling daily between Syria and Rhodes, in the Italian Dodecanese. This reporter also said that German pilots, technicians and officers walk about the town of Aleppo in shorts, "apparently disguised as sportsmen." Aleppo has been bombed by the British.

From the British island stronghold of Malta, in the central Mediterranean, a frequent target of heavy Axis air raids, came a declaration that "we have no intention of allowing either the Germans or Italians to snatch Malta."

"The Government and the three services are leaving nothing undone to insure that the island will give a good account of itself," declared Lieut.-Gen. Sir William G. S. Dobbie, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta. He added that the lessons of Crete were being put "to good use in the defense of Malta."

Another report which may have a bearing on the Middle East struggle came from Bucharest by way of Berlin, and told of a drastic reduction in passenger service on Rumanian railways, effective tomorrow, because of an intensification in the transportation of freight. There was no mention of the reason for this intensification, but Ankara reports on Thursday said that heavy German and Rumanian troop concentrations had been arranged on the Russian border.

Forts Seized, British Say

[By the Associated Press]

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, June 7—British East and West African troops have crossed the Omo river, in southern Ethiopia, at two points, have taken 2,000 prisoners and have captured the town of Abalti and all Italian defenses in the region, British headquarters here announced today.

One force, advancing from the east toward Jimma, breasted the Omo at a point where it was fifty yards wide and flowed through a broad valley commanded on the Italian side by a steep escarpment, a communique said.

The other force, advancing from Soddu, crossed the swift-flowing swollen river at a point where it was 100 yards wide.

The Italian troops opposing the first imperial force "used their natural advantages to full effect and had prepared artillery and machine-gun positions commanding the approaches," the communique said, but "the determination of our troops overcame all obstacles and resulted in the capture of the whole enemy defense in this area with 1,000 European prisoners."

The second force also carried the river in spite of "stanch opposition," the British declared, and captured fifteen Italian guns and 1,000 prisoners in a dawn attack.

Refugee Ship Leaves Gibraltar

La Linea, Spain, June 7 (AP)—The British transport Strathmore with more than 1,000 evacuated civilians aboard put out into the Atlantic tonight from Gibraltar, escorted by the aircraft carrier Argus and two destroyers.

The vessel left Gibraltar yesterday, but returned when German submarines were reported barring the route.

83 GERMAN SHIPS BAGGED BY PLANES

Commendation Of Air Patrol Unit Reveals Toll Along Coast

Low-Flying Craft Use Bombs With Delayed Timing

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 7—British-made planes of the R. A. F. bomber command, using special delayed-action bombs, were credited officially today with destroying eighty-three Axis ships, severely damaging eighteen and causing "some damage" to fifty-four others in a daylight offensive launched March 12.

Air Marshal Sir Richard E. C. Peirse, chief of the bomber command, made the figures public in a "well done" message to the flyers.

The marshal said the daylight offensive included assaults against land targets, too, and that "severe damage and casualties have been inflicted on the enemy both in Germany and in occupied territories."

30.24-9615

30.24-9615

Made From Low Level

Most British daylight raids were made from a level "so low that special bombs were used, which explode a few seconds after impact when the aircraft get beyond range of the blast," the Air Ministry news service said in elaborating the account.

"With spring and coming better weather, more ships were certain to begin creeping along the coast taking food to Germany from invaded countries and war supplies from Germany to bases from which she attacks Britain," the service said.

"By using the sea route, Germany reportedly aimed to relieve overloaded railroads between Germany and the west.

Without Fighter Escort

"On the first [illegible] new offensive of fast bombers out without any escort of fighters to make a long sweep of the Dutch coast.

"These sweeps on the enemy's seaboard without cover of cloud or darkness and without escort fighters continued every day weather allowed. On March 31, two tankers of 5,000 tons, well guarded [illegible] (anti-aircraft) ships, were attacked and set on fire near Le Havre.

"By this time the search for shipping became routine. Along more than 1,650 miles of coastline from Sogne Fjord in Norway to Bordeaux, from dawn to dark, the enemy has never known where or when the R. A. F. would strike."

Employ Fighter Patrols

As a result of the British attacks, the service said, the Germans began employing standing patrols of fighter planes to protect convoys.

German supply ships usually carry several guns, the service said, particularly light anti-aircraft guns to guard against low-level attacks. The flak ships accompany small convoys and destroyers, and fighter aircraft watch over anything of special importance, the service reported.

The German defenses have taken a toll of British bombers, the service added, but their number was not revealed.

BRITISH BOMB 2 AXIS CRAFT

London Suffers First Raid in Nearly a Month.

London, June 7 (A. P.).—Two Axis supply ships were set afire and probably destroyed in a daylight British air attack today off Holland, the Air Ministry reported. The ships were of about 5,000 tons each, it said, and the raid was carried out without losses to the British bombers.

British naval escort craft shot down two German warplanes attacking a British convoy early today, the Admiralty announced. A communique said that no damage or casualties had been sustained either by convoy or escort.

German raiders, gliding in with motors throttled down, gave London its first taste of night bombing since May 11 last night while heavier formations, supported by long-range guns, attacked a big British convoy in Dover Strait.

Duel Fought Over Channel.

British planes struck back at the German guns on the Nazi-occupied French shore and observers on the south coast said that Royal Air Force fighters engaged in a fierce duel with enemy bombers over the channel. During the British attack the eastern sky from Boulogne to Cap Gris Nez was alight with explosions and tracer shells.

Several houses in one London district were damaged by the German night raiders and a few people were injured. Bombs also fell on a town on the southeast coast, where twelve casualties were reported. No alarm was sounded in London, though the anti-aircraft guns blazed away at intervals. It was the first time high explosives had been dropped on the capital in nearly a month, though a few firebombs fell on June 4 in the outskirts of the city.

Air Raids Off Africa.

Berlin, June 7 (A. P.).—Especially successful Nazi air raids on Britain's sea commerce from the coast of Scotland to West Africa were today reported by the German High Command. Three merchant ships were declared sunk and others damaged yesterday.

A Nazi long-distance bomber, the communique said, sank a 5,000-ton freighter from a strongly protected convoy about 250 miles off the West African coast and two others, totaling 27,500 tons, were destroyed off the Scottish west coast. Two large merchantmen were damaged in the Thames estuary and long-range naval guns shelled British shipping in the English Channel off Dungeness, it was added.

R. A. F. SETS AFIRE 2 AXIS SUPPLY SHIPS

Both "Probably Destroyed," Convoy Escapes Raiders, Admiralty Reports

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 7—British bombers set afire and probably destroyed two 5,000-ton Axis supply ships off the Netherlands coast today, and a British convoy escaped unscathed from an early-morning Nazi air raid supported by big guns on the French coast, the British announced tonight.

An Admiralty communique said naval vessels escorting the convoy downed two attacking German planes, with no losses to the British.

Planes Duel Over Channel

A fierce duel developed over the Channel when R. A. F. planes challenged *Luftwaffe* units pouncing on the convoy in Dover Strait, and the British craft flew on to the French shores to blast heavily at the Nazi gun emplacements.

London experienced its first night bombing since May 11 when *Luftwaffe* raiders, gliding in with motors throttled, attacked the capital last night. Several houses were damaged and there were a few casualties.

Another night raid was made on a southeast coast town and twelve casualties were reported there.

Americans Dodging Shells Worry About Dodgers

By Eddie Gilmore

Somewhere in Britain, June 7 (AP)—United States volunteers with the British forces may be right in the middle of the world's greatest war, but what they want most is news of big league baseball.

"Gosh," said one of them today, "we don't know anything about what's going on."

A barrage of questions came from some of his companions:

"Who's leading the leagues?"

"What happened to Hank Greenberg?"

"Are the Dodgers going to do it?"

Not until they had the latest on baseball did they inquire about the possibility of the United States entering the war.

Their own opinions on the subject were:

H. F. Wilbur, Royal Oak, Mich.: "There's no need of the United States sending men."

No Need For Men

S. R. Derry, Baltimore: "England needs our machines, but I don't believe she ever will need our men." Asked why he came to England, Derry said, "Oh, I guess I thought they needed men then."

Corporal W. C. Doherty, San Francisco: "We haven't got enough to do here now, but in case of invasion England might need troops badly."

Corporal Tom McDougall, Pittsburgh: "Well, all I know is that if the United States ever got in I would want to fight with United States forces."

Wanted Head Start

J. J. Hooper, Watertown, N. Y., said he joined up because "I figured we'd be in soon or late and I wanted a head start."

James Locke, Detroit, wanted to know if American boys would be sent home to give war tips if the United States went to war, while Robert L. W. Everts, of Detroit, declared:

"This war isn't worrying me. What I want to know is how Barney McCoskey is going with the Detroit Tigers."

Said M. M. Haydon, Philadelphia: "What I want is to be able to send a letter back home without paying the 3-cent postage."

All acknowledged they were homesick, but not one said he wanted to go home.

PACT ON WAR PRISONERS

Britain And Germany Agree On Use Of Air Services

London, June 7 (AP)—The British Postmaster General, W. S. Morrison, today announced an agreement had been reached with German authorities "through the good offices of the United States Government" for reciprocal use of air services between Lisbon, Portugal, and Germany and between Lisbon and the United Kingdom for correspondence to and from war prisoners and interned civilians.

Monckton May Resign As Information Chief

British Press Swells Demand Ministry Get More Power

LONDON, June 7 (AP).—Amid swelling agitation for an increase in the Information Ministry's power to release war news, "The Daily Herald" reported today that Director General Sir Walter T. Monckton had handed in his provisional resignation," to be effective unless the ministry's status, as opposed to the service heads, was improved.

Parliamentary debate on the Information Ministry, scheduled for the next meeting, has been postponed to make way for debate on Crete.

"The Times" declared the ministry is "grotesquely overstaffed," with 2,309 employees, in addition to censors, at home and abroad, "all the more so because it has never been granted powers which might at least have extenuated an elaborate organization."

"It has a huge army without weapons whose leaders neither control nor share the political strategy which it has presumably been recruited to serve; nor is there any sign of such strategy elsewhere," "The Times" asserted.

Lady Astor Says British Need Furniture Badly

Asks American Women to Send Articles After the War

PLYMOUTH, England, June 7 (AP).—American-born Viscountess Astor, who is Lady Mayoress of this bomb-shattered port, appeared today to American and Canadian women to collect "simply, homely furniture" to send to England after the war.

"You can hardly believe how difficult it is to get furniture," she said, in an interview. "I have been trying to get just a bed, a kitchen table, two armchairs and a cupboard for an old couple who lost everything in the world [illegible] were bombed out of their home. They can get a little room, but they have no furniture to put in it.

"Local authorities are doing everything they can, but the task is colossal. If the women of America will help they will be doing something that will ever live in the memory of the women of Britain."

"It is no use sending furniture until the war is over because, even if it were possible, a great deal of it would probably be destroyed."

British Challenge Nazi Flyers Over Own Ground

Folkestone, England, June 7 (AP)—A rumble of explosions from German-occupied France gave notice today that the R. A. F. again was challenging German flyers over their own ground across the English Channel.

After these bursts had reverberated time and again the air was filled with the roar of planes as Spitfires and Hurricanes broke into the view of watchers along the English coast line.

Not all the fighters continued across the Channel, however, some darting into fleecy clouds in search of Nazi planes which attempted to dash over at the same time.

In the full view of the shore-line audience the R. A. F. fighters cut off the Nazi raiders and forced them to turn back toward the French side.

SAYS EIRE IS NEXT

German Quoted as Calling Crete a Rehearsal.

London, June 7 (A. P.).—Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express today printed on its front page today a dispatch from its Istanbul correspondent quoting a German source as saying the Nazi attack on Crete was a dress rehearsal for an invasion of neutral Eire (Ireland).

The correspondent quoted a prominent member of the German colony declared he had been told by a German connected [illegible] with the Nazi embassy:

"It's foolish to think of Crete as a prelude to operations against Britain. It was a rehearsal for a landing in Ireland. This is essential to cut off communications between America and Britain."

Canada Considers Sunday Ban

TORONTO, June 7 (AP).—A nation-wide drive to reduce gasoline consumption in Canada—especially by restricting pleasure driving on Sunday—was proposed today by the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario.

The association issued a statement urging the closing of service stations on Sundays and asking motor transport drivers to save all possible gasoline.

"Since most pleasure travel is done on Sundays the saving of fuel would be considerable and a definite contribution to an economy that will help win this war," the statement said. This method of restricting consumption was preferred, the association said, to formal fuel rationing.

Indo-China Hopes For Peace

[By the Associated Press]

Saigon, French Indo-China, June 7—Sources close to the Colonial Government expressed hope today that French Indo-China would be able to keep aloof from possible French participation in the European conflict and continue peaceful relations with other Far Eastern countries.

Buckingham Palace Rocked Again In German Air Raids

2 Fire-Watchers Killed When Bomb Falls On Nearby Duchy Of Cornwall Offices

JUN 8 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 7—The Government permitted disclosure tonight that Buckingham Palace grounds were hit by bombs again with window-shattering force and that older portions of the historic Charterhouse were burned out in recent German air raids.

Two fire-watchers were killed when a bomb fell on the Duchy of Cornwall offices just across the road from the palace.

Bombs falling in the palace yard uprooted a tree and blasted out the windows of the court postoffice and other rooms on the south side, all of which had been repaired after previous damage.

Fine Elizabethan Room

The Charterhouse great hall, considered one of the finest Elizabethan rooms in existence, was damaged badly by fire.

Only smoked and cracked walls remain of the tapestry room, in which Queen Elizabeth and James I had resided as visitors. The Charterhouse cloister lies in water-soaked ruin. Amid the rubble, almost undamaged, are tablets to John Wesley and Roger Williams, who were once among the students of the Charterhouse School.

St. Botolph's Vicarage Gone

St. Botolph's vicarage, which formed part of Catherine Parr's house next door, was demolished.

The Metropolitan Tabernacle was burned.

Mansion House, official home of the Lord Mayor, damaged twice previously, had its windows smashed.

Fire destroyed the Labor party headquarters.

St. Mary's Kennington, was added to a long list of London churches destroyed.

Four persons, including two doctors, were killed when a bomb hit St. Luke's Hospital.

Paul Reynaud, Once Premier, Returned To French Prison

Taken Back To Vals-Les-Bains, Where Georges Mandel Is Held, After Visit To Estate At Digne

JUN 8 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, June 7—Former Premier Paul Reynaud was returned to prison late this afternoon after a short visit under escort to his private estate at Digne.

Earlier when Reynaud left the prison it was reported he would be allowed to remain in forced residence at his estate, in the Basses Alpes department of southeastern France.

French circles had been under the impression that Reynaud, who was succeeded as Premier of warring France just before the armistice, would be permitted to remain at Digne a short time to visit his 94-year-old mother, who is ill.

In Prison With Mandel

He arrived at Digne this morning in an automobile followed by two other machines filled with French surete officers. The same escort returned him to the Vals-les-Bains prison he shares with Georges Mandel, former Interior Minister.

The slight Reynaud, who became Premier of France on the eve of her catastrophe, was taken into custody September 3 along with former Premier Edouard Daladier and former Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin. All are being held in connection with war-guilt investigations.

Voted Powers To Petain

Reynaud gave up the Premiership June 16, 1940, as the French struggle against Germany collapsed. Marshal Petain's first act as his successor was to ask Germany for an armistice next day.

On June 28, while driving from the provisional capital at Bordeaux to the Riviera, Reynaud was injured and his companion, the Countess Helene de Portes, was killed in an automobile accident.

It was intimated that they may have been attempting to escape from France, although friends said they had planned to return to Bordeaux.

In any event, Reynaud appeared with bandaged head at the National Assembly session July 10 and helped vote authoritarian powers to Petain, who thus became Chief of State.

Vichy Plugs Rations Leak

Restricts Direct Sales by Producers of Butter and Cheese

VICHY, June 7 (AP).—The government forbade today producers of butter and cheese to sell directly to individual purchasers except at fairs and regular markets. The new law also gave to local control commissions the right to authorize some cases of direct sales to persons residing in the same commune or by dealers especially accredited for a given region.

The law is designed to stop one of the leaks in the rationing system and force individuals to trade through supervised markets and stores.

PICASSO A MASCOT

Sits in Cafe and Admirers Adopt Place as Hangout

VICHY (AP)—Montparnasse intellectuals and bohemian refugees from Paris have found a new hangout in a Marseille waterfront coffee house known by the surrealist name of Le Bruleur de Loups (The Wolf Burner).

The story is told that the coffee house acquired its new character simply because the painter Pablo Picasso one day happened to seat himself on the terrace. He was quickly joined by admirers, who were in turn joined by their friends, and the procession continued after he had left.

Picasso is back in Paris, but among those who have been seen since at Le Bruleur de Loups are the abstractionist Fernand Leger, while he was waiting to leave for America; the sculptor Dominguez, the film star Jules Berry, and the painter Van Doghen, as well as lesser fry.

Italy Names Coordinator

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 7—The chief of staff of Italy's armed forces, currently Gen. Ugo Cavallero, was made coordinator of all military activities today by the Fascist Cabinet. Premier Mussolini presided at the Ministers' meeting, which approved a series of laws primarily of administrative nature. Whether the matter informed the Cabinet of the result of his Brenner Pass meeting last Monday with Adolf Hitler was not disclosed.

Budget and military committees of the Fascist Chamber approved today an appropriation of 2,500,000,000 lire for navy war expenditures.

The Government is to pay "workman's compensation" insurnace to school children permanently disabled by accidents in manual training courses.

Payments approved by the Cabinet range from about 30,000 to 50,000 lire, according to the pupil's grade. Payments about one fifth less also will be made to parents in the event of children's deaths.

The Government increased its allotment, too, to needy families of men in service. Wives hereafter will receive eight instead of six lire a day and children three instead of two lire.

Italian Appropriation

Rome, June 7 (AP)—Budget and military committees of the Fascist chamber approved today an appropriation of 2,500,000,000 lire (approximately $125,000,000) for navy war expenditures.

BERLIN ASSERTS ROOSEVELT HAS FALSE REPORTS

Declares Propaganda Is Not German but Is British and American.

JUN 8 1941

ANSWERS PRESIDENT'S CHARGE

Nazi Spokesman Asserts That Reich's Sole Objective Is Peaceful Collaboration.

Berlin, June 7 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's statement that he had papers on his desk outlining the purposes of German propaganda in the United States was described by an authorized spokesman today as being based on falsified documents or false information.

"We understand the President believes he had German propaganda orders directing German-friendly elements to spread stories that England is at the point of collapse and wanting peace," a spokesman said.

"As a matter of fact this story comes not from us but from English and American sources."

Cite Quotations

The spokesman then gave numerous quotations, which he attributed to Mr. Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie, the late Lord Lothian, Major-Gen. H. H Arnold of the United States Army Air Corps, and other prominent Americans and Britons to the effect that Great Britain would collapse if American aid was not immediately available.

"It is not our propaganda; it comes from the other side," the spokesman said.

On the question of German propaganda, the spokesman said: "Our objectives in the United States are no secret—in fact, we are breaking our heads to devise means of convincing the Western Hemisphere that our sole purpose is peaceful collaboration."

Berlin Asserts Enemy Spreads Talk of Peace

JUN 8 1941

Spokesman Denies Roosevelt Propaganda Charge, Blames Britain and U. S.

BERLIN, June 7 (AP).—An authorized spokesman today disclaimed German responsibility for circulation of peace stories in the United States, as charged by President Roosevelt, and laid the blame on "the other side."

"We understand," said the spokesman, "that the President believes he had German propaganda orders directing German-friendly elements to spread stories that England is at the point of collapse and wanting peace.

"As a matter of fact, this story comes not from us, but from English and American sources."

The spokesman said that President Roosevelt's statement was "based on falsified documents or false information."

(President Roosevelt, at his press conference yesterday, denying that Britain was seeking peace, said that he had on his desk two orders issued by the German official propaganda agency in Berlin, one directing Nazis and Fascists in the United States to stress the idea that Germany had no hostile intention toward any country in the Western Hemisphere, and the second ordering them to circulate the story that Ambassador Winant, home from London, was bringing word that Britain was all in and was talking peace.)

Cites Willkie Speech

The Berlin spokesman gave numerous quotations which he attributed to American and British leaders to the effect that Britain would collapse if American aid were not granted immediately.

He cited President Roosevelt himself, Wendell L. Willkie, Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, of the United States Army Air Corps, who recently was in England; the late Lord Lothian, who was Ambassador to Washington, and others.

"It is not our propaganda," he said. "It comes from the other side."

As for official German propaganda, the spokesman said "our objectives in the United States are no secret."

"In fact," he said, "we are breaking our heads to devise means of convincing the Western Hemisphere that our sole purpose is peaceful collaboration."

JEWS BARRED FROM TRAINS

Approval Of Gestapo Required For Travel In Germany

Frankfurt On Main, Germany, June 7 (AP)—Jews no longer may travel on trains in Germany without specific approval by the Gestapo, the Jewish community announced today.

The regulation applies even to local and mixed trains. Jews summoned by a foreign consul in another city regarding emigration must bring documentary proof of such summons to the Gestapo for a travel permit.

Nazis Claim Bag Of Three Ships, 30,500-Ton Total

Berlin, June 7 (AP)—"Especially successful" Nazi air raids on Britain's sea commerce from the coast of Scotland to West Africa yesterday were reported today by the high command. Three merchant ships were declared to have been sunk and others damaged.

Two large merchantmen were damaged in the Thames estuary and long-range naval guns shelled British shipping in the English Channel off Folkestone, the communique added.

30.24-7017

30.24-9619

Theft Of Flag On Acropolis Is Crowning Insult To Nazis

Army Decrees Athens Curfew, Charging Sympathy With British, Profiteering And Unfriendliness

[By the Associated Press]

Athens, June 1 (Delayed)—German military authorities imposed a 10 P. M. curfew on Athens today after the theft of the German military flag from the top of the Acropolis.

An official order said that if the thieves were caught they would be sentenced to death.

An order from the military commander stated:

"As a result of the following established facts, traffic and circulation in Athens and Piræus shall be limited to 10 P. M.

"First: On the night of May 30-31 the German military flag flying on the Acropolis was stolen. Investigations are being held. The guilty and their accomplices will be sentenced to death.

"Second: The press and public opinion of all classes still expresses sympathy for the British who have been driven out of continental Europe.

"Events in Crete, ill treatment in violation of international law of German prisoners of war, not only was condoned, but discussed with appreciation.

"Third: In spite of orders to the contrary, sympathy has been repeatedly expressed with British prisoners of war (presents of flowers, fruits and cigarettes have been given them). Such manifestations are being tolerated by Greek police, who have not reacted with the means at their disposal.

"Fourth: The way the people of Athens behave in genearl toward German armed forces is unfriendly.

"Fifth: Profiteering in Athens has surpassed every limit and competent authorities have failed to take necessary measures to prevent same.

"Sixth: Almost every commodity is sold in Athens to German soldiers at prices considerably higher than those at which they are sold to Greeks.

"German authorities have tried so far to behave to the Greek people properly in every respect. In case orders issued by the German armed forces are not obeyed they will reluctantly apply very severe sanctions.

"Signed: Commandant."

Ankara Hears Germans Speed Latakia Air Base

Ankara, June 7 (AP)—Foreign military attaches reported today that German *Luftwaffe* engineers may take only a few days rather than weeks to complete their fighter plane base at the Syrian port of Latakia.

The base is expected to serve not only against R. A. F. bombings of French-mandated Syria, but as a threat against the British island of Cyprus to the west. The capital of Cyprus, Nicosia, is only 140 miles from Latakia.

Germans were reported to have selected the site behind the little port's ancient citadel and installed repair facilities. Anti-aircraft guns are believed to be spotted around the field. Some sources said several hundred tons of gasoline were unloaded at Latakia by a Hellenian tanker.

Important To Axis Transport

While British military quarters said that thus far the *Luftwaffe's* main activity was at Aleppo, Palmyra and Damascus airdromes, they did not underestimate the importance of Latakia to Axis transport running the naval blockade. It also would be conveniently near for Stuka attacks against Cyprus.

The R. A. F. already has hammered Rhodos, where concentrations of Axis warplanes have been reported. No attacks have been announced so far against Latakia, although sources here said the Germans were believed to have begun military activity there three weeks ago.

INDIES' ANSWER NOT PLEASING

Tokio Gets Batavia's Reply on Trade Proposals.

Tokio, June 7 (AP)—The Netherlands East Indies' answer to Japanese trade proposals was delivered in Tokio at noon today and was not satisfactory, Domei, official Japanese news agency reported, quoting what it called responsible sources.

The sources were not identified and the report gave no further details.

Yomiuri, a newspaper with army connections, said army, navy and Foreign Office officials were scheduled tomorrow to discuss the Indies situation, which is described throughout the Japanese press as serious.

Craigie Sees Matsuoka.

British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, French Ambassador Charles Arsene Henry and German Ambassador Major-Gen. Eugen Ott, in that order, conferred today with Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka.

Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli conferred with Mizuo Sakamoto, head of the European section of the Foreign Office.

The newspaper Hochi said the conversations involving Indelli, Ott and Arsene-Henry were related mainly to the attitude of the United States toward the Near East, France, and other related problems.

Announcement Due Tomorrow.

A Domei broadcast received in New York quoted the newspaper Nichi Nichi as predicting that Japan's next step might be announced tomorrow after a meeting of Matsuoka and chiefs of the armed services. Domei said Tokio newspapers were reporting a breakdown in the lengthy negotiations as a result of the Indies' reply.

A Batavia dispatch to Nichi Nichi, it said, reported that Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japan's chief negotiator, was preparing to leave since "his best efforts for an agreement have proved a failure."

Japan's proposals represented her maximum concessions, Domei quoted a Nichi Nichi editorial as saying, and their apparent rejection should be followed swiftly by Japanese action. This was based on the contention that the Batavia Government was relying on backing from Britain and the United States.

An Asahi editorial quoted by Domei also said Indies' authorities were under British and American influence and charged that they never had any real intention to come to an agreement.

DUTCH STAND SEEN AS CHECK TO JAPAN

Indies Await Tokyo Reply To Refusal To Grant Extraordinary Concessions

Crisis Possible, But Nippon Is Believed Unprepared For Drastic Action

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, June 7—The Dutch refusal to grant Japan extraordinary concessions in these islands was regarded by observers here today as a firm check on the southward expansion program started by Tokyo after the fall of France and Holland last year.

Informed quarters said the Dutch stand conceivably could precipitate a crisis in the Pacific, but they generally held that Japan was not ready at present to take action.

Eyes On Tokyo

Nevertheless eyes were on Tokyo for some sign of Japan's next move as a result of the Batavia Government's reply yesterday turning down Japanese proposals for a greater share of the Indies' raw materials such as oil, tin and rubber.

The Dutch refused Tokyo's requests for quantities of materials beyond previous allotments on the grounds that Japan's industrial needs are unchanged.

Some Amounts Reduced

In fact, the Dutch reduced amounts of some products previously sold to Japan, advancing two reasons:

1. The necessity of furnishing greater quantities to Allied war industries.
2. Access gained by Japan to the same materials in French Indo-China and Thailand.

It was understood some cleavage had developed between Kenkichi Yoshizawa, chief Japanese negotiator, and the Tokyo Government.

Although Yoshizawa generally adopted a conciliatory view and was reported to have attempted to persuade the Japanese Government to accept the Dutch counter-proposals, Tokyo declared them unsatisfactory.

Tokyo Slated To Study Indies Impasse Today

Tokyo, June 7 (AP)—Japan called the Netherland East Indies' reply to her trade proposals unsatisfactory today and high army, navy and Foreign Office officials were reported scheduled tomorrow to study the impasse, described by the press as "serious."

Domei, in announcing the Government's attitude, did not go into details of the Indies' answer, nor did it indicate what the next move would be.

Tokyo newspapers condemned the stand of the Dutch South Pacific possessions and the well-placed *Hochi* declared bluntly:

"Japan should cope with the hostile nature of the Indies; a determined attitude is necessary."

Urges Termination

The liberal newspaper *Asahi*, declaring that "the negotiations should be terminated," reiterated the claim that the Indies were influenced by the United States and Britain and described as "insincere" charges that raw materials from the Indies were being sent to Germany through Japan.

Throughout the long negotiations the Indies are understood to have insisted that no raw materials such as rubber, oil and tin go to Germany, that needs of the United States and Britain be given precedence and that the volume of materials going to Japan be based on Japanese imports for the last five years.

Grew Says America May Have To Fight

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, June 7—Joseph C. Grew United States Ambassador to Japan, declared bluntly today a just peace with Germany at this time "is utterly impossible" and that the United States might have to enter the war eventually to preserve the American way of life.

Replying to a group of American church workers who asked him to sign a cable opposing American entry into the war and calling for a "conference [illegible] justice, peace and an equitable [illegible] order," the Ambassador wrote:

"While I share your hope our country may remain out of the fighting, I believe circumstances may arise when it may become necessary for us to get into the fighting in the interests not only of our own future national safety, and for the maintenance of our American way of life, but precisely in order to insure the just peace and equitable world order which are among your fundamental desires."

Grew said Germany, herself, had chosen the course of war five times in seventy-five years and would not now be satisfied with any just peace.

"From all the evidence available," the Ambassador declared, "I believe, and the great majority of our countrymen believe, that the futility of calling a conference for a just peace and equitable world order, and its failure, are mathematically certain.

"Germany has prepared the way for and set in motion in the last seventy-five years [illegible] wars. The conclusion is patent that the German empire as now constituted is not satisfied with a just peace and equitable world order, and that preparation for and the waging of war is one of her fundamental concepts of life. . . .

Says Peace Impossible

"One can not temporize with cancer—it must be wholly cut out or rendered wholly impotent down to the last cell lest it engulf the whole body and contaminate both the heart and soul. It already has contaminated the heart of several countries. It already has contaminated the soul of Germany."

"I believe," Grew wrote, "the time has not yet come to talk of a just peace, simply because under the present circumstances a just peace is utterly impossible."

The cable which the Ambassador had been asked to sign was sent to John T. Flynn, chairman of the Keep America Out of War Congress. Some of the missionary groups here declined to sign.

Japan To Recognize Croatia

Tokyo, June 7 (AP)—The Japanese Government decided today to recognize Croatia, Nazi-created [illegible] born of the dissolution of conc[illegible] Yugoslavia.

The Texts of the Day's Communiques on the War

British

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 7 (AP)—A British Headquarters communiqué said today:

East and West African troops advancing from the east toward Jimma crossed the River Omo and captured Abalti. The Omo is a formidable obstacle, averaging 50 yards in width and flowing through a broad valley commanded on the enemy side by a steep escarpment.

The enemy used the natural advantages to full effect and had prepared artillery and machine-gun positions commanding the approaches.

The determination of our troops overcame all obstacles and resulted in the capture of the whole enemy defense in this area with 1,000 European prisoners.

In the south, east and west, African troops advancing from Soddu have also carried out a successful crossing of the Omo, which here is swollen by rains and flowing fast. It averages 100 yards in width and as an obstacle is comparable with Maidenhead [on the Thames] in flood.

The crossing was carried out in spite of stanch enemy opposition. It was followed by a dawn attack by our forward troops which succeeded in capturing fourteen enemy guns and 1,000 prisoners.

An enemy counter-attack was driven off. Operations continue.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 7 (AP)—The British Middle East General Headquarters said in a communiqué today:

Libya—Nothing of importance to report.

Iraq—The situation remains calm.

The Middle East Command of the British Royal Air Force issued this communiqué today:

On the night of June 5-6 heavy bombers of the R. A. F. raided Bengazi. Many fires and explosions were caused at the bases of Central and Cathedral Moles. Some of our aircraft on the return journey machine-gunned enemy aircraft on the ground at Martuba.

While on patrol, one Maryland aircraft encountered two Cant Z-506s. One was attacked and when last seen the rear gunner had just bailed out.

In Ethiopia, aircraft of the South African Air Force continued effectively to machine-gun and bomb enemy troop positions in the Vaco, Abaifi, Omo and Becano areas.

From other points, there is little outstanding of importance to report. Enemy aircraft raided Malta on the night of June 5-6. The damage caused was negligible and there were no casualties.

A Heinkel-111 was attacked by a night fighter and is believed to have crashed into the sea. There is as yet, however, no confirmation of this.

In all these operations one of our aircraft was lost, but the crew were rescued and are safe.

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué said today:

In daylight this morning, aircraft of the bomber command sighted a convoy of enemy supply ships off the coast of Holland. Two of the larger ships, each of about 5,000 tons, were hit and set afire. Both were probably destroyed. None of our aircraft are missing from this operation.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this joint communiqué early today:

Last night only a few enemy aircraft flew inland. In one London district and at a town in the southeast some damage was done and there was a small number of casualties.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué tonight:

There has been very little enemy activity over this country during daylight today, and no report of any bombs having been dropped has been received up to 8 P. M.

The British Admiralty issued this communiqué today:

In the early hours of this morning, two attacks by German aircraft were made on one of our convoys. No damage or casualties were sustained either by the convoy or the escort.

The first attack was made by a Heinkel-111, which was engaged and shot down by the combined fire of H. M. ship [redacted] Commdr. A. H. P. Noble, R. N.) and H. M. ship Atherstone (Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Jenks, R. N.). In the second attack the enemy aircraft was engaged by all the escort and ships in the convoy.

It crashed into the sea and a heavy explosion followed immediately. Its type was not identified.

COTTESHIRE
J.C.AINERA

German

BERLIN, June 7 (AP)—The German High Command communiqué said today:

The German Air Force yesterday was especially successful in fighting British merchant shipping. A long-distance bomber sank a 3,000-ton freighter from a strongly protected convoy 400 kilometers [about 250 miles] off the West African coast. On the Scottish west coast, bombers destroyed two large merchantmen totaling 27,500 tons.

Two large ships were attacked and badly damaged in the Thames mouth. A long-range naval battery shelled enemy ships off Folkestone.

In Northern Africa there were minor artillery and scouting activities on both sides.

The enemy did not enter the Reich's territory day or night.

Audaciously executing special tasks in fights in Crete, Lieutenant Oesterlein, Helmsman Kreisbohm and Machinist Mates Schnell and Strecker distinguished themselves with special bravery. In fights on Crete, Lieutenant Swart and Private Brosig of an anti-aircraft battalion of the army especially distinguished themselves, capturing in an audacious coup a medium British tank fully prepared for action.

Italian

ROME, June 7 (AP)—The Italian High Command communiqué said today:

On the night of June 6 our planes bombed air bases at Malta. In the early hours this morning a formation of our fighter planes attacked the airport at Halfar. Enemy planes were set afire.

In North Africa we broke up an attempted enemy attack on the Tobruk front. Our air formations continuously have hit defense works of the stronghold, causing visible fires, and have hit a barracks in the Sidi Barrani zone.

In East Africa fierce fights are under way on the Omo River and in the Galla-Sidamo region. In the Gondar zone we repulsed an attempt by Sudanese detachments to encircle our garrison.

It said British reports in the Middle East indicated the Germans also were rushing reinforcements to their Africa corps in Libya.

Move On Russian Border Reported

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Sunday*, June 8—A Reuters dispatch from Ankara said today that German troops were moving from Bulgaria into Moldavia, the eastern province of Rumania, and taking up positions along the Russian frontier.

The dispatch said airmen with the British navy had discovered large troop concentrations on the Island of Rhodes, largest of Italy's Dodecanese islands east of Crete.

A troop ship at Salonika, Greece, was expected to sail for Beirut, Lebanon, with Nazi detachments by Tuesday, the report added.

Russian Girls Go To Sea

Moscow, June 7 (AP)—Girls are being taken aboard Soviet vessels to serve as sailors and navigators, *Kimsomol Pravda*, paper of the Communist Youth Organization, announced today.

It said the White Sea-Baltic steamship line had given jobs to thirty girls, some of them veterans of the Finnish war, and that others were in training.

Raisa Vlasova, who attended the Leningrad naval school and originated the Komsomol movement for girls to go to sea, has been assigned as pilot of the passenger steamer Karl Marx.

NO LONGER A RUSSIAN

Mrs. Scott Renounces Her Soviet Citizenship.

Moscow, June 7 (A. P.).—Through the intercession of the United States Ambassador, Laurence A. Steinhardt, 29-year-old Maria Dikareva was permitted today to renounce her Russian citizenship and granted an exit visa to leave Russia with her expelled American husband, John Scott, and their two small children.

Scott has made reservations on the Trans-Siberian Railway for next Wednesday, the day he must leave Russia, and he intends to return to America by way of Japan.

Scott, son of the educator, Scott Nearing, has lived in Russia since 1932.

The official news agency, Tass, said his expulsion was ordered because he contributed "slanderous articles about the Soviet Union" to the London News Chronicle.

Australia Stiffens Censorship

CANBERRA, June 7 (AP).—An amendment to the national security act gave the Australian government power today to prohibit publication of any newspaper whose editor, printer or publisher has disregarded a censorship order on more than one occasion.

Australian Defense Costs

Canberra, Australia, June 7 (AP)—Deputy Prime Minister A. W. Fadden announced today that defense expenditures in the July budget would amount to 250,000,000 pounds (805,000,000) and added that increased taxation seemed inevitable.

He hinted at a system of refunding taxes after the war.

Axis Tanker, Hit, Gains Port

Italian Craft Reaches Istanbul After Being Damaged by British Torpedo

ISTANBUL, June 7 (AP).—The 7,000-ton Italian tanker Strombo came into port here today after having been hit by a British torpedo off the Dardanelles. She was struck forward on the port side and was listing, but crew members said no one was injured.

Two other tankers in the same convoy proceeded, one anchoring at Istanbul and the other proceeding to Rumania.

There was no confirmation here of rumors that three other tankers in the same convoy were sunk before entering Turkish waters.

WIDOW OUTWITS HIM

Sells Cow to Bachelor, Then Makes Him Wed Her

HELSINKI (AP)—A Finnish priest tells a story of a bachelor farmer who had bought a cow at a low price from a refugee widow who had tired of dragging the animal around with her while looking for a new home.

Later the widow returned and demanded her cow back, reciting the refugee-protection law from memory, liberally sprinkling it with clauses of her own invention to make the prospect pretty black for the bachelor.

The farmer promptly offered her his profit from the transaction. She refused, citing legal justification, and gave him the alternative of jail or wedding bells. The farmer chose the widow as the lesser evil.

CANADIAN STRIKERS FACE PROSECUTION

All Coal Mines Are Listed as Essential Services.

Ottawa, June 7 (Canadian Press).—All Canadian coal mines were listed today as essential services under the defense of Canada regulations and the authorities were empowered to proceed against persons who impede production.

Officials said that this move would not interfere with the legal rights of trade unions. A union may proceed in the customary manner to deal with employers, but the men must be permitted to remain at work until conciliation machinery breaks down.

Section 27 states:

"No person shall do any act with intent to impair the efficiency or impede the working of any vessel, aircraft, vehicle, machinery, apparatus or other thing used for the purposes of any of his Majesty's forces, or for any undertaking engaged in the performance of essential services."

Under Defense of Canada regulations, where no specific penalty is provided for an offense, conviction may entail a fine not exceeding $500, a year's imprisonment, or both. But such persons, at the election of the Attorney-General of Canada, Justice Minister Lapointe, may be prosecuted on indictment and, if convicted, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or to both.

NEW ENGLAND PROTESTS GAS GIVEN CANADA

Automobile Group Asserts Dominion Has Plenty for American Tourists.

ALL IS IMPORTED FROM U. S.

Boston Letter Expresses Fear of Regional Shortage Due to Shift of Tankers.

Boston, June 7 (A. P.).—Contending that tourists in Canada faced no gasoline restrictions the Automobile Legal Association announced today its opposition to any needless restriction in New England.

Also asserting that any further tankers transferred to British service should be taken from some territory other than New England, the association disclosed that it had sent yesterday letters expressing its views to all New England Senators in Washington.

"We have today received telegrams from responsible Canadian officials stating that there is no gasoline shortage in Canada, that none is threatened and that there are no restrictions whatsoever contemplated," the letter said. "We are advised that tourists coming to Canada will have no difficulty in obtaining sufficient gasoline for their use.

All Gasoline Imported.

"Of course, all of the Canadian gasoline is imported from the United States and it seems rather strange to us that the great recreation industry of New England should be made to suffer while the neighboring recreation industry of Canada is not burdened with any restrictions whatsoever."

Continued on

JUN 8 1941
30-24-9619

30-24-9619

Gasless Sundays Urged For Canada By Group

Transport Association Advocates Closing Of Service Stations On Sabbath

Toronto, June 7 (AP).—A nation-wide drive to reduce gasoline consumption in Canada, especially by restricting pleasure driving on Sunday, was proposed today by the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario.

The association issued a statement urging the closing of service stations on Sundays and asking motor transport drivers to save all possible gasoline.

"Since most pleasure travel is done on Sundays, the saving of fuel would be considerable and a definite contribution to an economy that will help win this war," the statement said. This method of restricting consumption was preferred, the association said, to formal fuel rationing.

CANADA EXPECTS DUKE

Calgary Hears Windsors May Visit Ranch.

Calgary, Alberta, June 7 (A. P.).—The Duke and the Duchess of Windsor may visit the Duke's ranch at Pekisko, Alberta, possibly in the first week of August, the Calgary Herald said yesterday.

"It was learned on good authority today that the Duke's secretary had communicated with a number of the board of trustees entrusted with the administration of the Duke's ranch properties concerning the cost of renovating the ranch house at the E. P. (Edward, Prince) ranch," the paper said.

If the Duke comes to Alberta, the Herald added, he probably will remain about two months to escape the hot season in the Bahamas, of which he now is Governor. The last time the Duke visited his Alberta ranch was in 1927, when he was accompanied by his brother, the Duke of Kent.

Would Take Over Axis Interests

Mexico City, June 7 (AP).—Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Latin American Workers, proposed today the nationalization of all German-Italian investments and companies in the Americas as a measure to eliminate totalitarian propaganda and strengthen the national economy of this hemisphere.

Marchioness in Ottawa

Lady Queensberry Hopes to Take Children Back to Britain in Fall

OTTAWA, June 7 (AP).—The Marchioness of Queensberry, wife of the grandson of the man who laid the foundations for modern boxing, arrived today to visit her two children, who have been in Ottawa more than a year. She said she hoped to return to Great Britain in the fall with the children, Lady Jane Douglas and Lord Drumlanrig, because she felt there was little or no danger there in country districts.

A noted artist, the Marchioness is exhibiting paintings at New York and soon will go to Los Angeles to place them on display.

Princess Juliana To Visit U. S. Colleges

Boston, June 7 (A. P.).—Princess Juliana of the Netherlands will visit two United States Colleges next week.

The Dutch Consulate announced last night that she would attend Hope College commencement exercises at Holland, Mich., June 10 and a special convocation at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., June 13. During her trip, the consulate said, she will visit Boston.

FRENCH CONSUL QUITS

Official in Nicaragua for Free French Forces.

Managua, June 7 (A. P.).—Juan Dreyfus, French consul, resigned today, saying that he disapproved of the Vichy Government's cooperation with Germany and that all the French in Nicaragua favored the Free French.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, June 7 (A. P.).—Etienne Raux, Pacific Coast general delegate for Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces, arrived here today on his way to Lima, Peru.

Arno Halussa, ex-secretary of the German legation who was declared persona non grata by the Ecuador Government on May 3, left here today for New York.

Asks Buenos Aires To Bar 'Pastor Hall'

Buenos Aires, June 7 (A. P.).—The Municipal Censorship Board today requested the Mayor to forbid showing of the British-made motion picture "Pastor Hall" on the grounds that it was offensive to one of the belligerent countries.

The film, based upon the life of the German pastor Martin Niemoeller, was presented in the United States by Mrs. Roosevelt, with a foreword by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. It has not been shown here. Buenos Aires, in the past, has censored other pictures produced by the European belligerents, including the German "Siegfried Line."

Declaring that the convention understood that the New England area is served by 250 tankers, the letter added:

"We also understand that fifty tankers have been allocated to shuttle service to serve Great Britain and that all these fifty tankers were taken from the New England service."

Quoting the American Petroleum Institute as authority that there were 2,064 American tankers, the letter continued:

"Why were all those tankers allocated to British service taken from the New England area?

"We understand that the British Government has requested the allocation of an additional fifty tankers to shuttle service and if such allocation is made, it should be obvious that they should be taken from some territory other than New England."

The letter, made public by William A. Thibodeau, general manager of the association, said that it was not the association's purpose to oppose necessary defense steps, but to protest "any steps which single out any particular section of the country upon which to impose burdensome restrictions which might be either avoided or at least alleviated by intelligent allocation of transportation facilities."

continuation of Boston June 7th story - starting on Sheet 30.24 9618

Roosevelt Gives CIO Union Alternative; Order Prepared

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 7—President Roosevelt laid down today as the alternative of reopening of the strike-bound North American Aviation plant at Inglewood, Cal., by Monday the operation of the business by the United States Army.

He acted, the White House said, as Commander in Chief under the proclaimed unlimited national emergency.

Unanimous Cabinet approval of the course was disclosed by Stephen Early, White House press secretary, who announced that all necessary papers were ready for signature if the CIO strikers did not agree among themselves to return.

If signed, these papers would represent the first real crackdown taken by the Administration since work stoppages affected the defense program.

Stimson Calls In Aides

At the War Department, Secretary Henry L. Stimson called in Under Secretary Robert P. Patterson, John J. McCloy Assistant Secretary, and Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air. Another conference was on at the Justice Department, presumably to survey the legal aspects.

Mr. Roosevelt leaves today on a week-end cruise, returning tomorrow evening or Monday morning and Early said that unless the workers have decided by then to return, he will sign the order directing the army to take over.

The President has hopes, Early explained, that the unionists will settle the dispute peaceably, possibly at a meeting tomorrow.

At Inglewood, Richard T. Frankensteen, of the CIO, said he would not comment until after an afternoon meeting of the union committee.

Army Prepared To Take Over

A War Department spokesman said the army was "prepared to take over and operate the plant if the President directs."

"An army officer will be detailed to operate the plant," he told reporters.

"Men who want to return to work will be able to do so without interference. Our hope is that the men who work in the plant normally will continue to work there. The army will see they are not interferred with."

The North American plant, which has army and British orders of about $196,000,000 for pursuit, bombers and training planes, was described as a "very, very vital" defense establishment.

If called, troops presumably would come from army posts in the Los Angeles area, which include Fort MacArthur and March Field. Other troop concentrations are at Fort Ord and elsewhere in the North.

Early said the President also had requested Harvey W. Brown, head of the International Machinists' Union, to come to Washington and confer with him regarding the machinists' strike in the San Francisco shipyards, which also has been holding up major defense work.

All other trades are back to work in those shipyards, Early said.

Asked about the third major strike on the West Coast, that of lumber workers, Early said there was no real shortage of lumber now and if the strike holds up production in the Northwest other producing areas would take care of the shortage.

Federal action in other strikes, he added, would depend upon "how badly needed" are the products involved.

The North American strike was called by the CIO-United Automobile Workers and started Thursday morning in the midst of the Defense Mediation Board's efforts to prevent it.

Operations Stop

All operations of the company's 11,500 employes were stopped.

The union called the strike to enforce its demand for a union shop, a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour and an increase from 50 to 75 cents an hour in the minimum-wage rate.

At request of the Mediation Board the walkout was postponed twice. The as the board sought to perfect some temporary working agreement pending a final settlement, it was made effective.

Word spread last night that Mr. Roosevelt was contemplating the course announced, and early this morning the comment on the report by Bill Backman, member of the CIO negotiating committee, was:

"We will not go back to work today. The strike will continue."

Through its labor policy advisory committee, the Office of Production Management late yesterday "condemned and denounced" the strike along with the other two West Coast stoppages. It also called on "public-spirited" labor officials and members of the striking unions to take action to get the operations started again.

Roosevelt's Authority

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 7—Some well-informed Justice Department officials indicated today that authority necessary for the Government to take over the struck North American Aviation Company plant had been found in the President's powers as commander in chief of the armed forces. In general, however, officials were reluctant to discuss the specific situation.

Attorney-General Robert H. Jackson spent the entire morning in a series of conferences with his closest legal advisers.

One highly regarded expert called attention to the broad powers available to the commander in chief after explaining that the Selective Service Act provision for taking over plants called for a special set of circumstances and indicated that the North American case did not fit those conditions.

Another official said flatly that the President had power as commander in chief to take over a plant in the interest of national defense during an emergency such as that declared by Mr. Roosevelt last week. This official explained that many broad but not thoroughly defined powers were "inherent" in the office of commander in chief.

Winant

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 7—Ambassador John G. Winant was understood today to have told Vice President Henry Wallace and other Senate leaders that the British were confident they could hold the Suez Canal and prevent the Mediterranean from falling under German control.

The Ambassador to Great Britain was closeted with the Vice-President and Senators for more than two hours yesterday. It was said authoritatively that he set forth a more encouraging report of British morale and chances of winning the war than some of his hearers had expected.

Wallace arranged for the meeting at the suggestion of Winant. Besides

[Continued on Page ...]

the Vice-President, those present were Chairman Walter F. George (Dem., Ga.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senators James F. Byrnes (Dem., S. C.) and Tom Connally (Dem., Texas), members of the committee, and Senator Lister Hill (Dem., Ala.), the majority whip.

Official Viewpoint

According to authoritative reports of the meeting, the Ambassador gave the following presentation of British officialdom's viewpoint:

The English believe they have sufficient well-equipped forces in Africa to meet Adolf Hitler's troops on equal terms, and they do not feel that the defeats in Greece and Crete mean eventual loss of the Mediterranean.

There seems to be substantial reason to believe that the Royal Air Force has attained air superiority over the British Isles, the English Channel and the invasion ports of occupied France—a conclusion supported by a sharp decline in daylight bombings and relatively fewer successful night raids by the Nazis in recent weeks.

Sinkings Level Off

The transatlantic shipping situation is more critical although it is noted that sinkings have "levelled off" somewhat and are not now at their peak. The United States Atlantic patrol is credited by Britons with an increasing measure of effectiveness in getting the goods to England.

A majority of the French people, English leaders think, do not want to go along with the Axis powers in war against England, but the Vichy Government may be brought to that position by extreme pressure.

From a political standpoint, Winant was described as believing that Prime Minister Winston Churchill was retaining the full support of a vast majority of the British people, with a consequent continued high level of morale.

U. S. Bombers Praised

Winant, who expects to return to London soon, made no suggestions for changes in the American program of aiding Britain, some of the conferees said. Nor was there any suggestion that the United States was "falling down" in supplying materials and equipment. Rather these sources added, there was high praise for the effectiveness of American bombers.

Winant was said to have reiterated the assertion of President Roosevelt that the Ambassador, on his flying trip home, did not bring peace proposals of any kind.

No Peace Offer

The President said at his press conference yesterday that peace talk was emanating from persons who were being duped by Germany and permitted correspondents to quote him to the effect that Winant brought "not even a tenth cousin of a peace offer or anything like that, or any discussion of peace."

Commenting on the President's statement, Senator George said he did not think the United States should "place too much emphasis on peace efforts at this time."

"That is harmful," George said. "Rather, we should stress the vital necessity for a united national defense program."

Says British Want U. S. In War

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 7—Ambassador John G. Winant was quoted today by Senator George (Dem., Ga.) as saying that the mass of British people hoped and wished that the United States would come into the war at this time, but are not critical because we have not."

Scientists to Get Defense Data

WASHINGTON, June 7—A group of scientists representing the National Research Committee left for London today to gather scientific data relating to national defense, according to a White House announcement.

This is the fourth group to undertake this mission. It consisted of Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky, Professor of Physical Chemistry at Harvard; Dr. W. A. Noyes Jr., Professor of Physical Chemistry at the University of Rochester, and Dr. Robert C. Elderfield, Professor of Organic Chemistry at Columbia University. Dr. Norman F. Ramsey, associate in physics at the University of Illinois, will leave Tuesday and join the group in London.

It made another take-off from Horta yesterday afternoon, but was forced to leave eleven passengers behind because of the necessity of taking on extra fuel to buck strong headwinds. Among the eleven left behind were Charles J. V. Murphy and David Scherman of Fortune and Life magazines, respectively, survivors from the Egyptian steamer Zamzam, sunk by the Nazis. The Yankee Clipper now is expected this afternoon with seven passengers, one of whom is Arthur Bliss Lane, United States Minister to Yugoslavia.

WILL PREVENT WAR, SAYS KNOX 'IF GOD WILLS'

35,000-Ton Ship Down Ways 4 Months Ahead Of Schedule

U. S. Must Be "All-Powerful Everywhere," Navy Secretary Tells Crowd

[By the Associated Press]

Camden, N. J., June 7—The United States' bid for supremacy of the seas moved forward today with the launching of the 35,000-ton battleship South Dakota, which Secretary of the Navy Knox declared was built for the "prevention of war."

As the third battleship launched by the navy within a year slid down the ways four months ahead of schedule, Secretary Knox asserted the giant ship "will make a tremendous contribution to the safety of the country and all the people in it."

Addressing the floating fortress directly, the Secretary said:

"Your mission, the mission for which we built you, is not for war, but for the prevention of war, if God wills."

Traditional Ceremony

Mrs. Harlan J. Bushfield, wife of the Governor of South Dakota, smashed a bottle of champagne on its prow.

The vessel was stiill moving across the Delaware river as workmen at the New York Shipbuilding Company yard laid the keel of the 10,000-ton cruiser Santa Fe on the same ways—symbolizing the speed of the nation's drive for a two-ocean navy.

All-Powerful Everywhere

Secretary Knox told the 12,000 employes of the yard and 500 guests, including ranking naval officers and Government officials, that "we must establish and maintain the greatest sea power and auxiliary air force the world has ever seen, making us all-powerful everywhere. We live in a world that lives by force."

Before the launching, Knox inspected the near-by Cramps shipyard at Philadelphia, which holds Government contracts.

"We are living in a world of fire," he told workmen there. "God knows whether we will be strong enough to save our part of the world from that conflagration."

Costing $52,794,000

The $52,794,000 South Dakota, sister ship of the North Carolina and Washington, both placed in commission during the last two months, plunged into the river with a surge that carried it near the Philadelphia shore. She will be taken to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where her armament, including nine 16-inch guns and smaller broadside and anti-aircraft guns, will be put in place.

Rear Admiral A. E. Watson, commandant of the navy yard, said the battleship would be ready to join the fleet early next year. She will be the eighteenth battleship of the line in the United State Navy.

NEW BATTLESHIP GOES DOWN WAYS

35,000-ton South Dakota Is Launched at Camden.

Camden, N. J., June 7.—The 35,000-ton battleship South Dakota was launched today at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation here before Secretary of the Navy Knox, high navy and army officials and about 1,500 guests.

One minute after the mighty ship hit the waters of the Delaware River the keel for the 10,000-ton cruiser Santa Fe was laid on the same ways in an unprecedented move sympolizing the acceleration of the nation's shipbuilding program.

Band Forbidden to Play.

The launching of the South Dakota was delayed for thirty-four minutes by difficulty in knocking out the blocks far down the ways. Mrs. Vera Cahalan Bushfield, wife of Gov. Harlan Bushfield of South Dakota, broke a bottle of champagne over the vessel's bows as it began to slide down into the river.

The Governor and a delegation from the State attended the ceremony and the Sioux Falls High School band had accompanied them to provide music for the ceremony. Despite a protest from Senator Chandler Gurney, South Dakota Republican, James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, refused to waive union rules to permit the high school band music to be broadcast.

The South Dakota is a sister ship of the recently commissioned North Carolina and the Washington. She will be the navy's eighteenth ship of the line, and with her sister ships will be the world's most formidable array of fire power. The $52,794,000 craft is now four months ahead of construction schedule.

The 35,000 workmen in the yards witnessed the launching ceremony during their lunch period. Great precautions were taken to guard the yard during the ceremonies. The movements of even the newspaper photographers and reporters were closely regulated.

Secretary Knox stressed the importance of time to national defense and said that it should be the first concern of every American citizen. Complimenting the shipyard owners and workers for speeding construction on the South Dakota, he declared that the speeding of the sister service of the navy in the air was equally important.

"It is extremely wise to emphasize this, since our future security rests upon the successful construction and operation of these two services in common defense," he said.

Quakers Offer Roosevelt Plan To End the War

Urge Effort to Bring Peace Before Flood Gates Open, Propose Six Principles.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7 (AP).—A six-point "dynamic peace" was proposed today to President Roosevelt and other national leaders by a Quaker organization which called for "some kind of a cessation" of the war.

Reaffirming the traditional Quaker opposition to war, the American Friends Service Committee urged development of an international organization "capable of providing both order and change in the relations among nations."

As a step toward a "world government" the committee advocated the establishment of an international emergency commission "to deal at once with the problems sure to become urgent as soon as the war stops."

The "dynamic peace" program was given to the President and members of Congress in a pamphlet mailed from the group's little brick building hidden among the skyscrapers in the business section of Philadelphia.

In the pamphlet, entitled "A Call to Persons of Good Will," the committee said the present conflict is "not yet a world war" and added: "We are asking for some kind of a cessation of strife."

Dynamic peace, the committee said, would include acceptance of the principles that:

1. "It is a distinct disadvantage for any nation or people to use military force for its own ends; and that national armed forces shall be reduced with a view to universal disarmament.

2. "Peaceful third-party settlement of all disputes not settled by mutually satisfactory direct negotiations.

3. "All peoples shall be free to develop their own cultures; and that each nation shall be free to develop the form of government which its people desire.

4. "That economic and social policies which affect other nations or peoples must be determined in international consultation, under international authority.

5. "All nations shall be assured equitable access to markets and to essential raw materials and should control immigration and emigration with a view to the welfare of all nations concerned.

6. "All colonies must be administered by an international authority, with the welfare and development toward self-government by the native inhabitants as the primary objective and providing equitable opportunity of access for all nations to the resources and trade of such colonies."

"Is there no one in any government at the moment enough detached and above the issues of strife to call for cessation and mediation?" the committee asked.

"If not, then we at least should cry aloud to those who still are sensitive to the spiritual currents of life and who see steadily the fundamental claims of humanity to discover some way in the wisdom of God to stop this tide of destruction."

U. S. Enters New Era, McNutt Says

"Struggle Is To Death," U. Of M. Graduates Are Told

College Park, Md., June 7 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt told 750 graduates and visitors at University of Maryland commencement exercises today that "the struggle in which we are engaged is a struggle to the death."

"We are ready to act. And it is this decision that marks the beginning of a new era for all," the Federal Security Administrator declared, saying the United States had overcome the weakness of the processes of deliberative government on which its enemies had counted.

Referring to President Roosevelt's statement four years ago that America had "a rendezvous with destiny," McNutt declared, "the time is now at hand."

Oceans Called Inadequate

"For the first time since the birth of the republic, our national security is threatened by external forces," he stated. "For the first time in our existence, two mighty oceans are inadequate to insure our safety."

The Security Administrator described totalitarianism as a "collection of the dregs of the past," a "surging flood of intolerance, bigotry and fear"—not new, but rather "older than man himself."

Attack "Cloistered" Statesmen

He compared groups in this country who were declaring the Nazis would be unable to hold Europe in subjection or to attack South America with the "cloistered" allied statesmen of before the war.

These groups, McNutt stated, suggest "that our foreign policy be pinned on clairvoyance. The 'waverers of the futue' will tell us all."

"If a man wants to be sure somebody can't do a thing," he continued, "he doesn't trust to clairvoyants. His best course is to assume that, if he doesn't act, the worst can happen. And then he should act to see that it doesn't.

"If for example it is important to America that Hitler be stopped, then it is America's job to see that Hitler is stopped."

"The world is never safe for democracy. Democracy is safe only when it is worked at 365 days of the year," McNutt stated, declaring "at home and abroad the American way of life is going to win."

The ceremonies, climaxing a colorful June week program, followed the conferring of honorary degrees by Dr. H. C. Byrd, University president. McNutt received a doctor of laws degree. Howard Bruce, financier, a doctor of science degree, and Dr. George E. Bennett, a doctor of science degree.

Dr. Byrd also conferred honorary certificates in agriculture upon Levin O. Cockran, Rhodesdale, Md.; Clay P. Whiteford of Whiteford, Md., and Daniel W. Wight, of Frederick.

Many of the 500 alumni who attended an alumni day banquet yesterday witnessed the graduation ceremonies.

30.24-9621

Samuel H. Church Returns French Decoration To Petain

Man Who Offered $1,000,000 For Capture Of Hitler Says Vichy Yielded Allegiance

[By the Associated Press]

Pittsburgh, June 7—Samuel Harden Church, who once offered $1,000,000 for the capture of Adolf Hitler, said today he has canceled his membership in the French Legion of Honor because the Petain Government has "yielded allegiance to Hitler."

The aged president of Pittsburgh's Carnegie Institute—he and Marshal Henri Phillipe Petain are 83—airmailed his once-cherished decoration to Petain.

Church cabled a letter to the Vichy Government's head censuring him for collaboration with Hitler, "the international bandit in the slavery of Europe."

"When France fell I believe I can say the American people hoped France would still employ the untouched strength of the nation to subdue the German monster," Dr. Church wrote. "But the men who surround you yielded their allegiance to Hitler.

"Believing that honor cannot survive in a land that cooperates with the German minotaur, and that the Legion of Honor is dead until General de Gaulle and all free Frenchmen restore it. I am relinquishing this once proud ribbon because under your recreant Government it has lost its value."

Church received his decoration from General Gouraud, representative of the French Government, in a Pittsburgh ceremony in 1925.

SCIENCE ASKED FOR ANSWER TO BOMBINGS

Herbert Hoover Urges Research To Put End To "Flying Death"

Tells Haverford College Defense Could Turn Fate Of World

[By the Associated Press]

Haverford, Pa., June 7—Successful defense against airplane attacks could turn the fate of the world, former President Herbert Hoover said tonight in a call to American science to find the answer to flying death.

To overcome the "aggressive superiority of the airplane," the former President advocated "immediate expansion" of research facilities in both pure and applied science.

"If that (defensive) answer could come and come quickly it would turn the whole fate of the world," he said in a broadcast address tonight for the Haverford College commencement.

Physics May Give Answer

"The airplane was born from the science of physics," Mr. Hoover said. "The answer might come from there. And it imperatively demands research and more research—and at once."

He called scientific research "the highway to increased efficiency and increased productivity" and said that "this action is the more urgent today because through it we can contribute to alleviate the hardships of our American people both during and after this war."

"Whatever the outcome of these present wars, there is one thing certain," the former President said.

Large Part For Arms

"We shall have to divert a large segment of national energy to armament for years to come. That at once decreases the output of articles for public consumption.

"Unless we can by some parallel action increase our production of consumption goods it means an immediate reduction in our standard of living."

Mr. Hoover asserted that an increase in the technological power of the nation will form the "one certain road" to rapid recuperation at the close of the present war which, he predicted, will leave the entire world "greatly impoverished" and smothered with debt.

$220,000,000 For Research

The $220,000,000 which he estimated is now being spent annually in the United States for all scientific research is less, he said, than "our cosmetics allowance by a good deal."

In contrast, he pointed out that "we will spend twenty billion a year on armament and added:

"We will pile most of it up in national debt. If we could invest one per cent. of this in an insurance policy called research and elimination of waste, we might save some of the bankruptcy when these wars die."

Declares Air And Sea Power Will Win War

Yarnell Urges Use Of U. S. Navy To Get Munitions To Great Britain

Hoboken, N. J., June 7 (AP)—Speaking at the Stevens Institute of Technology commencement exercises, Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N. (retired), said sea power and air power will win this war."

The former commander of the United States Asiatic fleet warned that "isolationism is a thing of the past, whether we wish it or not," and called for utilization of the American navy to make sure munitions reach Britain and to permit the British fleet to maintain its supremacy of the Mediterranean.

The United States should send armies neither to Europe nor to Asia, he said, but should conduct a "vigorous program for all-out defense in both oceans."

Hopkins And Royalty With The President On Chesapeake Trip

Annapolis, June 7 (AP) — President Roosevelt and a small party of guests, including Crown Princess Martha, of Norway, embarked on the Presidential yacht Potomac today for a week-end cruise down the Chesapeake.

The President is expected to return to the White House tomorrow night or Monday morning.

Mr. Roosevelt and his guests motored here from Washington behind a State police escort and were greeted at the Naval Academy by Capt. Thomas S. King, U. S. N., acting academy superintendent.

The party then went directly to the academy wharf. No military honors were accorded the President.

His other guests were Crown Princess Martha's 10-year-old daughter, Princess Ragnhild; Harry L. Hopkins, his son, Robert, and daughter, Diana, and Capt. John R. Beardall, Presidential naval aide.

Baby Among Passengers On Atlantic Clipper

Born At New York So He Could Become U. S. Citizen, He Returns With Mother To Bermuda

New York, June 7 (AP)—David Lee Hayward, 5 weeks old, left for Bermuda with his mother today aboard Pan American Airways' Atlantic Clipper.

The mother, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George McKlein of Philadelphia, had come here from Bermuda in February so her child would be born an American citizen. Her husband is British, employed by a Bermuda commission merchant.

The Clipper carried only three passengers making the transatlantic flight to Lisbon. Among them was Lieut. Don Johnson, of the United States Naval Reserve, assigned to Madrid as assistant naval and naval air attache. His home is at Indianapolis.

British 'Blacklist' 3 Ships

Panamanian-Flag Freighters Cited as Violators of Rules

Three more vessels, the Panamanian-flag freighters Esmeralda, Omega and Tropicus, owned by the Dolphin Steamship Company, have been placed on the British shipping "blacklist," the office of the British Consul General announced yesterday. The ships, it was said, contravened British regulations.

The Esmeralda is a vessel of 4,308 gross tons, and the others are in excess of 2,600 tons each. The Tropicus was last reported at Los Angeles, but the location of the others could not be learned. The announcement also stated that as Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria have been declared enemy territory, vessels flying the flags of these countries are on the "blacklist."

Nurse To Sail For England

Miss Marian McGill, Johns Hopkins nurse and resident of Baltimore since 1933, will sail for England from New York next Monday to begin a year's work as a member of the American Red Cross-Harvard unit, an organization studying communicable diseases in time of war.

Miss McGill will be stationed at an undisclosed city in southern England. She is a graduate of the University of Nebraska and the Hopkins School for Nurses. Miss McGill has also completed post-graduate studies in English hospitals and served a year in a Puerto Rican hospital.

CLIPPER TAKES OFF TWO HOURS LATE

Westbound Ships Also Delayed by Poor Weather.

The Atlantic Clipper left LaGuardia Field nearly two hours late today because of poor visibility. It carried twenty-three passengers for Bermuda and three for Lisbon, the latter being a British authority on arms and armor, a United States Army brigadier-general and a United States reserve lieutenant. One of the Bermuda passengers was a five-weeks-old boy whose mother came here from Bermuda in February so he would be born an American citizen.

Three more, the second youngest passenger ever to go on a clipper, was David Lee Hayward, son of Mrs. Dorothy Hayward, formerly of 1310 East Steinbar street, Philadelphia. Mrs. Hayward, wife of W. F. Hayward, an Englishman employed in Bermuda, said that she still retains her American citizenship.

The arms expert was William K. Neal, who came here six months ago to sell one of the world's biggest private collections of guns and pistols, in line with Prime Minister Churchill's suggestion that Englishmen endeavor to sell art and other collections here to build up England's dollar exchange for war purchases. A Philadelphia man bought the collection.

Brig.-Gen. S. P. Spaulding declined to discuss his mission.

Lieut. Don Dane Johnson of the Naval Reserve is going to Madrid as assistant naval and naval air attache. This was said to be the first such foreign assignment for a Naval Reserve man of his rank. Lieut. Johnson has served on the U. S. S. Ranger and the U. S. S. Vincennes and has taught flying at Pensacola, Fla.

Bad weather forced the Yankee Clipper to return to Horta, in the Azores, today after it was 977 miles on its way to Bermuda.

The Yankee Clipper is carrying nineteen passengers, including Arthur Bliss Lane, United States Minister to Yugoslavia, and two survivors of the Egyptian ship Zamzam, which was sunk by the Germans. The Zamzam survivors are Charles J. V. Murphy, at one time a member of the staff of The New York Sun and now connected with Fortune Magazine, and David E. Scherman, a photographer for Life magazine.

The Clipper was then scheduled to leave Horta sometime this afternoon and should arrive at the seaplane base at LaGuardia Field at 2:45 P. M. tomorrow.

Crete Is Nazi Air Base, Rome Says

New York, June 7 (AP)—The Italian radio said in a broadcast heard today by CBS that the German air force withdrawn from Sicily was sent to Crete, "owing to the better conveniences which that island offers to the Axis air formations." "Crete is becoming a new center of air and naval activity," the Italian broadcast said.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 7—The British radio quoted Ankara advices tonight to the effect that a number of German [illegible] pilots have made forced landings on Turkish territory near the Syrian frontier and that all have been arrested. The broadcast was heard by NBC.

Nazi Flyers Move To Crete

New York, June 7 (AP)—The Italian radio said in a broadcast heard today by CBS that the German air force withdrawn from Sicily was sent to Crete, "owing to the better conveniences which that island offers to the Axis air formations."

"Crete is becoming a new center of air and naval activity," the Italian broadcast said.

LUCES SAY CHINA EXPECTS U. S. AID

Publisher and Wife Return After Two-month Visit.

Although not much aid from the United States is reaching China, the Chinese people are cheered at the prospect of increased help and therefore are confident of victory over the Japanese, Henry R. Luce, publisher of Time magazine, said on his arrival today at LaGuardia Field from Los Angeles.

Mr. Luce and his wife, Clara Boothe, author and playwright, have just returned to this country by clipper after having spent two months in China. During his visit in Chungking the publisher met Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

"The Chinese are putting up a very good fight," Mr. Luce said. "They have been fighting in China for a long time, you know. And they feel that it is about time somebody came to their aid. They need airplanes, artillery and pilots."

He added that material was coming through on the Burma Road, but declined to go into details.

The publisher also visited the Philippines and declared that the fortifications there and at Honolulu, Midway and Wake islands

are progressing rapidly. Mr. Luce arrived on a stratoliner two hours after Mrs. Luce came in by plane from the West Coast.

Mrs. Luce declared that despite the fact that 700 Chinese are reported to have died of suffocation and trampling in an air raid shelter at Chungking last Thursday, the shelters there are the best in the world, having been carved out of the solid rock of huge cliffs similar to the Palisades.

LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT THE GERMANS HAVE BEGUN TO CONVERT TRONDHEIM, ON THE WEST COAST OF NAZI-OCCUPIED NORWAY, INTO A LARGE NAVAL PORT AND ALREADY ARE INSTALLING SUBMARINE-BUILDING YARDS.

ONE HARBOR AREA HAS BEEN MARKED OUT FOR CLEARANCE, THE AGENCY SAID, AND FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES AND HOMES ARE BEING DEMOLISHED.

LONDON, [redacted] SUNDAY, JUNE 8--(AP)--ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBERS ATTACKED THE DOCKS AT BREST LAST NIGHT, [redacted] AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS SAID TODAY.

APW WHITES 008 JUN 8 1941 221A

LONDON, JUNE 7 (SATURDAY)-(AP)-EIGHT GERMAN "POCKET SUBMARINES" WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SEEN IN THE HARBOR OF BEIRUT, LEBANON, DURING THE PAST WEEK, THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCY REUTERS REPORTED TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM ANKARA, TURKEY.

LONDON, SECOND ADD GERMAN TROOPS X X IN LIBYA.

-DASH-

A HUNGARIAN RADIO REPORT, RECEIVED IN NEW YORK BY NBC, SAID CONSIDERABLE RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN RUMANIA HAD BEEN CANCELLED DUE TO THE "NECESSARY TRANSPORT OF GOODS" NOT ONLY ON RAILROADS LEADING TO THE BLACK SEA PORT OF CONSTANTA BUT ALSO INTO MOLDAVIA.

THE RADIO SAID RUMANIA WAS TAKING UNUSUAL MILITARY MEASURES, ESPECIALLY IN MOLDAVIA, WHERE TROOPS ARE BEING MOBILIZED AND AIR RAID SHELTERS BUILT.

NUMEROUS OTHER REPORTS, RECEIVED IN NEW YORK FROM THE BRITISH RADIO, TOLD OF EXTENSIVE ACTIVITY BY AXIS LAND AND AIR FORCES, APPARENTLY IN A MOVEMENT TOWARD SYRIA.

ONE OF THESE REPORTS, FROM ANKARA, SAID A NUMBER OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN PILOTS WERE FORCED DOWN WHILE CROSSING TURKISH TERRITORY NEAR THE SYRIAN FRONTIER.

APPARENTLY THEY HAD ATTEMPTED LONG FLIGHTS FROM THEIR BASES TO NEW POSITIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN BOMBERS WERE SAID TO HAVE LANDED NEAR ALEXANDRETTA, IN TURKEY. THE OCCUPANTS, WEARING GERMAN UNIFORMS, WERE INTERNED.

ANOTHER GERMAN BIG GERMAN DORNIER FLYING BOAT WAS BROUGHT DOWN BY TURKISH ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE OFF THE ISLAND OF TENEDOS, ABOUT 10 MILES SOUTH OF THE DARDANELLES.

ISTANBUL DISPATCHES SAID A BRITISH SUBMARINE HAD FIRED INTO A CONVOY OF ITALIAN TANKERS NEAR THE DARDANELLES, CRIPPLING ONE OF THEM. TWO OTHERS ESCAPED AND THERE WERE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT THREE HAD BEEN SUNK BEFORE THEY REACHED TURKISH WATERS.

FIRST LEAD WEYGAND

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 8-(AP)-GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND, FRENCH COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN AFRICA, FLEW BACK TO ALGERIA TODAY, AS HAD BEEN EXPECTED, AFTER A SERIES OF CONFERENCES WITH VARIOUS MINISTRIES INTERESTED IN THE PROJECTED EUROPEAN-AFRICAN ARRANGEMENT.

SOME OTHER COLONIAL OFFICIALS ARE REMAINING IN VICHY A FEW DAYS LONGER TO MAKE A ROUND OF CONFERENCES.

IT WAS NOT BELIEVED IN VICHY THAT THERE WAS ANY QUESTION OF A CLASH OVER AXIS COLLABORATION,,SINCE WEYGAND ALWAYS HAS INSISTED HE

30.24-9623

IS PERSONALLY LOYAL TO CHIEF-OF-STATE PETAIN AND WILL CARRY OUT HIS ORDERS.

THE ONLY POSSIBLE DIFFICULTY REPORTED TO HAVE RISEN IN THE CABINET SESSIONS WAS WHETHER IMMEDIATE ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN BY WEYGAND'S COLONIAL ARMY AGAINST THE DE GAULLE-HELD COLONIES, AND CONDITIONS WERE CONSIDERED UNFAVORABLE FOR SUCH ACTION AT THE MOMENT.

RIGHT LEAD INDIES (BUDGET)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BATAVIA, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, JUNE 6-- THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES REJECTED TODAY IMPORTANT SECTIONS IN JAPAN'S DEMANDS FOR A LARGE SHARE OF THE RUBBER, OIL AND TIN OF THESE ISLANDS, BUT THERE WAS NO SIGN OF THE SUBSEQUENT CRISIS WHICH THE JAPANESE HAD INTIMATED WOULD COME IN THE EVENT OF AN UNFAVORABLE ANSWER.

WHILE THE TERMS OF THE DUTCH REPLY WERE NOT DISCLOSED, THE CHIEF JAPANESE NEGOTIATOR, KENKICHI YOSHIZAWA, EMERGED FROM A 90-MINUTE CONFERENCE WITH DUTCH NEGOTIATOR H.J. VAN MOOK TO EXPRESS DISAPPOINTMENT AND TO PREDICT THAT THE ANSWER WOULD NOT SUIT TOKYO.

"IT IS MY IMPRESSION," SAID YOSHIZAWA, "THAT AGREEMENT WILL BE VERY DIFFICULT."

NEVERTHELESS, HE INDICATED THAT NEGOTIATIONS WOULD NOT BE BROKEN OFF SUMMARILY ALTHOUGH HE SAID IT WAS NOT IMPOSSIBLE THAT TOKYO WOULD RECALL HIM AT ONCE.

INFORMED PERSON SAID THE DUTCH HAD IN FACT TAKEN A MIDDLE COURSE, ATTEMPTING TO MAINTAIN NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH JAPAN WITHOUT FURNISHING TO THE JAPANESE SO MUCH RUBBER, TIN AND THE LIKE AS TO MAKE TRANSHIPMENT TO GERMANY POSSIBLE. TOO, IT WAS ADDED, THE DUTCH INSISTED THAT BRITISH AND UNITED STATES TAKES PRECEDENCE IN ANY CASE.

YESTERDAY YOSHIZAWA HAD SAID THAT NO DUTCH REPLY NE SAVE ONE SUBSTANTIALLY MEETING JAPANESE REQUIREMENTS WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE AND HE HAD ADDED THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE STOOD AT A "PRECIPICE"-- AN INTIMATION THAT FRIENDLY RELATIONS W ERE IN THE BALANCE.

TODAY, HOWEVER, HE DESCRIBED AFFAIRS MERELY AS "NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY," ALTHOUGH REMARKING THAT WERE STILL POINTS REQUIRING CLARIFICATION.

IN TOKYO, THE NEWSPAPER NICHI NICHI AFTER

A TELEPHONE INTERVIEW CONVERSATION WITH YOSHIZAWA THUS QUOTED HIM:

" I EXPECT TO HOLD SEVERAL MORE MEETINGS. THE INDIES' ATTITUDE IS VERY STRONG. IF MY SINCERITY WON'T BE ACCEPTED I WILL LEAVE THE INDIES."

JUN - 8 1941

WEH---- 1228P

MORIMS 6 61845, 62100

TOKYO--FIRST ADD INDIES X X X FURTHER DETAILS.

YOMIURI, A NEWSPAPER WITH ARMY CONNECTIONS, SAID ARMY, NAVY AND FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS WERE SCHEDULED TOMORROW TO DISCUSS THE INDIES SITUATION, WHICH IS DESCRIBED THROUGHOUT THE JAPANESE PRESS AS "SERIOUS."

JUN-8 1941

--DASH--

A DOMEI, OFFICIAL JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, BROADCAST RECEIVED IN NEW YORK QUOTED THE NEWSPAPER NICHI NICHI AS PREDICTING THAT JAPAN'S NEXT STEP MIGHT BE ANNOUNCED TOMORROW AFTER A MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA AND CHIEFS OF THE ARMED SERVICES.

DOMEI SAID TOKYO NEWSPAPERS WERE REPORTING A BREAK-DOWN IN THE LENGTHY NEGOTIATIONS AS A RESULT OF THE INDIES' REPLY.

A BATAVIA DISPATCH TO NICHI NICHI, IT SAID, REPORTED THAT KENKICHI YOSHIZAWA, JAPAN'S CHIEF NEGOTIATOR, WAS PREPARING TO LEAVE SINCE "HIS BEST EFFORTS FOR AN AGREEMENT HAVE PROVED A FAILURE."

SOFIA, JUNE 7--(AP)--- THE GERMAN MINISTER OF ECONOMICS FOR SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, HANNEUBACHER, ARRIVED HERE TODAY, PRESUMABLY TO DISCUSS DETAILS OF COOPERATION OF BULGARIA IN THE NEW ORDER.

THIS COOPERATION IS EXPECTED TO BE PRINCIPALLY IN AGRICULTURE. ESTIMATES ARE THAT THE RICH BULGARIAN LAND IS CAPABLE OF YIELDING TWICE THE CURRENT OUTPUT.

JUN-8 1941

AN INTENSIFIED AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM ALONG GERMAN AND ITALIAN LINES LONG HAS BEEN PLANNED HERE.

AMPLE SEASONAL SUPPLIES HAVE LED TO CANCELLATION OF CHEESE RATIONING.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT EFFECTIVE JUNE 10 MOST WORKERS GROUPS WILL REC IVE A 10 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE.

BERNS 1650 SOFIA 01110..PW..HTM..147P

30.24-9625

30.24-9625

ROME, JUNE 7-(AP)-A DECREE PUBLISHED BY DR.ANTE PAVELIC, THE "POGRAVNIK" OR FUEHER OF CROATI, FIXING THE EASTERN FRONTIER TODAY DISCLOSED THAT THAT AXIS-CREATED STATE WILL INCLUDE NOT ONLY MOST OF WHAT WAS THE NORTHERN PART OF YUGOSLAVIA BUT MUCH OF THE WESTERN PART AS WELL.

THE DECREE, AS PUBLISHED HERE BY STEFANI, OFFICIAL ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, DISCLOSED THAT THE OLD AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FRONTIER, AS IT EXISTED FROM 1908 (AFTER THE ANNEXATION OF BOSNIA) TO 1918 WILL PREVAIL AGAIN BETWEEN SERBIA AND BOSNIA.

THE BOUNDARY EXTENDS FROM THE JUNCTION OF THE SAVA RIVER WITH THE DANUBE, NEAR BELGRADE, NORTHWESTWARD TO THE JUNCTION OF THE DRINA AND SAVA RIVERS, THENCE SOUTHWARD TO A JUNCTION WITH THE HRASNICA RIVER, JUST EAST OF THE VILLAGE OF ZAEMLJICE. FROM THERE IT RUNS TO THE EAST OF THE DRINA FOLLOWING THE OLD LINES WHICH EXISTED UNTIL 1918.

THE CITY OF ZEMUN, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE DANUBE, ABOUT FIVE MILES EAST OF BELGRADE, IS TO BE OCCUPIED BY GERMAN TROOPS UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR, BUT THE REST OF THE TERRITORY WILL BE OCCUPIED IMMEDIATELY BY UNITS OF THE CROAT ARMY AND USTACIA PARTY DETACHMENTS.

(HUNGARIAN, RUMANIA, BULGARIAN AND ALBANIAN FRONTIERS WITH THE RUMP OF YUGOSLAVIA REMAIN TO BE SETTLED AFTER THE FIXING OF THIS FRONTIER. GERMANY ALREADY HAS ANNOUNCED THE INCORPORATION OF A SMALL NORTHERN PART OF YUGOSLAVIA, AND ITALY HAS ANNOUNCED THAT A CONSIDE-AABLE PART OF THE COAST WILL BECOME A PART OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.)

ROME, SATURDAY, JUNE 7-(AP)- PREMIER BENITO MUSSOLINI IS EXPECTED TO INFORM HIS CABINET TODAY (CQ) OF THE RESULTS OF HIS TALK WITH ADOLF HITLER LAST MONDAY AT BRENNER PASS, BUT NO PUBLIC DISCLOSURES ARE PROBABLE, [redacted] IT WAS SAID.

JUN - 8 1941

THE CABINET MEETING IS A REGULAR MONTHLY SESSION.

NOTE TO EDITORS:

THE ROME BUREAU SAYS NO GRAND COUNCIL MEETING OR SPEECH BY MUSSOLINI IS IN PROSPECT.

JUN 8 1941

BERLIN, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG COMMENTED DERISIVELY TODAY ON A DISPATCH FROM ITS NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT REPORTING AN UNOFFICIAL SUGGESTION AT CAMP HUNTER TO USE REAL BULLETS IN THE PROPORTION OF 1 TO 10,000 BLANKS IN ARMY MANEUVERS.

"THIS REMARKABLE PROPOSAL RECALLS THE BLIND ASSAULTS WHICH AMERICAN TROOPS MADE IN THEIR FIRST ENGAGEMENTS IN THE WORLD WAR," THE PAPER OBSERVED IN COMMENTING ON THE PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSAL--TO MAKE THE AMERICAN SOLDIER SCRAMBLE FOR COVER EVEN IN SHAM BATTLE.

(U.S. ARMY OFFICERS AT CAMP HUNTER, LIGGETT, CAL., WERE DISCLOSED YESTERDAY TO BE DISCUSSING UNOFFICIALLY THE POSSIBILITY OF USING "A LITTLE LIVE AMMUNITION" IN MOCK WAR TO TRAIN SOLDIERS TO USE UTMOST CAUTION IN PROTECTING THEMSELVES. A PROPORTION OF 1 TO 10,000 WAS SUGGESTED.)

BERLIN, JUNE 7-(AP)-IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT THAT ADOLF HITLER RECEIVED KING BORIS OF BULGARIA IN THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP AT OBERSALZBERG AT AN UNSPECIFIED DATE.

BERLIN, JUNE 7-(AP)-A PART OF THE COMPLICATED SYSTEM BY WHICH GERMANY KEEPS HER HUGE BLITZ ARMIES ROLLING ON A SMOOTH FLOW OF OIL AND GASOLINE IS EXPLAINED TODAY IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE HIGH COMMAND.

PAPER BOTTLES FOR OIL AND HANDY METAL CONTAINERS FOR GASOLINE ARE A PART OF THE SECRET OF KEEPING MOVING COLUMNS SUPPLIED WITH LUBRICANTS AND FUEL--MATERIALS A MOTORIZED ARMY NEEDS AS BADLY AS INFANTRY NEEDS FOOD.

TIN CONTAINERS FOR OIL, THE ARTICLE SAID, WERE REGARDED BY THE HIGH COMMAND AS "A TREMENDOUS WASTE" WHICH ROBBED THE GERMAN WAR INDUSTRY OF RAW MATERIAL. BESIDES, GATHERING UP USED TINS AND "DE-OILING" THEM WAS COSTLY AND TIME-CONSUMING.

ACCORDINGLY, GERMANY'S INVENTORS WERE ASKED TO DEVISE SOMETHING CHEAP AND PRACTICAL. THE RESULT WAS AN IMPREGNATED QUART BATTLE MADE OF WASTE PAPER.

SO PRACTICAL HAVE THESE PAPIER MACHE BOTTLES PROVEN THEY PROBABLY WILL BE GENERALLY ADOPTED IN PEACETIME BY THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.

IN THE CASE OF GASOLINE CONTAINERS, STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS WERE PARAMOUNT. THE QUICKLY MOVING BLITZ ARMY OF TODAY CANNOT AFFORD TO BE DELAYED LONG AT FILLING STATIONS EVEN IF THESE SATIONS ARE TANKS ON WHEELS. ONLY A SMALL NUMBER OF VEHICLES COULD BE SERVED SIMULTANEOUSLY FRO ONE TANK.

THE ARMY, THEREFORE, SEIGNED A RECTANGULAR, FIVE-GALLON CANISTER OF TIN AND AN ALLOY SO THAT IT CAN BE DROPPED FROM A MOVING VEHICLE WITHOUT SMASHING IT.

WHEN A MOTORIZED COLUMN HALTS ANYWHERE, A SUPPLY CAR CHUCK FULL OF FIVE-GALLON CONTAINERS CAN DRIVE BY THE ENTIRE COLUMN, UNLOADING CANISTERS AS IT GOES.

THE FACT THAT THE CANS ARE RECTANGULAR, RATHER THAN ROUND, PERMITS COMPACT STORING AND THEY ARE SO STABLE THAT THEY CAN BE USED OVER AND OVER.

MILITARY EXPERTS POINT OUT THAT THE BRITISH PRY A HOLE IN THEIR FIVE-GALLON TIN CAN AND THEN THROW IT AWAY. THE GERMAN ARMY ALWAYS HAS A SUPPLY CAR READY TO PICK UP THE EMPTIES.

A FURTHER ADVANTAGE CLAIMED IS THAT ENEMY FIRE USUALLY DESTROYS ONLY THE CONTAINERS ACTUALLY HIT, AND NOT THOSE LYING NEARBY. WHILE A HIT ON A BIG GAS TANK MEANS THE LOSS OF THE ENTIRE CONTENTS.

IN THE OPINION OF MILITARY EXPERTS, GERMAN VICTORY HITHERTO WAS ACCOUNTED FOR PARTLY BY THE FACT THAT MOTORIZED VEHICLES COULD VIRTUALLY REFUEL WHILE THE BATTLE RAGED.

BERLIN, JUNE 7-(AP)-GERMAN NAVAL ARTILLERY SHELLED WAR-ESSENTIAL OBJECTIVES ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL COAST LAST NIGHT, INFORMED QUARTERS ASSERTED TODAY.

BERLIN, JUNE 7-(AP)-A NAZI BOMBER DESTROYED A 12,500-TON MERCHANT VESSEL OFF THE SCOTTISH COAST LAST NIGHT AND BADLY DAMAGED A 15,000-TON SHIP, INFORMED GERMANS ASSERTED TODAY, ADDING THAT OTHER RAIDERS HAD ATTACKED SHIPPING IN THE THAMES MOUTH AND SOUTH COAST FACTORIES WITH CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS.

THE 12,500-TON SHIP, FULLY LOADED, LITERALLY WAS BLOWN TO BITS, THE GERMANS SAID, WHILE THE OTHER WAS LEFT BLAZING AND LISTING HEAVILY.

30.24-9627

IN THE THAMES MOUTH, A 7,000-TON VESSEL AND ONE OF 8,000 TONS WERE SAI
TO HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BADLY.

GERMAN NAVAL.. ETC., AT START.

ROME--FIRST ADD CHAMBER X X X OF WAR.*

(THE CHAMBER OF FASCES AND GUILDS IS COMPOSED OF THE 150 MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE FASCIST PARTY AND THE 500 EFFECTIVE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CORPORATIONS. IT INCLUDES MOST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL. IT FIRST MET IN 1939 AFTER THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES WAS ABOLISHED DEC. 14, 1938.)

CCC 526P

LEAD 92ND WEEK OF THE WAR
BY THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE

FRENCH-MANDATED SYRIA APPEARED TO BE DEVELOPING AS A MIDDLE EAST BATTLEGROUND IN THE 92ND WEEK OF THE WAR, WITH THE VICHY GOVERNMENT INTENT UPON TAKING UP ARMS GAINST

THE BRITISH IF NECESSARY TO PREVENT AN INVASION BY THE FORMER ALLIES AND THEIR ASSOCIATED "FREE FRENCH" FORCES.

FROM BRITISH SOURCES AND TURKEY CAME REPORTS THAT GERMAN PLANES, MEN AND SHIPS WERE ASSEMBLING IN THE LEVANT NATION WHICH WAS TURKISH TERRITORY UNTIL THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE ALLIED POWERS MADE HER AN INDEPENDENT STATE IN 1920.

30.24-9627

GERMAN AND FRENCH SPOKESMEN DENIED IT, DECLARING THE REPORTS WERE BRITISH PROPAGANDA TO JUSTIFY ATTACKS UPON FRENCH BASES THERE.

NAZIS COMPLETED THE OCCUPATION OF CRETE, A CONVENIENT BASE FOR ATTACKS UPON THE BRITISH IN EGYPT, CYPRUS AND PALESTINE. THE BRITISH PUT DOWN IRAQ FIGHTING AND A PRO-BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS REESTABLISHED IN BAGHDAD. SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS REINFORCED EMPIRE LINES IN EGYPT.

FORMER KAISER WILHELM II DIED IN DOORN, WHERE HE HAD SPENT 22 YEARS IN EXILE, AND ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE TO BURY HIM WITH GERMAN MILITARY HONORS THERE MONDAY.

SUNDAY, JUNE 1--BRITAIN ANNOUNCES ETC X X X FIRST GRAF PREV., (MOVED THURSDAY NIGHT.)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 8)

THE 92ND WEEK OF THE WAR (ADD AND LEAD TO COME)
BY THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE

(ADVANCE)- SUNDAY, JUNE 1-(AP)-BRITAIN ANNOUNCES ABANDONMENT OF CRETE REPORTING 15,000 MEN SAFELY WITHDRAWN, "SEVERE" LOSSES ADMITTED, BUT GERMAN CASUALTIES CALLED "ENORMOUS." ARMISTICE ENDS BRITISH-IRAQ FIGHTING; REBEL PREMIER RASHID ALI AL GAILANI IN FLIGHT. POPE PIUS XII CALLS FOR "PHYSICAL, SPIRITUAL, RELIGIOUS AND MORAL" FREEDOM. BRITISH-FRENCH RELATIONS GROW WORSE WITH RENEWED RAF BOMBING OF SHIPS IN SFAX, TUNISIA.

MONDAY, JUNE 2--GERMAN MOTORIZED TROOPS REPORTED LANDING IN SYRIA, FOLLOWING UP "TOURIST" INVASION OF THAT FRENCH MANDATE; BRITAIN PREPARES FOR IMMEDIATE MILITARY ACTION AS NEAR-EASTERN SHOWDOWN APPROACHES. HITLER AND MUSSOLINI IN ANOTHER BRENNER PASS MEETING; FASCISTS SAY OFFENSIVE AGAINST CYPRUS, PALESTINE AND EGYPT IN

PROSPECT, BUT POSSIBILITY OF U.S. INTERVENTION IS BELIEVED TO BE CHIEF CONCERN OF DICTATORS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3--BRITAIN SILENT ON SYRIA, INDICATING IMPERIAL FORCE ALREADY MAY BE ON THE MOVE; FRENCH CABINET MEETS URG

ALREADY MAY BE ON THE MOVE; FRENCH CABINET MEETS URGENTLY WITH GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND AS GERMANS INTIMATE FRANCE IS FREE TO "DEFEND" SYRIA AGAINST BRITISH. RAF RAIDS GERMANS ON FRENCH COAST. JAPAN DISCLOSED AS AGENT FOR GERMANY IN SHIPPING LARGE QUANTITIES OF COMMODITIES VIA TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4--FORMER KAISER WILHELM II DIES IN DOORN AFTER MORE THAN 22 YEARS OF EXILE. BRITISH BOMB BEIRUT OIL DEPOT; EGYPTIAN CABINET RESIGNS TO MAKE WAY FOR GOVERNMENT OF WIDER FOUNDATION AMID GRAVE FEARS FOR SAFETY OF THE NILE VALLEY; EGYPT SEVERS RELATIONS WITH SYRIA, TERMING IT "GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY." BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY MOSUL, HEART OF IRAQ OIL FIELDS; WELLS AND PIPELINES REPORTED INTACT. BRITISH BOMB GERMAN-HELD FRENCH COAST AGAIN.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5--BRITAIN DECLARES SYRIA AND LEBANON "ENEMY OCCUPIED" AND CLAMPS ON BLOCKADE AS A NEW "ZERO HOUR" SEEMS NEAR FOR THE MIDDLE EAST; BRITISH WARSHIPS REPORTED MASSING OFF SYRIA; TURKEY EXPRESSES WORRY. FRANCE CALLS IN GOVERNOR BOISSON OF FRENCH WEST AFRICA, "DEFENDER OF DAKAR," FOR URGENT CONFERENCES AS BRITISH-FRENCH RELATIONS DETERIORATE STEADILY. BRITISH HEAR THAT FRENCH-TYPE PLANES, POSSIBLE WITH GERMAN PILOTS, BOMBED AMMAN, CAPITAL OF TRANS-JORDAN. AXIS WARPLANES STRIKE OVERNIGHT AT ALEXANDRIA, BRITISH NAVAL BASE, AND MORE THAN 100 PERSONS ARE REPORTED KILLED.

UNDATED, FIRST ADD 92ND WEEK OF THE WAR X X REPORTED KILLED.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6--NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES REJECTS JAPAN'S DEMANDS FO INCREASED WAR SUPPLIES; JAPANESE INDICATE NEGOTIATIONS WILL CONTINUE. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ACCUSES NAZIS OF PLANTING RUMORS THAT BRITAIN IS EXHAUSTED AND READY FOR PEACE. VICHY DECLARES U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD FRENCH-GERMAN COLLABORATION IS SURPRISING; SAYS FRANCE SEEKS ONLY TO SAFEGUARD HER VITAL INTERESTS. BRITISH REPORT AN ITALIAN PLANE DESTROYED IN RAID ON ALEPPO, SYRIA, FIRST OFFICIAL INTIMATION THAT FASCIST AIRCRAFT HAD ENTERED THE FRENCH MANDATE. ITALIANS BOMB MALTA AND GIBRALTAR; REPORT DESTRUCTION OF A BRITISH SUBMARINE. BRITISH ANNOUNCE SINKING OF FOUR GERMAN VESSELS BELIEVED TO BE AUXILIARIES OF THE SUNKEN BATTLESHIP BISMARCK.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7--AMBASSADOR JOSEPH C.GREW DECLARES IN TOKYO THAT UNITED STATES MAY HAVE TO ENTER THE WAR TO PRESERVE THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE BECAUSE GERMANY "IS NOT SATISFIED WITH A JUST PEACE AND EQUITABLE WORLD ORDER." SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS REINFORCE BRITISH IN EGYPT; OTHER FORCES CLAIM 2,000 ITALIAN PRISONERS IN ETHIOPIAN MOP-UP FRENCH DENY NAZIS ARE BASING IN SYRIA; INSIST FRANCE WILL REPELL ANY BRITISH ATTACK. LONDON REPORTS ITS FIRST NIGHT BOMBING SINCE MAY 11. RAF MAKES DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON OCCUPIED FRENCH CHANNEL COAST. GERMANS REPORT DESTRUCTION OF THREE BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS TOTALING 20,500 TONS.

30.24 - 9629

30.24-9629

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 8)

STRUGGLE FOR TUNGSTEN

U.S. BESTS JAPAN

IN TRADE BATTLE

FOR LATIN ORE

OUTBIDS AXIS IN BOLIVIA

FOR GUN-MAKING MINERAL (900)

BY JOHN LEAR

(ADVANCE) LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JUNE 7-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--THE UNITED STATES HAS COME OUT ON TOP IN A STRUGGLE WITH THE "AXIS" POWERS IN BOLIVIA FOR CONTROL OF TUNGSTEN WHICH IS NEEDED IN THE MAKING OF MODERN GUNS.

BOTH THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT AND FEDERAL LOAN ADMINISTRATOR JESSE JONES HAVE ANNOUNCED THAT THE METALS RESERVE CORPORATION WILL ACQUIRE THE BOLIVIAN TUNGSTEN OUTPUT FOR THE NEXT THREE YEARS.

THE COMPETITOR IN THIS FIGHT WAS JAPAN, WHICH HAS BEEN BUYING BOLIVIAN TUNGSTEN FOR HERSELF AND PERHAPS FOR GERMANY.

TUNGSTEN IS THE STUFF GUNMAKERS MIX WITH STEEL TO WITHSTAND THE SHOCK OF SHELLS WHIZZING THROUGH GUN BARRELS.

BY OUTBIDDING JAPAN FOR THE CONTRACT, THE UNITED STATES ASSURED ITSELF OF THE TUNGSTEN SUPPLY ON WHICH IT RELIED DURING THE WORLD WAR. AT THE SAME TIME, IT CUT OFF FROM JAPAN A TUNGSTEN SUPPLY WHICH BOLIVIAN NEWSPAPE

PNLWAS KNOWN TO BE GO

WHICH BOLIVIAN NEWSPAPERS SAY WAS KNOWN TO BE GOING TO GERMANY.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CONTRACT ILLUSTRATED THE COMPETITION THAT IS TAKING PLACE BETWEEN THE "AXIS" AND THE UNITED STATES FOR WAR MATERIALS ALL OVER THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.

JAPAN WAS IN THE DRIVER'S SEAT IN THIS PARTICULAR INSTANCE. SHE WAS BUYING TUNGSTEN IN THE OPEN MARKET AND PAYING GOOD PRICES, WHEN THE UNITED STATES STEPPED IN.

THE UNITED STATES OFFERED TO BUY AT A SLIGHTLY LOWER PRICE ALL THE TUNGSTEN BOLIVIAN MINERS COULD DIG FOR THE NEXT THREE YEARS.

THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT, INTERVENING AS GUARANTOR OF ANY CONTRACT, LINED UP WITH THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE IT SAID:

JUN 8 1942

BY PREVENTING WAR MATERIALS FROM REACHING JAPAN AND GERMANY, IT WOULD FULFIL ITS OBLIGATION AS AN AMERICAN NATION TO HELP PROTECT THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

ACCEPTING THE LOWER PRICE ON THE LONG TERM WOULD ASSURE ITS MINERS OF A FIXED INCOME OVER A PERIOD SUFFICIENTLY LONG TO PERMIT DEVELOPMENT OF NEW UNDEVELOPED MINES, WHEREAS ACCEPTING THE HIGHER PRICE OF THE JAPANESE WOULD BE TO RUN THE RISK OF THE UNITED STATES ENTERING THE WAR AND CUTTING OFF JAPAN FROM WESTERN HEMISPHERE PORTS.

OPERATORS OF BOLIVIA'S BIG TUNGSTEN MINES, WHO PRODUCE MOST OF THE COUNTRY'S OUTPUT, AGREED WITH THEIR GOVERNMENT.

OWNERS OF SMALL MINES DID NOT. THEY HAD LOST MONEY FOR YEARS, THEY SAID, AND HERE WAS A CHANCE TO RECOUP. TAKE THE HIGHER BID OFFERED BY JAPAN, THEY ARGUED; THE UNITED STATES STILL WOULD BE WANTING TUNGSTEN LATER ON IF THE JAPANESE MARKET WERE CUT OFF.

THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT, FEARFUL THAT THE UNITED STATES MIGHT TURN TO ITS NORMAL SOURCE OF TUNGSTEN IN CHINA, DEMANDED PRACTICAL GUARANTEES FROM JAPAN ON THELENGTH OF ITS CONTRACT.

IT REMEMBERED THAT, UNDER PRESSURE OF TREBLED PRICES DURING THE WORLD WAR, BOLIVIAN TUNGSTEN MINERS PUSHED UP THEIR PRODUCTION FROM 265 TO 3500 TONS A YEAR ONLY TO HAVE WAR'S END SUDDENLY SEND PRODUCTION CRASHING DOWN AGAIN TO 500 TONS.

JAPAN'S ANSWER WAS TO MATCH THE THREE YEAR OFFER OF THE UNITED STATES AND RETAIN ITS PRICE OFFER.

BOLIVIA STILL WAS NOT SATISFIED. COULD JAPAN GUARANTEE WITH GOLD, AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY THAT WAR IN THE PACIFIC MIGHT KEEP JAPANESE BOATS OUT OF SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS?

JUN 3 1941

THE BOLIVIAN MINISTER OF ECONOMY PUBLISHED AN ACCUSATION THAT "FOREIGN INTERESTS" WERE INFLUENCING THE SMALL MINERS AGAINST THEIR OWN BEST INTERESTS.

THE NEWSPAPERS JOINED THE FRAY. THOSE PUBLISHING THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN NEWS SERVICES, TRANSOCEAN AND STEFANI, GENERALLY TOOK JAPAN'S SIDE. THE OTHERS NAMED AN ITALIAN MINE OPERATOR AS THE NUCLEUS OF OPPOSITION TO THE UNITED STATES CONTRACT.

WHILE THE DECISION HUNG IN THE BALANCE, JAPAN CONTINUED TO GET BOLIVIAN TUNGSTEN, A FOURTH OF THE WORLD TOTAL AND ALMOST TWICE THE PRE-WAR OUTPUT.

FINALLY, THE UNITED STATES OFFERED A NEW, HIGHER PRICE. BOLIVIA SNAPPED IT UP, SENT THE JAPANESE AGENTS A CABLE SAYING FROM NOW ON THE BULK OF BOLIVIA'S TUNGSTEN GOES TO THE UNITED STATES. ONLY SMALL QUANTITIES WILL BE AVAILABLE TO JAPAN.

STEADY TUNGSTEN EXPORTS WILL HELP BOLIVIAN ECONOMY. TUNGSTEN IS THE COUNTRY'S SECOND MOST IMPORTANT PRODUCT. IT IS NOW SURE OF A MARKET.

TIN, BOLIVIA'S LEADING EXPORT COMMODITY, ALSO IS A VITAL STRATEGIC PRODUCT. IT IS BEING EXPORTED IN LARGE QUANTITIES TO BOTH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. A NEW AMERICAN SMELTER IS BEING BUILT AT TEXAS CITY, TEXAS, FOR REFINING BOLIVIAN TIN. VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE SMELTING USED TO BE DONE IN ENGLAND.

THE BIG CATCH IN THE TIN SUPPLY NOW IS BOATS. TONS OF ORE ARE PILED UP IN CHILEAN PORTS, WAITING TO GO NORTH. LIKE EVERYTHING ELSE THAT DEPENDS ON INTRA-HEMISPHERE SHIPPING, TIN IS BEING TIED UP BY THE SHORTAGE OF MERCHANT BOTTOMS.

JUN 3 1941

NO OTHER NATION IN SOUTH AMERICA IS SO RICH IN STRATEGIC MINERALS AS THIS LAND-LOCKED COUNTRY IN THE HEART OF THE CONTINENT. IN ADDITION TO TIN AND TUNGSTEN, ITS MOUNTAINS HOLD ANTIMONY, COPPER, LEAD, SINC, BISMUTH, NICKEL, COBALT, AND SULPHUR--NOT TO MENTION SILVER, GOLD AND PLATINUM.

BOLIVIA IS BANKING ON ALL THESE TO HELP HER STABILIZE HER ECONOMY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HER HISTORY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO START, EVERYONE AGREES, BECAUSE THE WAR HAS PUSHED UP BOTH PRODUCTION AND PRICES OF MINERALS. TIN, WHICH MAKES UP ALMOST 80 PERCENT OF BOLIVIAN EXPORTS, HAS RISEN FROM 25,893,399

30.24— 9631

KILOS (KILO--2.2 POUNDS) IN 1939 TO 38,531,055 KILOS IN 1940. ITS VALUE HAS GONE UP IN THAT SAME TIME FROM 4,851,910 TO 9,934,905 STERLING POUNDS. WHEN WAR STOPS AND THE UNITED STATES PURCHASING CONTRACT ENDS, TIN WILL ALMOST CERTAINLY GO DOWN.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 8--SENT JUNE 4.)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 8)

- - -

THE SHOW GOES ON

- - -

ENGLISH THEATER UNDAUNTED,

ALBEIT A BIT DISRUPTED,

BY THE WAR (650)

- - -

JUN 8 1941

BY RUSSELL LANDSTROM

(ADVANCE)--LONDON--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--OLD VIC IS CLOSED, COVENT GARDEN DARK, DRURY LANE GIVEN OVER TO SHOWS FOR THE TROOPS, THE ELECTRIC GLITTER OF LONDON STAGE LIFE GONE, BUT THE THEATER IN BRITAIN IS FAR FROM MORIBUND.

BOTH IN THE CAPITAL AND THE PROVINCES PRODUCERS ARE ACTIVE, GIVING AUDIENCES THE BEST PLAYS AND MUSICALS AND THE BIGGEST STARS THAT WARTIME CONDITIONS PERMIT.

THE WAR HAS BROUGHT ABOUT A DECENTRALIZATION OF THE BRITISH THEATER AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A GENUINELY NATIONAL THEATER. MANY TOWNS WHICH IN THE OLD DAYS SELDOM SAW ANYTHING BUT THE SHABBIEST THEATRICAL EFFORTS NOW ENJOY THE FIRST-RATE REGULARLY.

30.24— 9631

PLAYERS RETURNING FROM EXTENDED TOURS REPORT AN AMAZING RESPONSE IN THE PROVINCIAL COMMUNITIES AND CONSIDER IT A BRIGHT AUGURY FOR THE POST-WAR THEATER OF WHICH THE NATION DREAMS EVEN NOW.

PLAYWRITING, ITSELF, PRODUCERS AND MANAGERS SAY, HAS PERKED UP, FURTHER STIMULATING THE THEATER AT A TIME WHEN STAGNATION WOULD BE UNDERSTANDABLE AND EXCUSABLE.

"IT HAS BEEN SOME WHILE," ONE THEATER MAN SAID, "SINCE SO MANY GOOD MANUSCRIPTS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED. IT IS A SIGNIFICANT AND HEALTHY SIGN THAT A MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF DRAMATIC AND COMEDY WRITING SHOULD COME AT THIS TIME."

SOME OF THE BEST-LIKED PRODUCTIONS, HOWEVER, ARE REVIVALS, AND THERE IS A GROWING DESIRE TO SEE AMERICAN PLAYS.

AMONG THE MAJOR LONDON SUCCESSES IS S.N.BEHRMAN'S "NO TIME FOR COMEDY" IN WHICH KATHARINE CORNELL STARRED IN THE UNITED STATES A COUPLE OF SEASONS AGO.

DIANA WYNWARD, REX HARRISON AND LILLI PALMER HEAD THE CAST OF THE ENGLISH VERSION. ITS TRIUMPH HERE WAS UNEXPECTED BY MANY PERSONS WHO WERE INCLINED TO REGARD IT AS A PIECE OF BROADWAY FOLKLORE SCARCELY SUITABLE IN BRITISH GUISE.

LONDONERS ARE HAVING ANOTHER VIEW OF GEOFFREY KERR'S "COTTAGE TO LET," WHICH HAS BEEN ON TOUR AND BEFORE THE MOVIE CAMERAS. THIS IS A LIGHTWEIGHT, OBVIOUS, SOMETIMES TURBID WAR MELOCOMEDY, BUT IT BOASTS TWO CAPITAL ACTORS IN LESLIE BANKS AND ALASTAIR SIM, A BOY-TROUPER, GEORGE COLE, AND GILLIAN (COPRECT) LIND, WHO SUGGESTS AN ARP VERSION OF BILLIE BURKE.

VERY BRITISH BUT LOTS OF FUN IS VERNON SYLVAINE'S FARCE, "WOMEN AREN'T ANGELS," WITH ROBERTSON HARE AND ALFRED DRAYTON. THE ANTIC AND EBULLIENT "SHEPHERD'S PIE" IS RELISHED BY MANY FED UP WITH WAR. "UP AND DOING" HAS RETURNED TO LONDON TO JOIN "BLACK VANITIES" IN OFFERING THE BEST MUSICAL FARE AT THE MOMENT.

EMLYN WILLIAMS' "THE LIGHT OF HEART" WILL BE REVIVED IN LONDON THIS MONTH AFTER A TOUR OF THE PROVINCES; THE AUTHOR AND ANGELA BADDELEY HAVE THE CHIEF ROLES.

JOHN GIELGUD HAS CLOSED A FOUR-MONTHS LONDON ENGAGEMENT OF BARRIE'S "DEAR BRUTUS" AND HAD HEADED FOR AT LEAST 16 WEEKS IN THE PROVINCES. "DEAR BRUTUS" WAS THE FIRST STRAIGHT PLAY THAT OPENED IN LONDON AFTER THE GENERAL SHUTDOWN OF THEATERS BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT LAST FALL; IT ATTRACTED CONSISTENTLY LARGE PATRONAGE.

CONSIDERING THE PLAY IDEAL FOR DUBIOUS TIMES, GIELGUD STAMPED HIS STYLISTIC GENIUS UPON THE WHIMSICAL, EVOCATIVE WORK, REDEEMING IT FROM STICKY SENTIMENTALITY. IN THE CAST ARE MARGARET RAWLINGS, ROGER LIVESEY, LEON QUARTERMAINE AND URSULA JEANS.

IN THE NEXT SEVERAL WEEKS THE CITY WILL HAVE BALLET, OPERA, SYMPHONIC PROGRAMS, RECITALS AND A BIT OF SHAKESPEARE, THE LATE SPRING AND SUMMER DAYS WITH THEIR EXTRA TWO HOURS OF LIGHT MAKING POSSIBLE A GREATER VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENT AND MORE FREQUENT PERFORMANCES.

MEANWHILE, THE THEATER DOUBTLESS WILL CONTINUE TO FLOURISH IN THE PROVINCES. VETERAN MARIE TEMPEST IS OUT IN "THE FIRST MRS. FRAZER", BARRY K.BARNES AND DIANA CHURCHILL (THE PRIME MINISTER'S DAUGHTER) ARE ON THE ROAD IN THE LONSDALE PLAY, "ON APPROVAL"; OTHER PLAYS STILL ARE GOING STRONG.

FORTHCOMING SHOWS FOR THE ROAD INCLUDE A PRODUCTION OF WILLIAM SAROYAN'S "THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE," WHICH WILL BE SEEN LATER BY LONDONERS WHO ARE INORDINATELY CURIOUS ABOUT IT.

THE PROVINCES HAVE HAD THEIR TASTE OF OPERA, TOO, AND HAVE LIKED IT. IN ONE CITY "LA TRAVIATA" PLAYED TO A CAPACITY HOUSE ON A SATURDAY NIGHT AFTER A SOLID WEEK OF BLITZES. THE BACK OF THE THEATER HAD BEEN BOMBED AND A CHILL WIND BLEW THROUGH THE DAMAGED SCENERY DOCK, BUT NEITHER PERFORMERS NOR AUDIENCE MINDED.

ARTISTS HAVE FACED RAID DANGERS, ENTERTAINED AMIDST RUINS, UNDERGONE NUMEROUS HARDSHIPS; SOME HAVE BEEN INJURED.

THE "COTTAGE TO LET" COMPANY, APPEARING IN CARDIFF SOME TIME AGO, PLAYED THROUGH TO THE FINAL CURTAIN WHILE AN AIR ATTACK ON THE WELSH CITY WAS IN PROGRESS.

MOST OF THE TROUPERS HOLD THAT IT IS ESSENTIAL TO KEEP THE THEATER ALIVE OVER THE LAND AND CONSIDER THAT THEIR JOB ON THE HOME FRONT IS BY NO MEANS THE LEAST IMPORTANT.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 8, SENT JUNE 3.)

WINANT (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON,JUNE 7-(AP)-AMBASSADOR JOHN G.WINANT WAS UNDERSTOOD TODAY TO HAVE TOLD VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE AND OTHER SENATE LEADERS THAT THE BRITISH WERE CONFIDENT THEY COULD HOLD THE SUEZ CANAL AND PREVENT THE MEDITERRANEAN FROM FALLING UNDER GERMAN CONTROL.

THE AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN WAS CLOSETED WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT AND SENATORS FOR MORE THAN TWO HOURS YESTERDAY. IT WAS SAID AUTHORITATIVELY THAT HE SET FORTH A MORE ENCOURAGING REPORT OF

30.24-9633

BRITISH MORALE AND CHANCES OF WINNING THE WAR THAN SOME OF HIS HEARERS HAD EXPECTED.

WALLACE ARRANGED FOR THE MEETING AT THE SUGGESTION OF WINANT. BESIDES THE VICE PRESIDENT, THOSE PRESENT WERE CHAIRMAN GEORGE (D-GA) OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, SENATORS BYRNES (D-SC) AND CONNALLY (D-TEX), MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, AND SENATOR HILL (D-ALA), THE MAJORITY WHIP.

ACCORDING TO AUTHORITATIVE REPORTS OF THE MEETING, THE AMBASSADOR GAVE THE FOLLOWING PRESENTATION OF BRITISH OFFICIALDOM'S VIEWPOINT:

THE ENGLISH BELIEVE THEY HAVE SUFFICIENT WELL-EQUIPPED FORCES IN AFRICA TO MEET ADOLF HITLER'S TROOPS ON EQUAL TERMS, AND THEY DO NOT FEEL THAT THE DEFEATS IN GREECE AND CRETE MEAN EVENTUAL LOSS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THERE SEEMS TO BE SUBSTANTIAL REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAS ATTAINED AIR SUPERIORITY OVER THE BRITISH ISLES, THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND THE INVASION PORTS OF OCCUPIED FRANCE--A CONCLUSION SUPPORTED BY A SHARP DECLINE IN DAYLIGHT BOMBINGS AND RELATIVELY FEWER SUCCESSFUL NIGHT RAIDS BY THE NAZIS IN RECENT WEEKS.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC SHIPPING SITUATION IS MORE CRITICAL, ALTHOUGH IT IS NOTED THAT SINKINGS HAVE "LEVELLED OFF" SOMEWHAT AND ARE NOT NOW AT THEIR PEAK. THE UNITED STATES ATLANTIC PATROL IS CREDITED BY BRITONS WITH AN INCREASING MEASURE OF EFFECTIVENESS IN GETTING THE GOODS TO ENGLAND.

A MAJORITY OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE, ENGLISH LEADERS THINK, DO NOT WANT TO GO ALONG WITH THE AXIS POWERS IN WAR AGAINST ENGLAND, BUT THE VICHY GOVERNMENT MAY BE BROUGHT TO THAT POSITION BY EXTREME PRESSURE.

FROM A POLITICAL STANDPOINT, WINANT WAS DESCRIBED AS BELIEVING THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WAS RETAINING THE FULL SUPPORT OF A VAST MAJORITY OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE, WITH A CONSEQUENT CONTINUED HIGH LEVEL OF MORALE.

WINANT, WHO EXPECTS TO RETURN TO LONDON SOON, MADE NO SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGES IN THE AMERICAN PROGRAM OF AIDING BRITAIN, SOME OF THE CONFEREES SAID. NOR WAS THERE ANY SUGGESTION THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS "FALLING DOWN" IN SUPPLYING MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT. RATHER THESE SOURCES ADDED, THERE WAS HIGH PRAISE FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AMERICAN BOMBERS.

WINANT WAS SAID TO HAVE REITERATED THE ASSERTION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THAT THE AMBASSADOR, ON HIS FLYING TRIP HOME, DID NOT BRING PEACE PROPOSALS OF ANY KIND.

THE PRESIDENT SAID AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY THAT PEACE TALK WAS EMANATING FROM PERSONS WHO WERE BEING DUPED BY GERMANY AND PERMITTED CORRESPONDENTS TO QUOTE HIM TO THE EFFECT THAT WINANT BROUGHT "NOT EVEN A TENTH COUSIN OF A PEACE OFFER OR ANYTHING LIKE THAT, OR ANY DISCUSSION OF PEACE."

COMMENTING ON THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT, SENATOR GEORGE SAID HE DID NOT THINK THE UNITED STATES SHOULD "PLACE TOO MUCH EMPHASIS ON PEACE EFFORTS AT THIS TIME."

"THAT IS HARMFUL," GEORGE SAID. "RATHER, WE SHOULD STRESS THE VITAL NECESSITY FOR A UNITED NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM."

WASHINGTON, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR, GASTON HENRY-HAYE, WILL CALL ON SECRETARY OF STATE HULL MONDAY TO GIVE ASSURANCES, HE SAID, THAT "THE DESTINY OF FRANCE CAN NEVER BE OPPOSED TO THAT OF AMERICA."

FRANCE WILL DEFEND HER TERRITORIES AGAINST ANY ATTACK, THE AMBASSADOR SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY, BUT "WILL NEVER, BY AIR, SEA OR LAND, TAKE THE INITIATIVE OF ANY OPERATION AGAINST THE BRITISH." HIS STATEMENT AND THE ANNOUNCED VISIT TO THE SECRETARY, HE ADDED, WERE INTENDED TO REMOVE MISGIVINGS VOICED BY HULL AGAINST GERMAN-FRENCH COLLABORATION.

HENRY-HAYE DENIED FORMALLY THAT GERMAN TROOPS WERE IN SYRIA AND SAID FRANCE WAS TRYING TO "CLEAR OUT" ANYTHING THERE WHICH MIGHT GIVE THE BRITISH REASON TO ATTACK.

WILLKIE

CHICAGO, JUNE 7-(AP)-WENDELL L.WILLKIE DECLARED LAST NIGHT THAT AMERICA "WITH THE STRONGEST NAVY IN THE WORLD AND WITH AN INCREASINGLY STRONG AIR FORCE" CAN INSURE "THE SAFE DELIVERY OF AT LEAST HER OWN PRODUCTION TO ENGLAND."

ENGLAND CANNOT SURVIVE, HE SAID, UNLESS LOSSES OF SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN "ARE STOPPED OR GREATLY REDUCED--AND AT ONCE."

THE 1940 REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE, WHOSE ADDRESS CLIMAXED A UNITY DAY CELEBRATION, SPOKE TO A CROWD THAT FILLED ALL 22,500 SEATS IN THE CHICAGO STADIUM.

BOOING DELAYED HIS SPEECH SEVERAL MINUTES. SIX WOMEN, SEIZED AND HELD IN AN OFFICE WHILE WILLKIE SPOKE, WERE RELEASED LATER.

WILLKIE SAID DEVELOPMENTS HAD CHANGED HIS CONCEPTION OF EFFECTIVE AID TO BRITAIN. "I SAID MANY TIMES BEFORENNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN

AID TO BRITAIN. "I SAID MANY TIMES BEFORE AND DURING THE (PRESIDENTIAL) CAMPAIGN THAT ENGLAND MUST WIN THE WAR IF OUR DEMOCRACY IS TO SURVIVE," HE RELATED.

"IF OUR PRODUCTION HAD BEEN INTENSIFIED AT THAT TIME, THE STORY MIGHT BE DIFFERENT TODAY. NOW, IT IS PAINFULLY OBVIOUS THAT PRODUCTION IS NOT ENOUGH. X X X

"IT IS NOW OUR JOB NOT ONLY TO PRODUCE THE GOODS NECESSARY FOR HER SURVIVAL BUT TO DELIVER THEM BY WHATEVER MEANS WILL BE MOST EFFICIENT."

IN HIS PLEA FOR UNITY TO DIRECT MEN, MATERIALS AND SKILLS "TO THE MAXIMUM OF THEIR EFFICIENCY," WILLKIE ASSERTED "WE HAVE NO TIME TO SPARE." HE CONTINUED:

"IT MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH A COORDINATED CENTRALIZED AUTHORITY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ONE MAN RESPONSIBLE TO THE PRESIDENT, AN AUTHORITY WHICH DEALS NOT IN POLITICAL THEORIES AND SOCIAL OBJECTIVES BUT IN A SINGLE AIM--THE BUILDING OF OUR DEFENSE, AND AS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD IT, THE PROVIDING OF BRITAIN'S REQUIREMENTS."

WILLKIE DID NOT MENTION CHARLES A.LINDBERGH BY NAME, BUT DESCRIBED AS "RECKLESS AND MISGUIDED TALK" STATEMENTS "THAT THIS COUNTRY NEEDS A NEW LEADER."

HE SAID THE CHARGE "FROM THIS SAME SOURCE" THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT EXCEEDS HITLER IN HIS AGGRESSIVE DESIGNS UPON OTHER NATIONS WAS "A WHOLLY OUTRAGEOUS INTERPRETATION" OF THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT THAT THE U.S. WOULD NOT LET HITLER SEIZE ISLAND OUTPOSTS FROM WHICH HE COULD MENACE THIS NATION.

30.24-9635

30.24-9635

(THIS DAILY FEATURE, CONDUCTED BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, IS BEING WRI[illegible] IN HIS ABSENCE ON ~~VACATION BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT~~).

A FALSE TWILIGHT HAS DIMMED THE WAR, A PHASE OF THE CONFLICT ARRANGED BY ADOLF HITLER; A PERIOD, PROBABLY OF MODERATE DURATION, IN WHICH THE PEOPLE WHOM HITLER HAS CONQUERED BY WAR OR FRIENDSHIP WILL DO MOST OF THE FIGHTING.

EVERY RECENT UTTERANCE OF NAZI SPOKESMEN SHOWS THAT THE FRENCH ARE EXPECTED TO DO THE PRELIMINARY SHOOTING AND GETTING SHOT IN SYRIA IF THE BRITISH ARMIES MARCH IN. THESE FRENCHMEN WILL HAVE CONSIDERABLE GERMAN AIR SUPPORT AND, FOR THE TIME BEING, LIMITED AID OF OTHER SORTS.

THE ITALIANS WILL BE EXPECTED TO EXPEND THEIR PLANES AND PILOTS IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN AS WELL AS IN SYRIA, AND THEY ALREADY HAVE BEGUN TO DO SO.

THE GERMAN ATTITUDE THAT SYRIA IS FRANCE'S AFFAIR AND FOR FRANCE TO DEFEND, WITH HITLER APPLYING LARGE INJECTIONS OF BENEVOLENCE, IS OF COURSE A CONTRADICTION OF THE OFTEN-STATED GERMAN POLICY OF STRIKING THE BRITISH WHEREVER THEY CAN BE FOUND. THAT IS MERE EXPEDIENCY, HOWEVER.

THE TRUTH IS THAT HITLER NEEDS THIS ZONE OF FALSE TWILIGHT FOR THE PHYSICAL AND SPIRITUAL CONSOLIDATION OF HIS MAIN FORCES AND FOR DIGGING OUT THE PROSPECTS OF IMPOSING A CONQUEROR'S TERMS OF PEACE ON BRITAIN BEFORE THE YEAR IS OVER.

IN SPITE OF ALL APPEARANCES, HITLER IS NO GENIE WHO CAN TRANSPORT TENS OF THOUSANDS OF MEN AND THEIR SUPPLIES FROM ONE WAR-TRAMPLED FRONT TO ANOTHER BY RUBBING A LAMP. NOR IS THE GERMAN SOLDIER SUPERMAN--HE IS A COMMON-PLACE FAMILY FELLOW, DISTINGUISHED LARGELY BY HIS COMPLETE OBEDIENCE, WHO HAS BEEN AWAY FROM HOME A LONG TIME AND WANTS TO GO BACK.

NOW THE BALKAN RAILROADS ARE GROANING AGAIN UNDER THE WEIGHT OF THIS MASS OF HOB-NAILED MEN, AND, WHILE SOME OF THEM ARE TRAVELING BY DEVIOUS WAYS TO THE NEXT FRONT, OTHERS UNDOUBTEDLY ARE GOING HOME FOR A LITTLE WHILE ON LEAVE. THIS, FOR MORALE, IS ESSENTIAL; IF THERE IS ANY ONE THING WHICH HAS IMPRESSED OBJECTIVE OBSERVERS WITH THE GERMAN TROOPS IN THE MOST RECENT CAMPAIGNS, IT IS THAT THEY ARE, TO PARAPHRASE THE BRITISH TOMMY, "FED [illegible]ND FAR FROM 'OME"--JUST PLAIN HOMESICK.

THE NON-MILITARY SIDE OF THE TWILIGHT ZONE IS REFLECTED IN THE CURRENT PEACE WHISPERS. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS VEHEMENTLY ACCUSED THE GERMANS OF PLANTING RUMORS THAT BRITAIN IS ALL IN AND ABOUT READY TO SUE FOR PEACE AND HAS STATED THAT SO FAR AS THE BRITISH GO THERE IS NOT "EVEN A TENTH COUSIN OF A PEACE OFFER OR ANYTHING LIKE THAT OR ANY DISCUSSION OF PEACE."

THE IMPLICATION IS THAT HITLER IS TRYING TO DISCOURAGE AMERICAN AID TO BRITAIN AND IS ENDEAVORING TO INCREASE THE DISCONTENT OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE WITH THEIR GOVERNMENT'S CONDUCT OF THE WAR, NOW THAT CRETE HAS BEEN SO TRAGICALLY LOST.

THERE IS EXCELLENT GROUND FOR SUSPECTING THE PRESENCE OF A TRIAL PEACE BAL[illegible]ON, MADE NOT IN LONDON BUT IN BERLIN. AT NO OTHER TIME IN THE WAR HAS THERE BEEN A MORE ADVANTAGEOUS MOMENT THAN THIS FOR HITLER TO TRY TO GET THE PEOPLE ON THE OTHER SIDE TO

LISTEN TO HIS OWN IDEAS FOR PEACE. IT IS A MOMENT WHEN THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN POSITION IS IN PERIL, WHEN THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC IS TOUCH AND GO, AND WHEN THE AMERICAN AID PROGRAM IS STILL GATHERING STRENGTH.

IT WOULD NOT EVEN BE SURPRISING TO SEE MOSCOW ENLISTED IN A SUBSEQUENT GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE, CAREFULLY DISGUISED, OF COURSE. SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW WHO IS RETURNING TO LONDON SHORTLY, MAY HAVE SOMETHING TO TELL WINSTON CHURCHILL ABOUT THIS.

YET HITLER CANNOT HAVE ANY CONFIDENCE OF GETTING CHURCHILL TO LISTEN TO ANY PEACE TERMS--HIS REAL CHANCE LIES IN FOMENTING BRITISH DISUNITY BY TALK OF PEACE AND UNDERMINING THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER. IT IS INTRIGUING TO SPECULATE ON THE PART TO WHICH RUDOLF HESS MAY HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED IN SUCH AN UNDERTAKING.

THE BRITISH AND THEIR FRIENDS, HOWEVER, HAVE CERTAIN REASONS TO BE THANKFUL FOR THIS FALSE TWILIGHT PHASE, SO LONG AS THEY SEE CLEARLY AND ACT DECISIVELY TO PREPARE FOR WHAT IS TO FOLLOW. SO IT IS HEARTENING FOR THEM TO READ TODAY THAT SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS, SEASONED AND HARDY, STAND NOW IN EGYPT'S WESTERN DESERT TO REINFORCE THE ARMY OF THE NILE AND TO PIT THEIR BRAWN AGAINST THE AXIS SPEAR THAT THREATENS SUEZ.

WINDSOR, ONT., JUNE 6-(AP)-LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN R.M. MC COY, 22, OF NEW YORK, WAS INJURED TODAY WHEN HIS TRAINING PLANE CRASHED IN A FIELD JUST OUTSIDE THE CITY.

AUTHORITIES REPORTED HIS CONDITION AS FAVORABLE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE BRITISH OFFICIAL RADIO TONIGHT REPORTED THAT A GERMAN DORNIER FLYING BOAT HAD BEEN DOWNED BY TURKISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES OFF THE TURKISH ISLAND OF TENEDOS, WHICH LIES ONLY ABOUT 10 MILES FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE DARDANELLES, THE BROADCAST, WHICH QUOTED A DISPATCH FROM ISTANBUL, WAS HEARD HERE BY NBC.

THE BRITISH RADIO ALSO REPORTED THAT GERMAN BOMBERS MADE A FORCED LANDING NEAR ALEXANDRETTA AND THAT THEIR OCCUPANTS, "DRESSED IN GERMAN UNIFORMS," WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

NEW YORK, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO, HEARD HERE TONIGHT BY NBC, SAID THE BRITISH HAD REPLACED THE BRITISH SHIP ENTERPRISE" IN CERTAIN SOUTH ATLANTIC WATERS, AND SINCE NO COMMENT HAS BEEN OFFERED BY THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY FOR SUCH A CHANGE IT MUST BE INTERPRETED AS PROOF THAT THE ENTERPRISE HAS BEEN SUNK."

THE BRITISH NAVY'S OFFICIAL ROSTER INCLUDES TWO VESSELS NAMED "ENTERPRISE." ONE IS THE 7,580-TON CRUISER AND THE OTHER A SUPPLY

NEW YORK, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO BROADCAST A REPORT TONIGHT THAT FIGHTING IS CONTINUING IN IRAQ WITH "UNDIMINISHED VIOLENCE," ESPECIALLY IN COASTAL ZONES. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY CBS.

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD GERMAN DECLARATION XXX FORTHCOMING.

"ACCORDING TO A ZURICH DISPATCH, IT IS BELIEVED THAT HITLER WILL MAKE A DECLARATION ON THE RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA AND GIVE THE OUTLINES OF HIS PEACE PLAN," SAID THE BROADCAST, HEARD HERE BY CBS.

Denied By Berlin

Berlin, *Sunday*, June 8 (AP)—Authorized quarters said today a British Broadcasting Company report that a German foreign policy statement would be issued Monday was "not" sense."

Foreign correspondents said they had not heard of any instructions to hold themselves in readiness to receive an important announcement.

Nazi Statement Forecast

New York, June 7 (AP)—A French-language broadcast from the British radio today said foreign correspondents in Berlin have been advised to expect an official statement on international affairs, probably Monday, and that dispatches from Switzerland state a declaration on relations with Soviet Russia may be forthcoming.

30.24-9637

30.24-9637

British and Free French Battle Vichy Troops in Drive on Syria

De Gaullist General Catroux Proclaims Mandate's Independence—R.A.F. Leaflets Appeal To People. Allied Operations Declared Going Smoothly

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 8—The German radio announced today that Allied forces driving into southern Syria had reached Soueida, capital of the Jebel ed Druz territory.

Soueida is about twenty-three miles north of Syria's border with Trans-Jordan and some fifty-eight miles south of Damascus, Syrian capital.

The German broadcast was heard by [illegible] C.

JUN 9 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 8—British troops of Palestine, joined by Free French comrades-in-arms and paced by warplanes of the R. A. F., jumped into action today in a pre-dawn invasion of Syria, the territory of their old ally, France.

Racing against growing Axis domination of that keystone wedge of country to save her position in the Middle East and Africa, Britain took the initiative in her boldest bid of the war, thereby precipitating a risk of war with the France of Marshal Petain.

Brother Against Brother

For the Free French who joined in the combat it was a battle of brother against brother.

Into the contest Britain threw the resources of diplomacy, politics and economics as well as military force, proclaiming with the Free French a promise of Syrian liberation, independence and release from blockade if the invasion succeeds.

Four hours after the invasion began at 2 A. M. (7 P. M., E.S.T. Saturday) there was no official information how the action was proceeding or what reception the troops (estimated by Vichy at 20,000) were meeting.

Operations Going Smoothly

Operations were declared going smoothly, however.

The R. A. F. said it encountered no opposition whatever in heavy patrolling over the advancing troops.

The British, commanded by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, were understood to be advancing along two routes, one along the coast toward Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, and the other through Arab rebel territory of Jebel Ed Druz toward Damascus, capital of Syria.

Far and wide over the territory, leaflets were scattered by American-built Tomahawk planes advising the Syrians of the promises of independence and calling upon them to aid in stopping Hitler.

"Let's Beat Them Again"

One of these leflets from the British Middle East commander-in-chief, Gen. Archibald P. Wevell, appealed to Syrians who would not [illegible] alongside the British and Free French at least not to hamper the liberating movement.

The proclamation ended with: "We remember the common victory over the same Boche twenty years ago. Let's beat them again. We would like victory with our comrades of the last war by our sides again, not against us."

In the name of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, supreme leader of the Free French movement, the Middle East commander, Gen. Georges Catroux, proclaimed himself the liberator of Syria and Lebannon and the people s vereign and independent.

Leaflets which General Catroux signed also were scattered throughout Syria. They declared "Syria and the United States are with us."

"The humiliating, perfidious policy of the Vichy Government has plunged the Levant into war. We will make war with energy, abnegation, firmness and with honor and full hope for the victory we know will be ours," Catrouxsaid.

"France Forbids You"

In another appeal he said "Vichy has ordered Frenchmen in Syria to fight for Germany." Then he declared."

"France forbids you to execute this criminal order from which I release you, and I take you under my command.

"I enjoin you to join my forces the Allied forces. I forbid any resistance and shall send before military courts any soldiers disobeying this order.

"I order you to assemble at your positions with your arms and equipment ready to take your place in battle.

"Follow me along the path of honor."

Wavell's leaflet declared the Germans who had occupied two thirds of France and controlled the rest had now begun the conquest of the French colonies.

Drive Planned With Precision

"We come not as an enemy, but on the contrary to assist you against a common adversary. Instead of resisting us, help us against the mortal enemy of your people. We come in strength and to resist would be vain. We know you fought it would be as heroes. But in defending this territory you would simply be defending the enemy's interests."

The combined military-political offensive had been planned with Hitler-like exactness.

Long before the sun blazed on the arid plains and frowning hills of Southern Syria the Allied advance guard—presumably motorized, including the swift Bren gun carriers Britain has used so successfully in Africa—had established contact with the advance posts of the French mandate's defenses.

Indirect reports through Vichy said this contact touched off fierce battling, but British sources in Cairo lacked confirmation.

Fighting In Mountains

If the occupying force and the defenders were engaged they were fighting in a mountainous zone known for the fierceness of past encounters between French forces and natives—the Jebel ed Druz region.

The British and Free French naturally hoped the call of Free France would sweep through the 45,000 troops supposed to be defending Syria, one third or one fourth of whom are said to be white. The others are Senegalese, Algerian, Lebanese and Tunisian.

The British, stirred into action by recurrent reports of German infiltration into Syria and the growing threat to the Suez Canal and the Alexandria naval base which German occupation of Syria would entail, counted heavily on anti-German feeling among the armed forces in Syria as well as among civilians.

De Gaulle's Appeal

One set of the thousands of leaflets which the R. A. F. showered onto Syria was a quotation from General de Gaulle, last reported on tour in the Middle East:

"The time has come to resume the fight for the liberation of France. This time we will get them and France will win."

Sir Miles Lampson, British Ambassador to Egypt, made this statement on behalf of the British Government:

"Gen. Georges Catroux, on behalf of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, chief of the Free French, has issued a declaration to the inhabitants of Syria and Lebanon before advancing with the object of expelling the Germans. In this he declares the liberty and independence of Syria and Lebanon. He undertakes to negotiate a treaty to insure these objects.

Assures Independence

"I am authorized by his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to declare that they support and associate themselves with the assurance of independence given by General Catroux on behalf of General de Gaulle to Syria and Lebanon.

"I am also authorized to give you the assurance that should you support and join the Allies, his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom offers you all the advantages enjoyed by free countries who are associated with them.

"The blockade will be lifted and you may enter into immediate relations with the sterling bloc, which will give you enormous, besides immediate, advantages from the point of view of your exports and imports. You will be able to sell your products and buy freely in all free countries."

In dispatching troops into Syria, Britain risked an open break with the Vichy Government.

This the British had hoped to avoid because the French fleet, belligerent in the Atlantic, would add greatly to the hazards already imposed on British shipping by German U-boats and bombing planes.

But the reportedly growing German—and to some extent Italian—foothold in Syria impelled the British to swift action.

PETAIN BRANDS INVASION 'UNJUST,' TELLS SYRIA TO RESIST; FIGHTING STARTS

British And De Gaullists Declared Developing Pincer Drive, With One Jaw Closing On Beirut And Damascus, Other On Aleppo

[By the Associated Press]

JUN 9 1941

Vichy, *Monday,* June 9—The French Government, through Ambassador François Pietri in Madrid, protested today against the British invasion of Syria. The protest was delivered by Pietri to British Ambassador Sir Samuel Hoare.

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, June 8—Frenchmen fought Frenchmen in Syria tonight in a British-supported de Gaullist drive to wrest the French mandate from the Vichy Government and Marshal Petain exhorted his Middle East armies to defend themselves vigorously against "this profoundly unjust aggression."

British and Free French, said here to number some 20,000 troops, crossed the frontier from Palestine at 2 A. M. and clashed shortly afterward with French and native troops in the Jebel Ed Druz region of southern Syria.

Two Offensives Launched

Apparently, the heaviest fighting was in this sector with the Free French, but British forces were reported attacking to the west toward Merdjayoun, near the frontier twenty miles from the coast and about thirty-five miles south of Beirut.

In addition to this fighting along a ninety-mile front on the southern frontier, other motorized forces were reported attempting an advance from the east up the historic Euphrates river in Iraq.

These soldiers, veterans of the Iraq campaign, apparently had as the major British objective a march to Deir-ez-Zor in the eastern Syrian Desert, and Aleppo, in northern Syria.

Important Garrison Post

Deir-ez-Zor is one of the most important French garrison posts in Syria, while Aleppo has one of the country's most important airports.

The British thus were launching a giant nutcracker movement, with the southern jaw aiming at the capture of Beirut and Damascus and the eastern jaw given the task of seizing important military objectives and cutting the country off from Turkey.

Only a fraction of the French troops in Syria was believed to have been engaged in the fighting so far among the volcanic peaks of Jebel ed Druz.

Petain Appeals To Dentz

Even as this initial battle was under way, Petain appealed to Gen. Henri Dentz, high commissioner and military chieftain in the Levant, and his soldiers to defend themselves against the French attacking "under a rebel flag."

The old marshal, lashing out bitterly at the British for preceding "this violence with tricks," declared the soldiers of the Levant themselves knew there were no German troops either in Syria or Lebanon.

"You then are the object of profoundly unjust aggression in the face of which we are outraged," he said.

Sovereignty Menaced

"It is only today that French sovereignty in the Levant is menaced for the first time. You can believe me."

He declared the de Gaullists "supported by British imperial forces do not hesitate to shed blood of their brothers, who are defending the unity of the empire and the sovereignty of France."

France, he added, "faithful to her declaration, in any case can remain proud of not having been the first to take up arms against the former ally, Dakar or Sfax." (Scenes of British naval and air action against the French).

Pincer Movement Cited

The Allied drive in the Jebel ed Druz region was one phase of a pincer movement reported in French military circles as designed to capture storied Damascus, the Syrian capital.

The second arm of the pincer was reported being stretched north of Lake Oberraid toward Banias, but it was not known whether contact had been made in this region, southwest of Damascus.

This column was said to be marching almost midway between Damascus and Beirut, capitals and principal cities, respectively, of Syria and Lebanon.

"Hostile Act" Charged

The French, apart from accusing the British of committing a "hostile act" against France, bitterly reproached their former Allies for having "obliged Frenchmen to fight against Frenchmen."

A semi-official statement said that up to now France had not taken any action against rebellious colonies in an effort to prevent a clash between Frenchmen.

"Consequently, it was the English command which decided on this fratricidal war," the statement asserted.

It added that the fact that de Gaullist troops were placed in the van of the fighting is judged "with severity."

French Sarcastic

In sarcastic terms the French referred to what they called a British effort to make France pay "for the check in the East" and "for the protection of the Iraq oil fields and capitalist interests of the City of London."

General Dentz was understood to have taken personal command of the forces opposing the de Gaullists commanded by Gen. Georges Catroux, former Governor of French Indo-China.

In an official commentary on the Allied attack, the French Information Office said the plan was a part of Prime Minister Churchill's idea of "profiting from the tragic position of France to wrest her empire."

To Defend Syria To Limit

France will defend Syria "to the limit of our forces," the statement said, against what was described as "this new act of unjustified aggression against the French Empire."

General Catroux, it added, had issued a proclamation inciting the mandates of Syria and Lebanon to revolt against France on the grounds of alleged German occupation of these territories.

The Government reiterated that there were no German troops in Syria

nd said all German planes and air-
en which had been crossing Syria
ad left except five damaged ones and
iteen stranded flyers.

Reaction Of Vichy To Fight In Syria Watched By Berlin

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 8—British operations in Syria were watched intently by Berlin tonight, but a news service close to the Wilhelmstrasse, *Dienst aus Deutschland*, said the "affair" was regarded here, at least for the present, as one which "concerns chiefly France."

Thus, it was said, the official Vichy reaction was receiving greatest attention.

Compared To Dakar

"The declaration of the French Government also that this portion of its empire will be defended to the fullest extent of French strength is not doubted by Germany," the news service said.

"The greatest reserve is being observed in Berlin, but nevertheless it is pointed out, that this new act of aggression is in line with earlier British attacks on Oran and Dakar."

In those cases, too, *Dienst* said, the British used "false charges of German military plans, preparation or action" to justify attacks, while "selfish British aims really were at the bottom."

Reports Are Studied

Also closely studied were reports that British troops and French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle had entered southern Syria.

The impression prevailed in many quarters that a new episode, which will have a most important bearing on the military situation in the eastern Mediterranean and Near East, was beginning to unfold.

What the German reaction will be and whether there will be any countermeasures remained unanswered questions.

Feel Position Is Stronger

But it was obvious the Germans felt that the Axis military position in the southeast was greatly strengthened by the occupation of Crete.

Much expert opinion was that the *Lutfwaffe*, based on Crete, in cooperation with the Italian navy, would soon be in a position to close off the eastern Mediterranean at will.

A military spokesman observed that the only relatively secure place for the British navy was within a small triangle, the points of which are Cyprus, Haifa and Alexandria.

Of Vast Importance

Axis dominance of the Mediterranean north of Egypt, if actually achieved, would be of vast importance because it would cut the British life line and make the British go a long way around to support their forces if the Near East campaign gets under way.

No reports were available indicating what sort of reception the British and de Gaulle forces were getting in Syria. Vichy dispatches stated they were moving in the Jebel ed Druz area.

But it was obvious that the Germans calculated on Syrian and French resistance. Authorized spokesmen frequently emphasized that France was willing and able to defend its colonial possessions

Raises Questions Anew

British action in Syria was called "unprovoked aggression," while de Gaulle was called a Frenchman who fights France.

The Syrian developments raised anew questions on the nature of collaboration with unoccupied France, which Germany promoted in extended negotiations. The nature of this collaboration, and whether any military agreements were involved, was never fully and authentically disclosed.

The high command's regular communique ignored the Middle East development.

SYRIA INVASION VIEWED MAINLY AS POLITICAL

London Says Vichy Ignored Warning By Giving Axis Grip On Mandate

Foreign Office Supports Free French Declaration Of Independence

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 8—Britain sent her troops into French-mandated Syria and Lebanon alongside Free French forces early today.

Informed quarters said the operation was more political than military.

Simultaneously with the Allied march, George Catroux, directing the Free French columns, issued a declaration of liberty and independence for Syria and Lebanon.

"His Majesty's Government support and associate themselves with this promise of independence," the Foreign Office said in the swift succession of statements.

Declaration Recalled

The Foreign Office, through its news department, recalled that the British Government in a declaration on July 1, 1940, said it would not allow the French territories to be occupied by any hostile power or be used as a base for an attack upon those Middle East countries Britain was pledged to defend.

"In spite of this clear warning," the Foreign Office asserted, "the Vichy Government, in pursuance of a policy of collaboration with the Axis Powers, placed air bases in Syria and Lebanon at the disposal of Germany and Italy and supplied war material to the rebel forces in Iraq.

"Infilteration into Syria has begun and the Vichy Government are continuing to take measures whose effect must be to bring Syria and Lebanon under full German control.

"His Majesty's Government could not be expected to tolerate such actions, which go far beyond anything laid down in terms of the French armistice and are in flagrant conflict with the recent declaration of Marshall Petain that honor forbade France to undertake anything against former allies.

"Free French troops have therefore, with the support of Imperial forces, entered Syria and Lebanon at an early hour this morning."

Newspaper's Comment

The *Sunday Times* diplomatic correspondent in comment on what he said was the Vichy Government's plans to turn Syria over to the Axis, wrote:

"General Weygand (commander of all French Colonial forces), who was brought into the picture by the Germans in the hope he would give the plan at least tacit consent, has clearly failed to approve any action likely to lead to a clash of British and French forces.

"He will return to North Africa with the excuse, it is believed, that he did not regard Syria as a part of his province since it was mandated and not Colonial territory.

"In reality, this means he is washing his hands of Syria and is taking no responsibility for anything (Vice-Premier Jean) Darlan may do against his advice."

Free French headquarters in London charged meanwhile that "the Hitler-Darlan policy had placed Britain and the Allies in a grave dilemma."

"They had either to remain inactive and let German forces establish themselves in Syria with the compliance of Vichy," it asserted, "or act against the Germans already in Syria and prevent the coming of new German forces at the risk of collision with the forces remaining loyal to Vichy."

Syria Would Have Lost

For the allies to have stood by idly, the statement said, would have meant for Syria "the loss of independence and for France abandonment of her position in the country and the possibility of transforming Syria into a powerful air and naval base, threatening Turkey, Iraq, Palestine and Egypt.

"So far as Free French forces are concerned, their aim has always been and remains that of hitting the enemy—German or Italian—wherever they meet him, safeguarding French patrimony and helping Great Britain wherever and to the fullest measure they can in hastening by common victory the liberation of France."

NATION ACTING ONLY TO DEFEND OWN FRONTIERS

Government To Observe Hands-Off Policy Toward Near-By War

"It's A Case Of Now Or Never With Us," Briton In Ankara Says

JUN 9 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, June 8—The Turkish Government will observe a hands-off policy toward invaded Syria, taking only such action as is necessary to defend its own national frontiers, the British Embassy was reliably informed today.

The Turks, with the Germans already installed on their European frontiers and dominating the entrance to the Dardanelles, were said in informed quarters to view the Allied drive into the French territory to the south with considerable satisfaction.

President Ismet Inonu was on the Syrian border inspecting Turkish defense arrangements when the long-rumored British-Free French invasion actually materialized.

Balance Of Power Endangered

A British military source said German penetration of Syria with air force detachments and the advance nucleus of an army expedition had endangered the entire balance of power in the Middle East.

"It is a case of now or never for us," said a high British officer. "If we let the Boche grab Syria we might as well kiss Suez good-by."

"Hitler can't do much in the western desert (of Africa) while there is the scorching heat of summer, but if we held back he would be ready in September to hit us from two sides—from Syria and from Libya," this officer added.

Axis Forestalled?

In some circles the thrust into the French mandate was regarded as having forestalled Axis preparations for a full-scale attack eastward from Libya toward Suez.

Others believed the Nazi provocation in Syria had been designed mainly to distract the British while the main attack got under way in North Africa.

30.24-9639

Air-borne troops, it was pointed out, would be useless in Syria in the absence of heavy tanks which the British could bring into action.

It was disclosed meanwhile that two German and three Italian planes had been forced down on the Turkish coast and their crews, including nine German airmen, interned. The Germans were reported en route to Syria from the Dodecanese islands.

Airfields Operating

Despite heavy R. A. F. raids on Rhodes, that island's airfields were reported still serving as refueling bases for Axis aircraft bound from the Balkans to Syria.

Besides the port of Latakia, German ground staffs were reported preparing two other air bases on the north Syrian coast for operations against the British island bastion of Cyprus.

Advices from Alexandretta said there were no German regular troops in Syria, but that there were many air technicians, ground crews and propagandists.

Germans In Charge

Germans in civilian clothes are in charge of all anti-aircraft batteries throughout Syria, these dispatches said.

Sympathy with the Free French movement was said, however, to be spreading rapidly among the younger ranks of the French Syrian army.

Neutral military observers compared the German activity in Syria with preparations in Slovakia in August, 1939, and in Bulgaria early this year. They expressed the belief the *Luftwaffe* would be ready for action in the neighboring French mandate by July 1.

"The Germans have organized a transport service to Syria that is producing amazing results," said a British official just returned from Hatay.

Surface Ships Unnecessary

"They're flying in almost every conceivable sort of light and medium military equipment. The reason surface ships are used only infrequently is because they thus far have been unnecessary—big Junkers transports do the work."

Turkey was getting her defenses in order for any eventuality.

President Ismet Inonu, one of the keenest military strategists in the republic's history, was reported at Adana today on an inspection of the country's southeast defenses.

He left Ankara two days ago, but his departure was not announced officially.

SYRIA FIGHTING 'BRILLIANTLY,' BEIRUT SAYS

Defense Forces Battling Land-Sea-Air Invasion By British

[*By the Associated Press*]

Beirut, Lebanon, June 8—Britain launched a mighty assault by land, sea and air against Syria and Lebanon today and the French high command announced its forces defended themselves "brilliantly" against concerted, day-long attacks by the combined imperial and Free French units.

The Allied land offensive started across the frontier from Palestine at 2 A. M. (7 P. M. E.S.T. Saturday) and battle contact was established by French forces at 3.45 A. M., a French war bulletin said.

Coordinated with this drive on the southern frontiers of the French mandates, a British naval squadron consisting of a battleship, two cruisers and five destroyers pounded the coast south of Beirut.

Strong mechanized British forces were reported attacking Banias, some twenty-five miles north of the Sea of Galilee.

Beirut Itself Raided

The Lebanon capital itself was raided by the R. A. F. along with airdromes in both Syria and Lebanon.

A British cruiser landed small units along the Lebanon coast, the high command said, adding that these were quickly rounded up and taken prisoner.

Some British planes were shot down during attacks along the southern front, where the Allied forces first entered the French mandates, and some of their armored cars were destroyed, the high command announced.

Advance Toward Damascus

"Large motorized and mechanized detachments of British and de Gaullist troops supported by artillery," the high command said, are attempting to advance "along roads toward Damascus."

Beirut itself was bombed twice, the communique said, the first time without results and in the second assault small reservoirs of the National Petroleum Company were hit, starting a fire of "slight importance."

The airdromes at Mezze, Nerab and Rayak also were bombed, but the French said they escaped serious damage.

American Supplies Aid Free French in Syria

The Free French radio station at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, announced yesterday that "our forces in Syria are continuing their advance in spite of scattered opposition," The Associated Press reported.

"German airdromes are being destroyed as we advance," the Brazzaville radio declared in a broadcast heard at New York by the National Broadcasting Company.

"We take pride in announcing that our initial success has been due in large measure to American supplies."

CATROUX IS STUDENT OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Won Knowledge of New War Zone as Governor of Damascus

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—General Georges Catroux, the tall, wiry 62-year-old commander of the de Gaullist "Free French" forces fighting as allies of the British in the Levant States, is considered one of the best informed military men in Middle Eastern affairs.

His knowledge of that part of the world which now is a theatre of war was gained as Governor of Damascus, shortly after the World War, as head of the French Foreign Legions in Morocco and Algeria and through special study of the problems of Egypt and the Red Sea.

He was Governor General of French Indo-China at the outbreak of the war, but in August last year he was removed from that post by Chief of State Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain and later was stripped of his French citizenship by the Vichy government.

Immediately after his removal from the Indo-China post—an act hastened by his outspoken condemnation of the French-Axis armistice and his appeal to Frenchmen to "prepare your fighting spirit for the day * * * when you will rise to overwhelm your temporary masters"—he joined the de Gaullists.

At once, he was named leader of the "Free French" movement in the Middle East, with a field of action ranging over Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Asia Minor and the Balkans.

Since November he has been broadcasting regularly from Cairo, Egypt, urging Syria to break with the Vichy government and frequently reiterating his oft-spoken belief that 80 per cent of the French in Syria sympathize with the British cause.

General Catroux was born in Algeria, the son of a general, and is the father of a de Gaullite, who served as a liaison officer with the British Expeditionary Force in France.

During the World War, General Catroux was wounded and taken prisoner and he was kept in the same prison as General Charles de Gaulle.

Gen. de Gaulle's Strength Set at Total of 40,000

100 Vessels, in Addition to Seasoned Soldiers, Are in Free French Forces

LONDON, June 8 (AP). — Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French forces leading the Allied drive today into Syria and Lebanon are part of about 40,000 seasoned veterans fighting at the side of the British.

Most of Gen. de Gaulle's men have been joined with the Imperial armies in the Middle East and Near East. Many of them have fought with the British in the African campaigns.

Included are several mechanized detachments, and a company of Spahis, the celebrated desert cavalry, which rode from Syria to join the British in Libya. Foreign Legion troops are in the Cameroons, deep in Africa.

Gen de Gaulle at present is in Palestine, working in close contact with Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, commander in-chief of British forces in Palestine and Transjordania.

Gen. Georges Catroux, former commander of the Foreign Legion and now commander of all Free French in the Middle East, was appointed high commissioner there for Free France last fall. His jurisdiction includes Egypt, the Sudan, Syria, Asia Minor and the Balkans. A veteran of the last war, he is sixty-two years old and considered an expert on colonial affairs with an extraordinary knowledge of Syria.

Naval Forces Also

Free French naval forces consist of more than 100 vessels, chiefly battleships, destroyers, motor torpedo boats, submarines and minelayers. One of the submarines is considered the world's fastest.

The navy totals some 400,000 tons. French crews have been joining the ships in India, Singapore, Egypt, Palestine, Australia, Bermuda and Trinidad.

There are more than 1,000 flyers in the air force, many of whom took part in fighting in Ethiopia and Libya.

Free French colonies with modern ports and airdromes include the New Hebrides, Chad, Gabon, the French Cameroons, the Middle Congo, establishments in the Pacific, India and New Caledonia. A few Free French are in training in Great Britain. They are for the most part artillery, infantry and tank units.

Started After Armistice

The Free French movement was born June 23, 1940, the day after France signed the armistice with Germany. It was proclaimed in London by Gen. de Gaulle, who only a few days earlier had been chief adviser to then Premier Paul Reynaud in the latter's capacity as Minister of National Defense. Gen. de Gaulle appealed to all Frenchmen who "wish to remain free" to support his campaign to continue the fight against the Axis.

For years before the war Gen. de Gaulle, who is a godson of Marshal Henri Petain, the head of the Vichy regime, had crusaded for mechanization of the French Army. On May 25 Gen. Maxime Weygand, having taken over the punctured French defenses, remembered the officer who had scoffed at the War College's faith in the Maginot Line and had argued for tanks and armored cars, and promoted de Gaulle from a colonel of infantry to major general.

Before Petain appealed to Germany for an armistice, Gen. de Gaulle went to London. Since the armistice he had carried on on active campaign to stir up opposition to the Vichy government. In this he has been supported by the British government, which has voted credits for the support of his forces.

St. Cyr Graduate

Gen. de Gaulle was born in Lille in northern France, Nov. 22, 1890 and was graduated near the head of his class at St. Cyr, the French military academy comparable to West Point. In the World War he was wounded three times and was captured by the Germans at Douaumont in the Battle of Verdun on March 2, 1916. He received the Croix de Guerre for bravery in action. After the war he was admitted to the Ecole Superieure de la Guerre in 1924 and saw service on the Rhine and with the French Army of the Levant at Beirut. In the present war he distinguished himself as a commander of one of the Best French tank corps. He attained a reputation as a military writer on the basis of his realization that the tank and armored car had revolutionized warfare.

Both Gen. de Gaulle and Gen. Catroux have been sentenced to death by French courts martial which have tried them, in absentia for their activities in behalf of the Free French movement. Gen. Catroux, who was dismissed by Vichy as Governor General of French Indo-China in July, 1940, for having "compromised the defense of French interests in Indo-China," pledged his support of the de Gaulle movement in London in September, 1940.

He was appointed by de Gaulle a member of the Council of Defense of the French Empire and, in November, 1940, it was announced from London that he had been named high commissioner and representative of the Free French forces in the Near East.

In January, 1941, he headed the camel corps operations from Chad, French Equatorial Africa which drove Italian forces out of several important oases in southwestern Libya. Last April he was reported to be in Greece.

HUNDREDS DIE IN WORST RAID ON ALEXANDRIA

Luftwaffe Strikes After Zooming Through Wall Of Anti-Aircraft Fire

British Report Capture Of [illegible],000 In Mop-Up Operations In Ethiopia

[*By the Associated Press*]

Alexandria, Egypt, June 8—Hundreds of persons were believed killed or wounded last night and early today by Nazi bombers which struck this British naval base in the heaviest raid Alexandria has yet experienced.

The main attack developed in the port area where a number of planes zoomed through a wall of anti-aircraft fire from British and Greek fleets.

Failed To Hit Warship

It was reported that they failed to hit warships or any military objectives, but considerable damage was reported in the European and Arab residential quarters where many fires started.

Only toward dawn did the roar of anti-aircraft fire subside.

More than one hundred persons were killed in an attack last Wednesday night.

"Tragedy" Says Premier

At Cairo, Premier Hussien Sirry Pasha called the Alexandria air raid a "tragedy" and asserted, after conferring with a number of ministers, that "this is Moslem country. God has given us the fortitude to bear this."

The Premier sent three ministers to direct relief work and announced there would be an immediate special appropriation of £300,000 ($1,200,000) for the work. He said he would arrive in Alexandria tomorrow. Meanwhile, the Government [illegible] running special trains free to all evacuees.

Witnesses of the raid, returning to Cairo, said the Germans gave up all pretence of bombing the harbor last night and rained bombs indiscriminately on the city's widespread suburbs.

Many natives, living in poorly built houses, were believed to have been killed.

British Bomb Libyan Ports Of Derna, Bengasi

Cairo, June 8 (AP)—The African war was fought mostly in the skies over the week end as Axis planes hit heavily at Alexandria, guardian of Suez as Britain's main naval base in the eastern Mediterranean, and the British bombed the Libyan ports of Derna and Bengasi.

The Middle East command reported artillery dueling at Axis-besieged Tobruk, Libya, and vigorous patrol actions in the Salum area of the Egyptian-Libyan frontier.

British Mop Up In Ethiopia

Pursuing their clean-up of Ethiopia the British pressed on from the Omo river which they crossed last week. They listed their gains as 3,000 European and 1,000 Eritrean prisoners, 20 guns, 200 trucks, many machine guns and other material.

They said that one hundred Italian soldiers were killed at the crossing alone and the British proceeded so rapidly that Italians were caught be-

fore they could complete road demolitions.

Egypt Protests

Following the attack on Alexandria, it was reported the Egyptian Government protested to Italy and Germany against bombing civilians and warned that compensation for loss of life and property would be drawn from the funds of Axis citizens now interned.

The British attack on Bengasi two nights ago started fires on the central mole near the telephone exchange and among military buildings. Later arrivals bombed the fires again causing a blaze that could be seen for fifty miles. Air fields, barracks and grounded aircraft were attacked at Derna.

Italians Bomb Gateway To Nile, Tobruk, Malta

Rome, June 8 (AP)—The Italian air force struck into Egypt and bombed British forces at Siwa Oasis, guarding the inland approaches to the Valley of the Nile, the Italian high command reported today.

Other bombings were reported at Malta and Tobruk, where several fires were caused.

The communique said that in the Gondar area of northern Ethiopia the Uolchefit garrison rejected a demand for surrender and in a sortie inflicted severe losses on besieging British forces.

Ten Freighters Sunk At Alexandria, Nazis Say

Berlin, June 8 (AP)—Destruction of ten merchant ships and a patrol boat and the second *Luftwaffe* assault in four days upon Britain's big Mediterranean naval base at Alexandria were reported today by the Germans.

The high command said planes and submarines accounted for the shipping losses inflicted on the British.

Its war bulletin said a cumulative total of seven ships amounting to 42,642 tons had been sunk by a single U-boat, 21,250 tons of the total in its latest trip.

Three other armed merchantmen were sunk by aerial bombardment off the west coast, it added, while two ships were damaged in Scottish waters and in the Atlantic. A bomb was said to have destroyed the patrol boat off the British east coast.

Heavy Damage Claimed

DNB, German official news agency, quoted reconnaissance pilots as saying that extensive damage was inflicted in the latest raid last night on Alexandria and that near-by military installations sustained equally heavy destruction.

The raid was said to have been directed mainly at the Egyptian port's harbor, arsenal and supply depots. DNB asserted a large fire was started west of the harbor by heavy caliber bombs. All the Nazi raiders returned safely, it added.

Successful artillery bombardment of British ships in Tobruk harbor and air bombing of British positions and vehicles in the Axis-encircled Libyan base were reported by the high command.

Syrian Mandate Comprises Four Separate States

Syria, Lebanon, Latakia and Jebel ed Druz Are All Autonomous Republics

Syria, over which the British and their allies, and the Germans and French are tussling, in reality is composed of four autonomous republics known as the Levant states, The Associated Press notes.

The Syrian mandate originally was composed of Syria, the largest state, which actually has no shoreline; Hatay, which, with its important seaport of Alexandretta, opposite Cyprus, was ceded to Turkey in the French-Turkish mutual aid treaty in 1939; Latakia, just below Hatay, Lebanon, between Palestine and Latakia, and Jebel ed Druz, a small state between Transjordania and Syria.

The French had agreed to accede to Syria's long clamor for independence in 1936, but when the war broke out French ratification of the independence treaty was postponed. Under that pact, France was to retain garrison and air-base privileges at Damascus, the capital, and other points.

Lebanon was separated from Syria in 1920, when France was given the League of Nations' mandate. Its capital is Beirut. Latakia was established as a separate state in 1930, with the town of the same name as capital. Hatay was set up an independent republic by a treaty between Turkey and France in 1938.

The whole territory included in the Syrian mandate was under the Turkish flag until the World War.

In Strategic Position

Because of her strategic position, Syria has become the hub of the Middle East war. On the north is Turkey; on the east, Irak; on the south, Transjordania and Palestine, and on the west, the Mediterranean. This land of Turks, Turkomans, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Persians and Jews, rising high above the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, lost its importance as a commerce center when the Suez Canal was opened, but now finds itself militarily vital to the future of that canal.

The total area of the French mandate amounts to 57,900 square miles with 3,630,000 inhabitants. Most of the population is Moslem. A French army is in occupation of the whole country. The last official figures (1938) on the army's strength were 306 officers (88 French) and 10,170 men. This figure is quite obsolete now.

Essentially an agricultural country, the land of the Biblical Canaanites produces wheat, barley, maize, sorghum and oats. Tobacco is produced near Latakia, Aleppo, Beirut and Damascus. Sheep, cattle and camel raising also are important. Syria is poor in minerals and has very little industry.

French Had Difficulties

The French have had many difficulties in administration, economics and armed uprisings. A nationalist movement, similar to those in neighboring Arabic countries, has been simmering since before the World War.

A French-Syrian treaty of friendship was signed Nov. 20, 1933, but the Nationalists refused to accept it and the French High Commissioner suspended the Syrian Parliament in 1934 and governed by decree through a puppet, Premier Sheikh Taj. The Premier was forced to resign after six weeks of violent rioting.

Hashem el Atassi resigned as President in July, 1939, in protest against French failure to grant independence to a republic set up three years previous. Gabriel Puaux, then High Commissioner, appointed a board of directors to rule under his guidance. Gen. Henri Dentz is the present High Commissioner.

Rival Statements About Syria

London Statement

LONDON, June 8 (AP).—A British Foreign Office statement on Syria:

In their declaration of July 1, 1940, His Majestiy's government stated they would not allow Syria and Lebanon to be occupied by any hostile power or be used as a base for attacks upon those countries in the Middle East which they are pledged to defend.

In spite of this clear warning the Vichy government, in pursuance of their policy of collaboration with the Axis powers, have placed air bases in Syria and Lebanon at the disposal of Germany and Italy and have supplied war material to the rebel forces in Irak.

German infiltration into Syria has begun, and the Vichy government are continuing to take measures whose effect must be to bring Syria and Lebanon under full German control.

His Majesty's government could not be expected to tolerate such actions, which go far beyond anything laid down in the terms of the French armistice and are in flagrant conflict with the recent declaration of Marshal Petain that honor forbade France to undertake anything against her former allies.

The Free French troops have, therefore, with the support of Imperial forces, entered Syria and Lebanon at an early hour this morning. At the same time, a declaration has been issued by Gen. Georges Catroux, on behalf of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, guaranteeing the liberty and independence of Syria and Lebanon and undertaking to negotiate a treaty to ensure these objects. His Majesty's government support and associate themselves with this promise of independence.

Lampson Statement

CAIRO, June 8 (AP).—Sir Miles Lampson, British Ambassador to Egypt, made this statement today on behalf of the British government:

Gen. Georges Catroux on behalf of Gen. Charles de Gaulle chief of the Free French, has issued a declaration to the inhabitants of Syria and Lebanon before advancing with the object of expelling the Germans. In this he declares the liberty and independence of Syria and Lebanon. He undertakes to negotiate a treaty to ensure these objects.

I am authorized by his Majesty's government in the United Kingdom to declare that they support and associate themselves with the assurance of independence given by Gen. Catroux on behalf of Gen. De Gaulle to Syria and Lebanon.

I am also authorized to give you the assurance that, should you support and join the Allies, His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom offer you all the advantages enjoyed by free countries who are associated with them.

The blockade will be lifted and you may enter into immediate relations with the sterling bloc, which will give you enormous, besides immediate, advantages, from the point of view of your exports and imports. You will be able to sell your products and buy freely in all free countries.

Catroux Proclamation

CAIRO, June 8 (AP).—The following proclamation was issued today by Gen. Georges Catroux, commander of the Free French forces in the Middle East:

Inhabitants of Syria and Lebanon:

At the moment when forces of Free France, united to the forces of the British Empire, her ally, are entering your territory, I declare that I assume the powers, responsibilities and duties of the representative of France in the Levant.

I do this in the name of Free France, who identifies herself with the traditional ideals of France and in the name of her chief, Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

In this capacity I come to put an end to the mandatory regime and proclaim you free and independent.

You, will, therefore, be from henceforward sovereign and independent peoples, and you will be able either to form yourselves into separate states or unite into a single state. In either event, your independent and sovereign status will be guaranteed by a treaty in which our mutual relations will be defined. This treaty will be negotiated as soon as possible between your representatives and myself. Pending its conclusion, our mutual position will be one of close unity in the pursuit of a common ideal and common aims.

Inhabitants of Syria and Lebanon:

You will see from this declaration that if Free France and British forces cross your frontier, it is not to take away your liberty. It is to insure it. It is to drive out of Syria the forces of Hitler. It is to prevent the Levant from becoming an enemy base directed against the British and against ourselves.

We who are fighting for the liberty of the people cannot allow the enemy to submerge your country step by step, obtain control of your belongings and turn you into slaves. We cannot allow the populations which France has promised to defend to be thrown into the hands of the most wanton and pitiless master history has known. We cannot allow the age-long interests of France in the Levant to be handed over to the enemy.

Inhabitants of Syria and Lebanon:

If in answer to our appeal you rally to us, you should know that the British government, in agreement with Free France, has promised to grant you all the advantages enjoyed by free countries who are associated with them. Thus the blockade will be lifted and you will enter into immediate relations with the sterling bloc, which will open the widest possibilities to your imports and exports. You will be able to buy and sell freely with all the free countries.

Inhabitants of Syria and Lebanon:

The great hour in your history has sounded for you. France declares you independent by the voice of her sons who are fighting for her life and for the liberty of the world.

JERUSALEM, PALESTINE, JUNE 8—(AP)—THE PALESTINE PUBLIC FOR DAYS HAS BEEN EXPECTING A BRITISH MARCH INTO SYRIA BUT THE ACTUAL MOVE BECAME PUBLICLY KNOWN ONLY AFTER THE TROOPS WERE WELL ON THEIR WAY.

FOUR BRITISH OFFICERS WHO UNWITTINGLY CROSSED THE DESERT FRONTIER YESTERDAY REPORTED BEING WELCOMED BY THE FRENCH, WHO ESCORTED THEM BACK TO THE BORDER WITH HONORS AND AN INVITATION TO "BRING MORE OF YOUR MEN TO SYRIA."

30.24 - 9641

30.24 9641

BY REILLY O'SULLIVAN

HAIFA, PALESTINE, JUNE 8-(AP)-FREE FRENCH TROOPS, LUSTILY SINGING THEIR NATIONAL ANTHEM, "MARSEILLAISE," AND BRITISH FORCES CROSSING THE SYRIAN FRONTIER BEFORE DAWN TODAY MET SOME RESISTANCE BUT OVERCAME ALL DEFENDERS ALONG THE SYRIAN-PALESTINE-TRANS-JORDAN FRONTIERS, IT WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY TONIGHT.

THE SINGING FREE FRENCH TROOPS, WITH THEIR NEW FLAG BEFORE THEM, CARRIED ALSO THEIR FAMOUS REGIMENTAL COLORS UNDER WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FRANCE BEFORE THE ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY.

GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE, THEIR LEADER, SAID IN HIS ORDER OF THE DAY THAT THE GENERAL ATTACK WAS ONLY THE FIRST OF MANY BLOWS THAT WOULD BE STRUCK AGAINST GERMAN DOMINATION OF FRANCE. HE MENTIONED THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS ENGLAND AS BEING BEHIND THE FREE FRENCH ACTION "IN SEVERING THE NAZI OCTOPUS TENTACLES SLOWLY STIFLING ALL FRENCH LIBERTY AND FREEDOM THROUGH THE MEDIATION OF THE TREACHEROUS DARLAN" (VICE PREMIER ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, OF VICHY.)

JUN 9 1941

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 8-(AP)-BRITISH MECHANIZED FORCES WHICH EARLY TODAY CROSSED INTO SYRIA FROM THE REGION OF THE SEA OF GALILEE HAD AS ONE OF THEIR PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES AN ANCIENT STRONGHOLD OF 12TH CENTURY CRUSADERS AT BANIAS.

JUN 9 1941

HELD BY THE FRENCH ON THE ROAD FROM NAZARETH TO DAMASCUS, THIS LITTLE VILLAGE OF ONLY 300 INHABITANTS FORMS ONE OF THE STRONGEST PRELIMINARY DEFENSES OF DAMASCUS, THE SYRIAN CAPITAL.

PITCHED ON THE FIRST PEAKS OF THE HERMON MOUNTAINS IT DOMINATES THE ROAD FROM TIBERIAS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE SEA OF GALILEE TO THE INLAND VALLEY OF SYRIA, AND ITS POSSESSOR CONTROLS COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN COASTAL LEBANON AND INLAND SYRIA.

THE ENTIRE POSITION IS DOMINATED BY THE RUINS OF THE CASTLE OF THE HOSPITALLERS. IT OCCUPIES THE SUMMIT OF A HUGE ROCK RISING 1,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL, A HUGE MOAT DUG FROM THE ROCK STILL SKIRTS ONE SIDE, WHILE ADJOINING IT IS A HIGH TOWER OF 18-FOOT THICK BASALTIC BLOCKS. ORIGINALLY, IT IS SAID, THE FORTRESS COULD HOLD 2,000 FAMILIES AND 1,000 HORSES.

NINETY MILES TO THE EAST, DEGAULLISTS WERE ATTEMPTING TO PENETRATE THE VULCANIC MOUNTAIN PEAKS OF JEBEL ED DRUZ WHICH FORM A BASTION PROTECTING DAMASCUS FROM THE SOUTHEAST.

THIS AREA IS CUT BY RAVINES AND DOTTED BY ALMOST SHEER CONES 5,000 FEET HIGH.

JUN 9 1941

THE INHABITANTS ARE SOME 80,000 WAR-LIKE DRUSES WHO STILL PRACTICE A MYSTERIOUS RELIGION KNOWN ONLY TO A FEW EUROPEANS, AND WHO HAVE FURNISHED SEVERAL BATTALIONS FOR THE FRENCH ARMY SINCE THE AREA WAS PACIFIED IN 1925. WHEN THE FRENCH TRIED TO PUT DOWN THAT REVOLT THEY FOUND IT WAS A MAJOR MILITARY OPERATION.

BETWEEN THESE TWO SECTORS IS A CENTRAL ROAD IN THE REGION OF TIBERIAS WHICH CROSSES THE RIVER JORDAN BETWEEN GALILEE AND LITTLE LAKE HULE, 10 MILES TO THE NORTH. THIS ROAD PENETRATES SYRIAN TERRITORY SOUTHWEST OF KUNEITRA.

LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 9-(AP)-LONDON'S MORNING NEWSPAPERS FILLED THEIR FRONT PAGES TODAY WITH NEWS OF THE BRITISH ADVANCE INTO SYRIA AND EDITORIALIZED THAT IT MEANS AN END TO BRITISH WAR PASSIVITY AND A BEGINNING OF AGGRESSIVENESS.

JUN 9 1941

"HERE IS ACTION AND WELCOME ACTION," SAID THE DAILY MAIL. "THE QUESTION IS WHETHER WE HAVE TARRIED TOO LONG WHILE GERMAN INFILTRATION HAS OBTAINED SUCH A HOLD AS TO BECOME TOO STRONG TO SHAKE."

THE TELEGRAPH SAID "IN EVERY FREE COUNTRY THE ENTRY OF FREE FRENCH AND BRITISH TROOPS INTO SYRIA WILL BE WARMLY APPROVED. VERY MANY FRENCH PEOPLE WELCOME IT AS THE DAWN OF DELIVERANCE FROM THE SLAVERY OF NAZIISM."

THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID THE INVASION "SHOULD CLEAR UP AT ONCE AND FOR ALL THE ANOMALOUS POSITION OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, REVEAL THE FULL EXTENT OF 'COLLABORATION' WITH GERMANY TO WHICH VICHY HAS SECRETLY COMMITTED THE FRENCH PEOPLE. IT SHOULD ALSO CLARIFY THE TRUE ATTITUDES OF MARSHAL PETAIN, DARLAN AND WEYGAND."

THE TIMES SAID THE FORCES UNDER GEN.SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON'S COMMAND "CAN COUNT ON A WARM WELCOME FROM AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTRY INTO WHICH THEY ARE ADVANCING; IN THIS SENSE THE OPERATION HAS RIGHTLY BEEN DESCRIBED AS POLITICAL RATHER THAN MILITARY. BUT WITH RECENT PRECEDENTS IN MIND THERE WILL BE NO TEMPTATION TO SUCCUMB TO OVERCONFIDENCE OR TO UNDERESTIMATE THE MILITARY ASPECTS OF THE TASK."

LONDON, JUNE 9-(MONDAY)-(AP)-REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY FROM ANKARA THAT ALL COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN SYRIA AND TURKEY HAD BEEN CUT OFF.

FROM JERUSALEM, REUTERS REPORTED THAT BRITISH WARPLANES HAD PASSED OVERHEAD STEADILY YESTERDAY, APPARENTLY HEADED FOR SYRIA. THE AGENCY SAID WORD REACHING JERUSALEM INDICATED THE BRITISH-SUPPORTED "FREE FRENCH" DRIVE INTO SYRIA AND LEBANON HAD ENCOUNTERED NO SERIOUS RESISTANCE UP TO 12 HOURS AFTER THE OPERATIONS BEGAN AT 2 A.M. YESTERDAY.

HITCH IN RUSS-NAZI NEGOTIATIONS SEEN

"Something Evidently Gone Wrong," Swedish Berlin Correspondent Says

Germans Betraying Anxious Interest In Sir Stafford Cripps' London Trip

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, June 8—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said today the Berlin correspondent of the *Social Demokraten* had cabled this Swedish newspaper that "evidently something has gone wrong with Russian-German negotiations."

The correspondent was quoted as saying political circles were betraying anxious interest in the flight of the British Ambassador, Sir Stafford Cripps, from Moscow to London to make a report to his Government.

"Political quarters in Berlin suppose that Eden (Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden) and Sir Stafford to London because of the uncertainty of Russia's attitude toward both Great Britain and Germany," the correspondent was quoted as saying.

Sharpening Of Relations Noted

"Evidently something has gone wrong with Russian-German negotiations, which, having proceeded for five weeks, seemed to point to termination. A certain sharpening of relations seems discernible."

The correspondent further was quoted as saying the German press expressed curiosity as to how Sir Stafford would make his journey to London without passing over German-controlled areas. (Moscow dispatches last week said he was going by way of Stockholm).

British Silent About Trip

British circles maintained complete silence concerning the Ambassador's visit, and for obvious reasons would not disclose the moment or method of his journey.

His visit is coming, however, at a time when British dispatches from Turkey have reported a movement of German troops into Moldavia, Rumanian province facing the Soviet Ukraine.

British Women Are Undaunted In Nazi Camp

'Thumbs Up' Spirit Prevails for 330 and 6 Children Held in Southern Reich

RAVENSBURG, Germany, June 8 (AP).—There is a hotbed of British patriotism here in the heart of southern Germany.

Three miles from this little walled town 330 English women and six children are interned for the duration of the war. They are living in three large buildings on the grounds of a convent of a German order of Catholic nuns.

Some have been interned at various places since the [illegible] campaign late in 1939—but throughout the camp the spirit of "thumbs up" still prevails.

The women were brought here from Belgium, the Netherlands, Poland and parts of the Reich itself—picked up by German police. The internees range from girls of five to women over sixtxy. Some had been governesses. One girl taught Dutch officers how to ride horseback. One was captured with the French Red Cross inside the Maginot Line. Others are "blues" singers and dancers who had been entertaining at continental clubs.

Among them, too, is Col. Mary Booth, granddaughter of the Salvation Army leader. She was taken into custody on a battlefield in Holland where she was caring for her charges. About ten others were taken from aboard ships seized by German raiders.

In the camp, in the beautiful Wuertemberg hill country, with the Alps visible in the distance, Miss Olivia Begnin, of Montreal, said: "Yes, they treat us okay, but I sure would like to get out."

Several of the women, however, were bitter about what they called severe conditions they were forced to undergo in occupied territories and the Reich proper before arriving in the camp.

The internees get much the same food as the German population; one of their chief complaints is the heavy percentage of potato dishes. Arrival of food packages from the Canadian and Scottish Red Cross was one of the greatest events. Cigarettes also play an important part in camp life and visiting foreign journalists puffed on the first English cigarettes they had had since the outbreak of the war. The cigarette is also a medium of exchange in the camp.

Internees are free to do as they please during the afternoons. "We run almost out of things to do and things to say. We haven't a radio, we have no English newspapers and we've read all the books," one young woman confided.

Many knit with Red Cross yarn, some have organized a bridge club, others sit and chat while an active group of girls puts the finishing touches on a Noel Coward dramatic sketch.

One girl who has been carrying the male leads in camp plays is becoming doubtful of her technique.

"I've been doing these love scenes now from pure memory for a long, long time," she said sorrowfully.

Asked what was the worst annoyance, one girl answered: "Women, women, women. When I get out I don't ever want to see one again."

The average internee looks smart and well.

"One of the [illegible] we've got to say for this place," Boreen Coburn, a "blues" singer said, "It's one place in the world we can sun bathe without fear of curious men."

Urges 4-Man Control For British Empire

Canadian-Born Member Of Parliament Suggests Establishing Directorate Of Strategy

London, June 8 (AP)—Beverly Baxter, Canadian-born member of Parliament and newspaper writer, urged today a four-man supreme directorate of strategy for the entire empire.

Writing in the Sunday *Graphic*, he suggested that Premier Winston Churchill remain political head of the nation, that Marshal Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, and Robert G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, give up their posts and come to London, and that Lieut. Gen. Andrew G. L. McNaughton, commander of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, be the fourth member.

APPEALS FOR CONFIDENCE

Menzies Assails Criticism Of Britain's War Action

Sydney, Australia, June 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies appealed to the nation in a broadcast today to reject the "anti-British" suggestion that Britain was curtailing supplies to the Middle East because of an exaggerated fear of invasion.

The criticism was made by two back-bench Labor members as Parliament prepared to discuss the defeats in Greece and Crete.

30.24 - 9643

RU 30.24-9643

Britain Appeals To Children To Help Harvest New Crops

Nation's Bumper Acreage Yield Brings Call From Farms For School Boys And Girls

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 8—British agriculture appealed to school children and volunteers today to harvest this year's expected bumper crop from increased acreage and make up for the diversion of labor into the war effort.

The Ministry of Agriculture said the Board of Education "has asked local educational authorities to facilitate the employment of school children within the limits permitted by law by fixing holidays to fit with local agricultural needs."

Work Beneficial

The Ministry said the Government does not mean the exploitation of children by relaxing laws to protect health and welfare, but "there is much children can do which not only is not harmful but is positively beneficial."

Pointing out the number of people in the forces, munition works and factories, the Ministry said "this year we shall have considerably greater acreage of crops to be harvested under almost certainly less favorable conditions, and we shall have to look to school children for even more help."

8,000 Attend Camps

The Ministry said at least 8,000 school boys attended 250 harvest camps last year, and this year older children at public and secondary schools have been asked to go to neighboring farms one or two days a week through the term.

University students also have been enrolled in harvest work, and the Ministry has appealed to women students, schoolteachers and other women able to spare a month or more this summer.

2 Small British Vessels Sunk

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that the drifter Thistle and the trawler Evesham had been sunk.

POLES ENGAGED BISMARCK

Destroyer Chief, First to Sight Warship, Praised by British

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—The Polish destroyer Piorun was the first warship actually to sight the German battleship Bismarck and moved in immediately to engage the great craft on the day she was sunk, May 27, the British Admiralty announced tonight.

The destroyer, under Commander Eugeniusz Plawski, came under heavy fire from the Bismarck's main and secondary armament, it was stated.

Captain P. L. Vian, commander of the Allied destroyer force, in a message to Commander Plawski, said "many congratulations that you were the first ship of our forces to sight the enemy. I hope you will be with me next time I go into action."

Commander Plawski replied: "We are proud to have been in your company and it will be the greatest honor for us to be in action under your command against the Tirpitz (sister ship of the Bismarck)."

NAZIS JAIL HUNDREDS FOR SOLDIER-SLAYING

Military Commander Warns Belgians of Penalties

BRUSSELS, German-Occupied Belgium, June 8 (AP)—Hundreds of male residents of the Brussels suburb of Laeken have been arrested as a result of the slaying of a German soldier in Laeken Park on May 24, it was officially announced here tonight.

The soldier, Rudolf Vescly, was hit by two revolver shots fired by two unidentified civilians who escaped in the darkness.

The announcement said that the German military commander of the Brussels area warned that unless the slayers were handed over soon to authorities other measures would be taken.

JAPAN TO CONTINUE EAST INDIES TALKS

Informed Tokyo Sources Deny Any Abrupt Move Is Contemplated Now

Patient Consideration Said To Be Given To Batavia's Counter-Proposal

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, June 8—The heads of Japan's Foreign Office, armed forces and other ministries conferred throughout today on the stalemated Japanese-Netherlands East Indies economic negotiations and there were expressions of apprehension in the press that the situation was becoming serious.

"The negotiations are drifting toward a political issue which might seriously affect the proposed establishment of a greater east Asia coprosperity sphere," said Domei.

Despite the caustic attitude of the newspapers, which blame the United States and British "interference" for the delay in agreement, this was not reflected by the Government.

Great Aid To Germany Denied

Reliable informants said Japan's vital need for raw materials from such places as the Dutch possessions make is essential that some sort af agreement be reached and that the negotiations would be continued regardless of their present status.

These informants said the materials were required to meet Japan's own needs and they described as exaggerated recent accounts of great amounts of oil, cotton and soybeans reaching Germany with Japanese assistance.

The trans-Siberian railroad, it was pointed out, is unable to handle any great amount of traffic.

Negotiations To Continue

The newspaper *Yomuiri* said that even though the Government had a detailed report from Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japan's chief negotiator in the Indies, he may be instructed to continue the long negotiations which thus far have produced only an unsatisfactory Dutch response to Tokyo's proposals.

Japan's attitude toward the Indies' own counter-proposals, despite their unsatisfactory character, was represented as definitely one of patient consideration.

Informed sources said nothing could be gained by any abrupt move at this stage and Government leaders are expected to study Batavia's answer several days without any positive development.

KETTERING ASSERTS DEVICE WILL DRIVE U-BOATS FROM SEA

Inventor Says New Method Will Trap Submarines on the Surface at Night

STUDIES ON FOR 6 YEARS

Problem of Intercepting Night Bombers Is Being 'Licked' in England, He Tells Writers

By The Associated Press.

DETROIT, June 8—Charles F. Kettering, one of America's foremost inventors, predicted today that German submarines would be driven from the seas by development of a device to catch them on the surface at night.

The engineer who gave the automobile industry the self-starter and a score of other inventions expressed a belief that the anti-submarine device would be completed and in operation "within a reasonable time."

"We have been working with the Navy for six years," he said, referring to the General Motors research division which he heads. "It's not going to be too hard to beat the subs."

Mr. Kettering also said that the problem of interception of night bombers "is being licked now" in England by detection devices "now in production."

He did not indicate whether the devices were being improved to the extent that they would guide fighter planes to German bombers whether there was moonlight or not. Detectors now in use by the British are said by observers to direct pilots to within several thousand feet of German planes, closer detection depending on light conditions.

Explaining the task of combating submarines, Mr. Kettering said it was the practice of German U-boats to come to the surface to recharge their batteries and then wait in the path of a convoy, the position and course of which had been reported by scouting planes.

Tells of Submarine Methods

"When the convoy comes along the submarine moves right with it," he said. "It stays some distance from the nearest ship and can't be seen. Then, just at daybreak, it submerges to cover the conning tower and makes its attack. After it puts torpedoes into several ships the escorting destroyers are too busy rescuing people in the water to stop it from getting away.

"All you have to do is locate him when he's on the surface at night and you've got him. Detectors will find him when he's under water."

Of each ten British merchant ships sunk, four are estimated sent to the bottom by submarines, four by air attack, one by surface raiders and one by mines.

"If we can stop that first four, warships and airplanes can concentrate on the rest and probably do a great deal in cutting the other losses," the inventor said.

Mr. Kettering told a group of returned American war correspondents that one of the big advantages the American Navy had over other navies was in the engine being installed in new submarines, remarking:

"With that engine, our subs can go seventeen to twenty knots and more on the surface—fast enough to keep up with the fleets. The subs other countries have go along at ten or eleven."

HEPBURN CALLS CIO CONTINENT'S ENEMY

Ontario Premier Declares Axis Powers Back Effort To Stop War Production

Expresses Concern Over Strikes In U. S., Fearing Repercussions In Canada

[By the Associated Press]

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 8—Premier Mitchell F. Hepbrun of the Province of Ontario declared today his belief that "the Axis powers are behind the organized effort to stop the production of war materials in the United States and Canada."

He expressed concern at a press conference over the strike situation in the United States because "anything happening in the United States will have repercussions in Canada."

Hepbrun said he knew the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which he fought in 1937, was trying again to organize in Canada and that gave him concern for the future.

Recalls 1937 Efforts

Later at a luncheon welcoming visiting New York and Washington newspaperwomen on a tour of Canadian provinces, Hepburn described the CIO as "the greatest enemy to the North American Continent at the present time."

Premier Hepburn recalled that in 1937 his administration "successfully challenged the legal activities of the CIO which tried to establish a foothold in Ontario."

The Premier in his speech predicted that this continent is going to be subjected to a two-ocean attack. The only way to meet this "is to organize the mass production of this continent," he said.

Would Ban Picketing

In emphasizing the importance of this he said the latest figures are that Germany and German-dominated countries have a productive capacity almost equal that of the United States and the British Empire. French workers are now producing six times as much under German domination as they did before, he said.

In meeting this problem of production he recommended that picketing be made illegal as far as war production is concerned. He said:

"I think anyone who tries to stop the man who wants to work in a munition plant is just as much an enemy as the German soldier."

Playwright Assails 'Few' As 'Playing Hitler's Game'

New York, June 8 (AP)—Accusing a "few short-sighted leaders of capital and labor" of "playing Hitler's game," Robert E. Sherwood declared in a radio address tonight that "the enemy is striking at our defense through our vital industry.

"All leaders of capital and labor alike who defy the authority of our Government, who defy the overwhelming will of the people, are actually Hitler's allies in this war," the playwright said in a talk under the auspices of the joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation.

"The Communists," Sherwood said, "are doing their utmost to betray American labor, just as they betrayed workers in France and delivered them into Nazi slavery."

CANADA PUTS STEEL UNDER WAR PRIORITY

Orders on Books Canceled and New Order Ratings Listed

OTTAWA, June 8 (AP)—All orders on the books of Canadian pig-iron producers as of tomorrow are to be canceled to conserve iron and steel for essential war industries, Steel Controller H. D. Scully announced tonight.

New customer orders must be forwarded to the Steel Controller for approval, which will be given, Mr. Scully said, on this preference basis:

1. Castings required for war work.
2. Castings required by transportation systems, mining and petroleum industries and public utilities.
3. Castings for agricultural implements, and the pulp, paper and lumber industries.
4. Castings not ortherwise classified.

Standard Oil Company Tells German Holdings

Six Tenths Of One Per Cent. Of Its Stock Owned By Nazis, N. J. Corporation Reveals

New York, June 8 (AP)—Germans own only six-tenths of one per cent. of the stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the company said today

It was disclosed that the German chemical trust, I. G. Farben-industrie, formerly held 50 per cent. interest in one Standard Oil subsidiary and 20 per cent. in another.

The company stated that when the German trust's interests were liquidated, soon after the war began, it was given exclusive rights to the production and distribution of certain synthetic products outside the United States and the French and British empires.

In addition, the Germans were granted a share of royalties arising from certain oil-refining processes. The Germans were credited with inventing the hydrogenation process to make synthetic gasoline and thus held certain patent rights and licenses.

JAPANESE GOING TO MOSCOW

Mission To Italy Accepts Russ Invitation, Germans Say

New York, June 8 (AP)—A German radio report said today the Japanese military mission which has been visiting Italy would visit Soviet Russia and spend several days in Moscow at the invitation of the Russian Government.

The report, heard by the NBC, said the Japanese mission would discuss with Russian officials military matters interesting both countries.

Hopes Year Will See Britain's 'Terrors' End

Canadian Prime Minister Sends Message To King George On Eve Of Birthday Celebration

Ottawa, June 8 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King in a message tonight to King George VI, on the eve of the celebration throughout Canada of the King's birthday, expressed hope that in his new year "you may see an end to the cruel terrors and losses which the people of Britain have borne."

He declared "words could not begin to express the admiration felt by all for the example of high courage and noble devotion to duty given by Your Majesty in these times when the lives as well as the liberties of free men are so greatly threatened."

The King's anniversary falls on December 14, but is being celebrated tomorrow because Government officials consider the time more appropriate for observance. The King will be 46 in December.

Palestine Jews Called Ready to Defend Land

Mrs. Jacobs Says War Will Not Drive Them [illegible]

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., June 8 (AP).—Mrs. Edward Jacobs, of New York City, a former national Hadassah president, said last night that Jews of Palestine never would quit their country regardless of what turn the war in the Near East takes.

"The Jews of Palestine have the determination to stand by and defend their country, come what will," she said in a speech before fifty-four chapters of the New England Hadassah in annual convention here. "The fate of Zionism does not depend upon the changing fortunes of war," she added.

"Just as in London," she declared, "the destruction of homes and country has not dispelled the strength of the British, so in Palestine there may be havoc and destruction by enemy forces, but the Jewish will and courage and the spiritual qualities which have contributed throughout to the upbuilding of Palestine are indestructible."

American, Home, Says He Was Held as Spy in Java

Fluency in Japanese One Cause; He Will Try to Join U. S. Army

SAN PEDRO, Calif., June 8 (AP).—Faubion Bower, twenty-four years old, who said that he had been held under suspicion in Java as a Japanese spy for three weeks, returned to his native America today, saying he would seek enlistment in the United States Army intelligence service.

"When I left Japan, I went to Java to study the native music and definitely not to spy," said Bower, a musician.

"But because I had letters of introduction to some of the Japanese there and because I can speak Japanese fluently, Java officials placed me under guard."

BRING STORY OF 8 SINKINGS

Men of Coast Guard Cutter Tell of Atlantic Rescues

WOODS HOLE, Mass., June 8 (AP)—Back from ice patrol, crewmen of the Coast Guard cutter General Greene said that survivors of a British ship told them that German submarines and airplanes wiped out eight of nine vessels in their convoy May 20.

The General Greene picked up thirty-nine men of the 7,402-ton refrigerator ship Marconi about 270 miles southeast of Greenland six days after the attack and took them to St. John, Nfld., where they were placed in hospitals. The rescued men had been without water for most of the six days.

They told a story of being shelled, apparently by more than one submarine, and then being attacked by airplanes. Seven of the ships in the convoy, according to the story, were sunk quickly and the Marconi fled in the fog, but was struck later. One ship in the group was believed to have made a successful getaway.

Communique

British

CAIRO, Egypt, June 8 (AP)—The British Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

Syria—Early this morning Allied forces under the command of General Wilson crossed the frontier into Syria with the object of eliminating German personnel and influence from certain areas in which they are securing a dominating position through continued infiltration.

If allowed to proceed unchecked the establishment of German bases in these areas might endanger the security of the Allied situation in the Middle East and lead to the Arab countries' being seized by the Axis powers. It is hoped to secure both French and Arab cooperation in this task.

Libya, Tobruk—Artillery on both sides have been active. Solum area—Vigorous patrolling is continuing.

Ethiopia — After crossing the River Omo in two places, East and West African troops are pressing forward. At the northern crossing alone the enemy lost over 100 dead, leaving 1,000 or more prisoners in our hands.

In addition we captured twenty guns, 200 trucks, many machine-guns and quantities of other war materiel. The retreating enemy forces are being vigorously pursued.

Iraq—The situation remains calm.

A special British Middle East communiqué tonight said:

Aircraft of the R. A. F. gave full support to British Imperial and Allied troops which crossed into Syria at dawn today. Fighter aircraft which patrolled the sky over our advancing troops met with no opposition.

An R. A. F. fighter aircraft intercepted and shot down a Cant-1007 [Italian] bomber over Alexandria this afternoon. The enemy aircraft crashed near Agame.

The Middle East command of the R. A. F. issued this communiqué in Cairo today:

Libya—Bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. carried out a heavy attack [illegible] the night of June 6-7 on the harbor and other military objectives at Bengazi. Fires were started on the Central Mole near the telephone exchange and among military buildings.

Aircraft which arrived later over the target bombed the docks, causing an increase in their area and intensity, so that they were visible for fifty miles.

The airdrome and satellite landing grounds at Derna were also bombed. Several large fires were started and a number of aircraft were destroyed on the ground.

Bombs also were dropped on near-by barracks.

Abyssinia [Ethiopia]—In the Jimma area retreating enemy columns were bombed and machine-gunned by aircraft of the South African Air Force and a number of vehicles were destroyed by direct hits.

Egypt—One enemy aircraft was shot down over Alexandria last night.

Our fighter aircraft carried out protective patrols over shipping in the Mediterranean, and one enemy aircraft was driven off by a South African fighter and forced to jettison its bombs.

All our aircraft returned safely from the above operations.

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 8 (AP)—The British East African Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Following the successful crossing of the River Omo in two places, our columns, advancing from the east and south, are pressing forward. The speed and dash of our East and West African troops prevented the enemy from completing his road demolitions.

The enemy lost 100 dead at the northern crossing alone. Captures to date in the battle of the Omo include 3,000 Europeans, 1,000 Eritreans, twenty guns, 200 lorries, many machine guns and large quantities of other material.

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—The British Air Ministry issued today this communiqué:

In daylight yesterday a bomber command aircraft sighted and bombed more enemy shipping. As already announced, a convoy of supply ships off the Dutch coast was attacked during the morning and two ships were set on fire and probably destroyed.

Other vessels in the convoy were damaged. Later in the day bomb and machine-gun attacks were made on an escorted supply ship off the Norwegian coast and other vessels in convoy off the Dutch coast.

A salvage ship lying beside a large, submerged wreck off Terschelling and surrounded by anti-aircraft ships was bombed and set afire. On their way back two of our bombers were hotly engaged by enemy fighters, one of which when last seen was circling slowly and losing height with black smoke pouring from it.

The aircraft fighter command yesterday carried out offensive patrols over the Strait of Dover and occupied territory. From these daylight operations three of our bombers and one fighter are missing.

Last night the German naval base at Brest was the objective of the aircraft bomber command. The attack was successfully carried out in spite of sea and fog, which made observation difficult, and many sticks of bombs were dropped across the docks.

The Coastal Command aircraft attacked docks and shipping at Bergen [in Norway] during the night.

One of our aircraft is missing from these night operations.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué early today:

There was slight enemy activity last night over the coasts of Cornwall and Northern Scotland.

Bombs were dropped at a point in Northern Scotland, but no casualties or damage was reported.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué tonight:

Late this afternoon a single enemy aircraft dropped bombs near the Cornish coast, but no casualties were reported and very little damage was done. Up to 8 P. M. no other enemy activity was reported over the country.

A British Admiralty communiqué said tonight:

The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce H. M. Drifter Thistle (Skipper C. Sanson, R. N. R.) and H. M. Trawler Evesham (Skipper G. R. Bull, R. N. R.) have been sunk. Next of kin of the casualties have been informed.

French

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 8 (UP)—The following communiqué was issued early today:

The British today began their attack, starting at 3:34 A. M. along the southern frontiers of Syria and Lebanon. Contact has been established with the enemy and advance posts continue fighting in execution of their orders.

[illegible]zze Airfield, near Damascus, was bombed by British planes this morning with some damage but no victims.

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 8 (AP)—Tonight's French High Command communiqué said:

British troops continued to attack during the day. Our forces defended themselves brilliantly along the entire line.

Three enemy planes were shot down and a certain number of armored vehicles were destroyed.

Beirut was bombed at 3:15 and 6:30 P. M., the first time without results. The second time two small reservoirs of the National Petroleum Company were hit, starting a fire of small importance.

Airfields at Mezze, Nerab and Rayak were bombed without serious results.

VICHY, France, June 8 (AP)—A French communiqué issued tonight follows:

British and de Gaullist troops coming from Palestine and Trans-Jordan attacked the States of the Levant [Syria and Lebanon] on the morning of June 8.

The first information received indicates that large motorized and mechanized detachments, supported by artillery, crossed the Syrian frontier, attempting to advance on roads leading to Damascus.

Our troops of all arms, which the unspeakable British and de Gaullist attacks had not taken unawares, bravely did their duty. Combats continue.

A British naval force composed of a battleship, two cruisers and five destroyers, cruising south of Beirut, landed a detachment of light effectives, armed with submachine guns, on the Lebanese coast during the morning. All were quickly made prisoner.

The adversaries' aviation bombed without success air fields at Damascus and Aleppo and machine-gunned at the one at Rayak.

German

BERLIN, June 8 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

A submarine commanded by Lieut. Comdr. Hessler sank 21,250 tons of shipping space. Thus this boat in this operation sank a total of seven ships amounting to 42,642 tons of shipping.

The air force last night sank three enemy armed merchantmen totaling 21,000 gross tonnage off the west coast of Scotland. Two additional large ships were damaged in Scottish waters and the Atlantic.

A battle plane destroyed an enemy patrol boat by a direct hit off the British east coast.

In North Africa German and Italian artillery effectively bombarded British ships in Tobruk harbor.

The German air force successfully attacked enemy battery positions and columns of vehicles.

There was no enemy activity over German territory either by day or night.

Italian

ROME, June 8 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

Our planes bombed Malta air bases last night.

In North Africa there was nothing new in the land sector.

Friday night and yesterday the air force repeatedly hit batteries and military objectives at the stronghold of Tobruk, causing fires and destruction.

Near Siwa, British motorized forces were bombed.

Enemy planes raided Bengazi and Derna.

In East Africa the battle in Galla-Sidamo continues. In the Gondar area our garrison at Uolchefit, having rejected again a surrender demand, inflicted considerable losses on the besiegers with daring sorties.

Bernhard Reaches Canada On Surprise Visit to Wife

By The Associated Press.

OTTAWA, June 8—Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands unexpectedly arrived here today from Britain for a two-weeks visit with his wife, Princess Juliana, and their two daughters.

The Prince left Britain by airplane yesterday and arrived here at 9 A. M. today.

Not even the Princess, whom he had not seen since last Spring, knew that he was coming, a Netherland Legation spokesman said. The legation was silent as to the Prince's future plans, but it was thought likely he would visit Washington before returning to Britain.

[The Netherlands Indies News Agency said here yesterday that Prince Bernhard would accompany Princess Juliana to the United States on a journey that will take them to Holland, Mich., Boston and Princeton, N. J.]

The Prince and his wife left during the day for a brief holiday at an undisclosed point in the United States.

30.24 - 9645

30.24-9645

NEW YORK, JUNE 8-(AP)-ANETA, NETHERLANDS INDIES NEWS AGENCY, SAID PRINCE BERNHARD, WHO ARRIVED IN CANADA UNHERALDED TODAY TO VISIT HIS WIFE, PRINCESS JULIANA, WILL ACCOMPANY THE PRINCESS TO THE UNITED STATES ON A JOURNEY THAT WILL TAKE THEM TO HOLLAND, MICH., BOSTON AND PRINCETON, N.J.

THE TRIP ALREADY HAD BEEN ARRANGED BY THE PRINCESS TO VISIT AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. THE ROYAL COUPLE PLANS TO RETURN TO OTTAWA ON JUNE 17.

ON THEIR TRIP THEY WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY DR.A.LOUDON, NETHERLANDS MINISTER IN WASHINGTON, MRS.LOUDON, AND BY MR. AND MRS.W.VAN TETS.

THE AGENCY SAID IT WAS STATED IN AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS THAT THE VISIT HAS NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

JUN 9 1941

NOT EVEN THE PRINCESS HAD KNOWN THE PRINCE WAS COMING, THE AGENCY SAID. AND HE FOUND HER IN THE PANTRY PREPARING BREAKFAST.

LONDON, JUNE 8--A GERMAN SALVAGE SHIP, WORKING ON "AN EVIDENTLY IMPORTANT" WRECK OFF TERSCHELLING ISLAND IN THE NORTH SEA SATURDAY, WAS BOMBED AND SET AFIRE, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A PLANE OF THE BOMBER COMMAND, APPROACHING THE ISLAND OFF THE NETHERLANDS COAST, SAW A LARGE SUNKEN WRECK AND THE SALVAGE SHIP SURROUNDED BY FIVE ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHIPS.

THE BRITISH PLANE DUCKED IN LOW BETWEEN THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHIPS AND "OUR FIRST BOMBS DROPPED SHORT," SAID THE NAVIGATOR. "BUT WE HAD BETTER LUCK WITH THE REST. ONE FELL ALONGSIDE THE SALVAGE VESSEL AND WAS CONVINCED THAT ANOTHER FELL EITHER DIRECTLY ON THE VESSEL OR THE WRECK.

THE PILOT SAID THAT AFTER THE ATTACK A COLUMN OF BLACK SMOKE WAS SEEN TO RISE 300 FEET.

ON THE WAY HOME THE BRITISH PLANE WHICH HAD JOINED UP WITH ANOTHER RAF PLANE, WAS MENACED BY TWO MESSERSCHMITT 109, ONE OF WHICH WAS EXPOSED TO A LONG BURST. WHEN LAST SEEN IT WAS GOING DOWN IN SLOW CIRCLES WITH QUANTITIES OF BLACK SMOKE GUSHING OUT. THE OTHER DISAPPEARED.

BRITISH BOMBERS ALSO ATTACKED GERMAN CONVOYS OFF THE DUTCH AND NORWEGIAN COASTS AND DROPPED MANY STICKS OF BOMBS ACROSS THE DOCKS AT BREST DESPITE FOG AND POOR VISIBILITY. DOCKS AND SHIPPING AT BERGEN, NORWAY, WERE ALSO ATTACKED.

JUN 9 1941

THE BRITISH LOST THREE BOMBERS AND ONE FIGHTER IN PATROL AND OFFENSIVE ACTION SATURDAY. AERIAL ACTIVITY TODAY WAS LIGHT.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE TRIBUNE DE GENEVE, IN A DISPATCH FROM HELSINKI, FINLAND, SAID TODAY THAT RUSSIA HAD SPEEDED UP CONSTRUCTION OF THE "STALIN LINE," A SERIES OF DEFENSES EXTENDING FROM THE GULF OF FINLAND TO THE BLACK SEA.

THE SAME PAPER, IN A DISPATCH FROM MOSCOW, REPORTED A SERIES OF RED ARMY MANEUVERS AND ADDED THAT PEASANTS OF THE UKRAINE, WHITE RUSSIA, AND ESPECIALLY THOSE FROM FORMER POLISH TERRITORY, WERE BEING TRANSFERRED TO SIBERIA.

JUN 9 1941

A DISPATCH FROM RIGA SAID THAT A NUMBER OF LATVIAN FACTORIES WERE BEING REMOVED TO THE SOVIET PROPER.

NEW YORK, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE WERE BURIED ALIVE BY A GUNPOWDER PLANT EXPLOSION WHICH DESTROYED MORE THAN HALF OF THE YUGOSLAV TOWN OF SEMENDRIA, NEAR BELGRADE. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY N.B.C.

JUN 9 1941

NEW YORK JUNE 8-(AP)-ARTHUR BLISS LANE, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO YUGOSLAVIA, PAID TRIBUTE TO THE COURAGE OF THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE UNDER GERMAN ATTACK TODAY ON HIS ARRIVAL ABOARD THE YANKEE CLIPPER FROM LISBON.

"THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN COLONY HAVE GOTTEN OUT OF BELGRADE SAFELY," HE SAID, ADDING THAT ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO WANTED TO LEAVE WERE EVACUATED BY RIVER BOATS TO BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

JUN 9 1941

"THE MORALE OF THE PEOPLE OF BELGRADE WAS MAGNIFICENT THROUGHOUT," THE MINISTER SAID.

HE WILL REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

NEW YORK JUNE 8-(AP)-A TINY PARTY OF SAPPERS AND VOLUNTEERS CROSSED THE SYRIAN BORDER EARLY LAST NIGHT IN THE FIRST ACTUAL MOVE BY THE BRITISH INTO THE FRENCH-MANDATED LEVANT STATES, THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT.

IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY CBS, THE BRITISH RADIO GAVE THIS ACCOUNT FROM ITS OWN CORRESPONDENT WITH THE BRITISH FORCES SOMEWHERE IN SYRIA:

JUN 9 1941

"THE FIRST ACTUAL PENETRATION WAS MADE EARLY LAST NIGHT BY A TINY PARTY OF SAPPERS AND VOLUNTEERS WHO CREPT OVER THE BORDER IN THE MOONLIGHT TO REMOVE A SPECIFIC OBSTACLE IN THE PATH OF THE WESTERN COLUMN. XXX EVEN ON THE FRONTIER OF SOUTHERN SYRIA THE ENTRY WAS A COMPLETE SECRET.

"AT 2 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, AFTER THE FIRST PARTY HAD FINISHED ITS TASK AND THE SETTING MOON HAD LEFT ALMOST COMPLETE DARKNESS, THE SIGNAL WAS GIVEN FOR GENERAL ADVANCE AT ALL POINTS. TANKS, BREN GUN CARRIERS, ARMORED CARS AND A LONG LINE OF MOTOR TRANSPORT MOVED IN WITH ROYAL AIR FORCE COOPERATION."

ROME, MAY 18 (CORRECT)--AP--A DIARY OF 17-YEAR-OLD KING PETAR OF YUGOSLAVIA, TELLING OF HIS PUPPY LOVE FOR AN ENGLISH GIRL DURING HIS SCHOOL DAYS IN ENGLAND, WAS FOUND IN A 500-YEAR OLD MONSTERY AT OSTROG, IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA REPORTED TODAY.

OTHER OBJECTS WHICH THE DISPATCH SAID WERE FOUND IN LUGGAGE WHICH THE YOUNG KING ABANDONED IN HIS HASTY FLIGHT BEFORE GERMAN ARMIES, INCLUDED WATCHES ENGRAVED WITH THE ROYAL ~~XXXXX~~ COAT OF ARMS, CUFF LINKS AND CIGARETTE CASES, ALL INTENDED AS GIFTS.

JUN 9 1941

THEY NOW ARE IN THE HANDS OF ITALIAN OFFICERS, THE STORY SAID.

THE MONKS AT THE ST. BASIL MONASTERY SAID THE KING ARRIVED ON THE AFTERNOON OF APRIL 13, AFTER HIS AIDES DE CAMP HAD TAKEN HIM FROM PLACE TO PLACE TO ESCAPE BOMBARDMENTS. A COURT PHYSICIAN WAS IN THE PARTY.

YOUNG PETAR WAS DESCRIBED AS TOO WORRIED TOEAT. HE BARELY TOUCHED A SUPPER OF OMELET, HAM, CHEESE AND WINE, BUT KEPT GAZING ANXIOUSLY OUT THE WINDOW INTO THE ~~XX~~ RAIN.

HE SLEPT ON A COT IN A ~~XXX~~ HERMITAGE DUG IN THE MOUNTAINSIDE AFTER WRITING IN THE MONASTERY GUEST BOOK:

ST. BASIL, IN THESE GRAVE DAYS, HELP ME, HELP MY FAMILY AND ~~XXX~~ HELP MY PEOPLE."

THE NEXT DAY PETAR AND HIS AIDES WENT TO NIKSIC WHERE A PLANE TOOK HIM TO GREECE.

THAT NIGHT, PREMIER SIMOVICH ARRIVED AND THE NEXT DAY WAS JOINED BY CABINET MINISTERS WHO FOLLOWED THE KING TO GREECE.

IN THE INTERIM, THE DISPATCH ADDED, ARMED BANDS CAME TO ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ TO THE MONASTERY "PERHAPS TO KILL THE KING." THEY ROBBED THE MONASTERY OF ITS TREASURY OF GOLD COINS, JEWELS, SILVER AND OTHER PRECIOUS OBJECTS.

---MASSOCKS---

30.24 - 9647

30.24-9647

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 8)

- - -

~~NEWFOUNDLAND BASE~~

~~PROJECT AHEAD~~

OF SCHEDULE

- - -

GUMMY PEAT ON SITE

PRESENTED PROBLEM (900)

- - -

BY TOM MORGAN

(ADVANCE)...QUONSET, R.I., JUNE 7-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-DESPITE THE CHALLENGE OF UNUSUAL DIFFICULTIES, A NEW UNITED STATES NAVAL AIR STATION IS BEING CARVED OUT OF A NEWFOUNDLAND WILDERNESS AT A SPEED THAT HAS PLACED THE PROJECT FAR AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.

BOTH THE BUILDING OF THE ATLANTIC OUTPOST ON NEWFOUNDLAND'S ARGENTIA PENINSULA AND THE VAST, PERMANENT NAVAL AIR ESTABLISHMENT ON RHODE ISLAND'S SANDY QUONSET POINT ARE BEING DIRECTED FROM HEADQUARTERS HERE, UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF COMMANDER R. V. MILLER, CIVIL ENGINEERS CORPS, U.S.N.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES FACED BY THOSE BUILDING THE NEWFOUNDLAND NAVAL STATION:

CONQUEST OF A THICK BLANKET OF GUMMY PEAT WHICH COVERED THE SITE;

URGENT NEED OF EXTENDING A RAILROAD INTO THE STATION;

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS IN A DISTRICT ALMOST DEVOID OF HIGHWAYS;

TRANSFER FROM THE SITE, AS A UNIT, OF A COLONY OF 125 FAMILIES;

EXTENSION OF WHARVES AND WATER SUPPLY;

CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSING FACILITIES FOR ALL WORKMEN, INCLUDING NATIVES;

IMPORTATION, WITH SCANT TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

THE NAVY FOUND AS RESIDENTS OF THE 3-SQUARE MILE PENINSULA THE DESCENDANTS OF IRISH SETTLERS WHO CAME THERE IN 1642. THEIR SMALL NUMBER FURNISHED A CLUE TO DIFFICULTIES OF WRESTING A LIVING FROM THE LIMITED OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED BY FISHING AND FARMING.

RATHER THAN BREAK TIES ESTABLISHED THROUGHOUT THREE CENTURIES, THE LITTLE COMMUNITY WILL BE MOVED AS A UNIT TO A NEW LOCATION. AS GOOD OR BETTER HOMES WILL BE PROVIDED--BETTER, PROBABLY, BECAUSE THEY WILL BE NEW. ABOUT 60 PER CENT OF THE FAMILIES ALREADY HAVE BEEN MOVED IN NAVY VEHICLES TO TEMPORARY HOMES, PENDING SELECTION OF A PERMANENT SITE. UNCLE SAM WILL PAY THE BILL.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 8)

(ADVANCE)...QUONSET, R.I., FIRST ADD NEWFOUNDLAND BASE X X X

PAY THE BILL.

JUN 9 1941

THE NAVY EARLY ASCERTAINED THAT VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE ARGENTIA PENINSULA WAS COVERED WITH SEVERAL FEET OF PEAT--BUT NOT THE FIRM VARIETY WHICH COULD BE USED AS FUEL. FAR FROM IT! CONSTRUCTORS TELL OF A RESIDENT'S HORSE WHICH WANDERED OFF ONE OF THE FEW ROADS IN THE REGION--AND PROMPTLY DISAPPEARED.

SAMPLES OF THE PEAT HAVE BEEN BROUGHT BACK FOR ANALYSIS TO DETERMINE IF THE MATERIAL MAY BE USED WHEN OPERATIONS HAVE REACHED THE GRASS-SURFACING STAGE. BECAUSE OF ITS LACK OF CONSISTENCY, THE PEAT MUST BE REMOVED BEFORE INSTALLATION OF ANY STRUCTURE REQUIRING A FIRM BASE.

CONSTRUCTORS FOUND IT IMPERATIVE TO EXTEND THE RAILROAD WHICH RUNS FROM NEARBY ST.JOHN'S, AND TO PROVIDE WATER LINES TO FURNISH NECESSARY WATER FOR CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS.

CONSTRUCTION BARRACKS, WITH EFFICIENT HEATING PLANTS, ALREADY HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED FOR SOME 1,500 WORKERS, BUT MORE MUST BE BUILT RAPIDLY BECAUSE THE WORKING FORCE SOON WILL BE GREATLY EXPANDED.

AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, SAY THE MEN IN CHARGE, LOCAL LABOR WILL BE EMPLOYED, AND ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THOSE NOW AT WORK ARE NEWFOUNDLANDERS.

HOWEVER, A DEARTH OF SKILLED LABOR AMONG THE RESIDENTS MEANS THAT MANY SPECIALISTS MUST BE BROUGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES--GYPSYS OF THE CONSTRUCTION WORLD WHO ARE THE VANGUARD OF ALL BIG OPERATIONS--SHOVEL OPERATORS, STEEL WORKERS AND ALL THE REST. ALTHOUGH WORKERS ARE HIRED BY THE PRIVATE CONTRACTORS, EACH MUST SURVIVE THE SCRUTINY OF THE NAVY. MANY OF THE SKILLED WORKERS HAIL FROM THE MIDDLE WEST.

MEN EMPLOYED FROM THE UNITED STATES MAKE THEIR OWN AGREEMENTS WITH THE CONTRACTORS. THE NEWFOUNDLAND WORKERS ARE PAID 15 TO 20 PER CENT BETTER WAGES THAN PREVAIL IN THAT COUNTRY. THEY ARE HOUSED ON THE RESERVATION AND FED FOR A NOMINAL CHARGE. THEIR BARRACKS GIVE THEM 25 PER CENT MORE LIVING SPACE THAN WAS ASKED BY THE NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT. (AMS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 8)

JUN 9 1941

(ADVANCE)...QUONSET, R.I., SECOND ADD NEWFOUNDLAND BASE X X X

NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT.

AMERICAN EMPLOYES, IN GENERAL, ARE NOT ALLOWED TO BRING THEIR FAMILIES TO NEWFOUNDLAND BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF ACCOMMODATIONS. MANY OF THE AMERICAN FORCE NOW ARE LIVING ABOARD THE OLD LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER RICHARD W. PECK, WHICH IN ADDITION HAS BEEN FITTED OUT WITH 128 STATEROOMS. IT IS ALSO BEING USED AS BARRACKS FOR A DETAIL OF MARINES. ALL REMAINING AVAILABLE SPACE ON THIS FLOAING BARRACKS IS

128 STATEROOMS. IT IS ALSO BEING USED AS BARRACKS FOR A DETAIL OF

BARRACKS. ALL REMAINING AVAILABLE

128 STATEROOMS. IT IS ALSO BEING USED AS BARRACKS FOR A DETAIL OF MARINES. ALL REMAINING AVAILABLE SPACE ON THIS FLOATING BARRACKS IS TO BE USED FOR HOUSING CONSTRUCTION WORKERS.

THE MEN IN CHARGE ARE HIGH IN THEIR PRAISE OF THE MORALE OF BOTH AMERICAN AND NEWFOUNDLAND WORKERS. THE RESIDENTS, SAY THE CONSTRUCTORS, COULD NOT BE MORE COOPERATIVE, CHEERFULLY LABORING RAIN OR SHINE SIX DAYS A WEEK, ON TWO 10-HOUR SHIFTS, AT NIGHT UNDER FLOOD LIGHTS. THEIR PLEASURE OVER THE PRESENCE OF THE AMERICANS IS NOT DUE ENTIRELY TO THE MONEY THESOJZI

JUN 9 1941

WZTISIEZMV

THEIR PLEASURE OVER THE PRESENCE OF THE AMERICANS IS NOT DUE ENTIRELY TO THE MONEY THEY HAVE BROUGHT INTO THE COUNTRY, SAY THE CONSTRUCTORS.

AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF MATERIAL HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL PROBLEMS FACED BY THE NAVY. ALREADY ALL AVAILABLE NEWFOUNDLAND LUMBER HAS BEEN EXHAUSTED AND NO MORE CAN BE OBTAINED UNTIL THE NEXT CUT. IT HAS BEEN THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE WHAT IS NEEDED IN NEWFOUNDLAND, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE. THE ENGINEERS HAVE BEEN COMPELLED TO PLAN WELL AHEAD, SINCE THE REPLACING OF A PART FOR A MACHINE MAY REQUIRE SEVERAL WEEKS.

30.24-9649

THE NEWFOUNDLAND STATION WILL HAVE FACILITIES FOR BOTH LAND AND SEA PLANES AND, PRESUMABLY, FOR SUPPORTING SURFACE CRAFT.

BECAUSE THE REGION OFFERS LITTLE DIVERSION, NECESSARY RECREATIONAL FACILITIES WILL BE PROVIDED. MOTION PICTURE EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN FORWARDED. PLANS ARE UNDERWAY TO ORGANIZE COMPETITION IN BASKETBALL, BASEBALL AND OTHER GAMES.

THE BIG STATION AT QUONSET ALREADY IS ACCOMMODATING SEAPLANES AND OFFICERS EXPECT IT WILL BE COMMISSIONED SOON.

CONSTRUCTION INCLUDED A DOUBLE-BARRELED OPERATION, WHEREBY DREDGING TO DEEPEN SHALLOW APPROACHING WATERS FURNISHED MATERIAL WHICH "MADE" HUNDREDS OF ACRES OF USEFUL LAND. ONE RUNWAY ALREADY CONSTRUCTED IS CONSIDERABLY OVER A MILE LONG. MOST OF THE RUNWAYS ARE BUILT ON WHAT WAS FORMERLY NAVIGABLE WATER OF NARRAGANSETT BAY. SCORES OF BIG, PERMANENT BUILDINGS OF CONCRETE, STEEL, AND BRICK ARE NEARING COMPLETION, AND ALL STRUCTURES ARE SPACED TO PERMIT RAPID EXPANSION IF NECESSARY.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 8--SENT MAY 30.)

30.24-9649

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JUNE 9)

BOLIVIAN INDIANS

DIG AWAY AT THE

"BOTTLENECK" (400)

BY JOHN LEAR

(ADVANCE) ORURO, BOLIVIA--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-BOLIVIAN INDIANS, WORKING IN TIN AND TUNGSTEN MINES THREE MILES ABOVE SEA LEVEL, FORM A COG IN THE UNITED STATES DEFENSE PROGRAM.

UPON THEIR WELL BEING DEPEND TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT THE HOPES OF THE UNITED STATES TO OBTAIN A MORE PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. MOST OF THE TIN, FOR EXAMPLE, NOW COMES FROM THE FAR EAST.

WORKING HIGHER ABOVE SEA LEVEL THAN THE FAMED "FORBIDDEN CITY" OF TIBET, BOLIVIAN INDIAN MINERS SWARM ALL OVER THE MAGIC 60-MILE-WIDE RIBBON OF MINERAL WHICH RUNS FOR 500 MILES BENEATH BOLIVIA'S PLATEAUS BETWEEN 12,000 AND 15,000 FEET UP IN THE ANDES.

THE INDIANS FORM A MAJORITY OF BOLIVIA'S POPULATION, ARE THE SOLE SOURCE OF MINE LABOR, PRODUCE MOST OF THE COUNTRY'S WEALTH AND, BECAUSE THEY CLING TO ALCIENT CUSTOMS, MAKE UP THIS COUNTRY'S BIGGEST PROBLEM.

THE INDIAN IS A NATURAL FARMER AND PREFERS TO WORK OUTDOORS, GROWING HIS OWN FOOD AND SUPPLYING HIS FEW WANTS, RATHER THAN GRUB UNDERGROUND IN THE DARK FOR MONEY HE DOES NOT UNDERSTAND HOW TO SPEND. PRODUCTION IN THE TIN MINES IS BEING PUSHED TO HIGHEST LEVEL IN HISTORY

TO PREVENT A NEW "BOTTLENECK" IIN HEMISPHERE DEFENSE PLANS, BUT WHETHER THIS CAN CHANGE THE INDIANS' WAY OF LIFE IS PROBLEMATICAL. ONE OUT OF THREE OF THEM USUALLY QUITS AND GOES HOME TO HIS FIELDS IN THE HARVEST SEASON BETWEEN AUGUST AND OCTOBER, AND LAYS OFF FOR A PROLONGED CELEBRATION DURING THE CARNIVAL SEASON JUST BEFORE LENT.

BOLIVIA'S HEALTH AND SANITATION PROBLEMS ARE LIKEWISE ROOTED IN THE INDIANS, WHO HAVE LIVED FOR CENTURIES IN ADOBE AND STRAW HUTS. MANY OF THEM CHEW THE COC

LEAF--FROM WHICH COCAINE IS DERIVED--TO HELP THEM WITHSTAND THE BITTER COLD OF THE HIGH PLATEAU AND TO WORK AND TRAVEL UNDER CONDITIONS WHICH FORCE FOREIGNERS INTO INACTIVITY. BUT SOCIAL WORKERS FEAR THE COCA-CHEWING HABIT UNDERMINES THE INDIAN'S HEALTH, AND BELIEVE THAT THE CONSUMPTION OF CHCHA--THE ANDEAN VERSION OF CORN LIKER--IS TOO HIGH.

INDIAN'S HEALTH, AND BELIEVE THAT THE CONSUMPTION OF CHICHA--THE ANDEAN VERSION OF CORN LIKER--IS TOO HIGH.

IN MANY CASES, THE INDIANS WORK WITH THE SAME CRUDE METHODS THEY HAVE USED FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS.

IN HOLES THAT ARE NO MORE THAN RUDE CAVES THEY HACK WITH PICK AHD SHOVEL, THEN SORT THE ORE BY JIGGLING IT UP AND DOWN IN YARD SQUARE SIEVES ATTACHED TO LONG POLES LIKE PUMP HANDLES. THE FINISHED PRODUCT THEY CARRY AWAY IN BAGS ON THEIR OWN BACKS OR ON THE BACKS OF BURROS.

WHOLE FAMILIES WORK TOGETHER, WIVES ACCOMPANYING HUSBANDS ACCORDING TO INDIAN CUSTOM, THEIR HIGH WHITE HATS GLISTENING IN THE SUN AND MULTI-PETTICOATED SKIRTS BILLOWING COLOR BELOW BRILLIANT HAND WOVEN SHAWLS. BABIES ARE HIDDEN IN PRETTY STRIPED PONCHOS SLUNG OVER THEIR MOTHERS' BACKS OR DROPPED ON THE GROUND ENVELOPED IN THE PONCHO'S FOLDS.

ALMOST A THOUSAND OF THE CAVES ARE SCATTERED OVER THE TOP OF THE MOUNTAIN, ON ONE SIDE OF WHICH THE WIND BLOWS A CONTINUAL CLOUD OF DUST UP ACROSS THE WORKERS INTO THE SKY.

THESE CAVES, SOME LEASED INDEPENDENTLY BY THE INDIANS AND SOME RUN COLLECTIVELY BY A BIG MINING COMPANY ARE THE SAME MINES THE SPANIARDS USED TO GET SILVER FOUR CENTURIES AGO.

(END SNS ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JUNE 9, SENT JUNE 4.)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JUNE 9)

THE REFUGEE ROTHSCHILDS

DISASTER OVERTAKES FAMILY ONCE

"THE REAL MASTERS OF EUROPE"

COMING OF HITLER

SENDS MEMBERS

INTO EXILE (1050) NO. 1 PIX SERVICED

BY JOHN FERRIS

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JUNE -(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-IT WAS THAT PERIOD OF DREADFUL SUSPENSION WHEN THE MINDS OF FRENCHMEN, SHOCKED INTO RETICENCE BY SUDDEN AND TERRIBLE DEFEAT, SEEMED TO PAUSE IRRESOLUTELY AND ALMOST TIMIDLY BEFORE THE UNCERTAIN MORROW.

IN A FOREST GLADE NEAR COMPIEGNE ON AN AFTERNOON WHEN THE SUNLIGHT FELL THROUGH THE LEAVES IN SPANGLES OF GOLD, THE FRENCH HAD ACCEPTED

30.24 9651

THE CONQUERORS' TERMS OF ARMISTICE AND ADOLF HITLER HAD DANCED HIS LITTLE DANCE OF VICTORY.

THE IMPETUS OF THE FIRST FRIGHTENED MOVEMENT OF CIVILIANS FROM THE NORTHERN FIGHTING AREAS HAD CARRIED FAR SOUTH OF VICHY AND HAD NOT YET ABATED. THE ROADS TO SPAIN AND PORTUGAL WERE STILL CLOGGED WITH REFUGEES, DESPERATELY HOPING TO GET ACROSS THE FRONTIER TO TAKE SHIP OR TRANSATLANTIC CLIPPER TO LANDS WHERE THEIR POLITICAL CREEDS, RACE AND RELIGION WOULD NOT JEOPARDIZE THEIR FREEDOM.

AMONG THEM WERE MANY ROTHSCHILDS.

ON JULY 10, THE YANKEE CLIPPER, HAVING MADE AN UNEXCITING FLIGHT FROM LISBON, SETTLED DOWN ON FLUSHING BAY AT LA GUARDIA AIRPORT AND AN OLD MAN CAME ASHORE CARRYING A SMALL HANDBAG.

AN AIR OF WEARINESS AND PAIN OVERLAY HIS MANNER AS HE OPENED THE BAG FOR THE CUSTOMS INSPECTOR AND EXPOSED $1,000,000 WORTH OF RUBY AND EMERALD RINGS, SAPPHIRE PENDANTS, DIAMOND BRACELETS, A DOUBLE-STRAND PEARL NECKLACE AND OTHER FAMILY HEIRLOOMS.

ALL THE ELEMENTS OF DRAMA WERE THERE IN THE CUSTOMS INSPECTION ROOM THAT DAY AS THE QUIETLY EFFICIENT BUT SOMEWHAT GOGGLE-EYED INSPECTOR FACED THE 70-YEAR-OLD BARON EDOUARD DE ROTHSCHILD, FRENCH BANKER AND FORMER SENATOR, HEAD OF THE RICH AND POWERFUL FRENCH BRANCH OF THE ROTHSCHILD FAMILY, NOW A REFUGEE WITH HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER, BETHSABEE.

BUT SOMEHOW THE DRAMA NEVER CAME OFF. THE MAN WHOM ANGRY FRENCH LEFTISTS HAD CHARACTERIZED ONLY FOUR YEARS BEFORE AS "ONE OF THE REAL MASTERS OF FRANCE" BECAUSE OF HIS DOMINATING POSITION AS A REGENT OF

30.24 9651

THE BANK OF FRANCE WAS A DOCILE STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND, BROUGHT TO HEEL THROUGH A SET OF CIRCUMSTANCES AS FATEFUL AS ANY WHICH PURSUED HIS ANCIENT RACE IN BIBLICAL TIMES. BUT HIS PINCHED AND WITHERED FACE WAS SINGULARLY LACKING IN ANIMATION AND SUFFERED NO SEARCHING ANALYSIS OF HIS THOUGHTS.

HE LIVED IN THE MIND AS A CONFLICT OF IMAGES [illegible] ROTHSCHILD [illegible] AND THE DESTINY WHICH HAD OVERTAKEN THEM--THE RIBE OF MAYER AMSCHEL, THE MONEY-LENDER OF 18TH CENTURY FRANKFORT-AM-MAIN, BEGGARED ACCORDING TO THEIR LIGHTS BY THE NAZI PROGRAM OF CONQUEST AND HOUNDED BY ITS VIOLENT ANTI-SEMITISM.

WARS AND THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION HAD MADE THEM RICH, BUT THE TURN OF THE WHEEL WHICH BEGAN WHEN THE FIRST NAPOLEON WENT DOWN IN DEFEAT AT WATERLOO SEEMED NOW COMPLETED. THEIR VAST ESTATES ON THE CONTINENT, THEIR VINEYARDS, CASTLES, CHATEAUX, CITY PALACES; THEIR ART TREASURES, BLOODED STOCK AND THOROUGHBRED HORSES AND EXPENSIVE MOTOR CARS WERE GONE, AND THE CHANCES OF RECOVERING THEM WERE DECIDEDLY SLIM.

ROTHSCHILDS FROM OLD AUSTRIA, GERMANY AND FRANCE WERE REFUGEES. ONLY THE ENGLISH BRANCH STILL CARRIED ON AND EVEN THEY HAD LOST THEIR OLD-TIME POWER.

THE STORY OF THE ROTHSCHILD FORTUNE IS TOO WIDELY KNOWN TO NEED ELABORATION. IT STEMMED FROM THE ACTIVITIES OF MAYER AMSCHEL, GENIUS OF THE FRANKFORT GHETTO, WHO TOOK HIS NAME FROM THE RED SHIELD HANGING OVER HIS DOOR AND PILED UP A TREASURE LENDING MONEY TO IMPOVERISHED PRINCES.

HE HAD FIVE SONS, FOUR OF WHOM WERE DISPATCHED TO EUROPEAN CAPITALS TO SET UP SHOP. NATHAN (1777-1836) WENT TO LONDON; JAMES

(1792-186 , SOLOMON (17[illegible]4-1855) TO VIENNA, AND KARL (1788-1855) TO NAPLES. AMSCHEL, THE OLDEST, (1773-1855) STAYED AT HOME.

THESE FIVE, THROUGH A SERIES OF ACCURATE GUESSES AND MOVES OF UNPARALLELED BOLDNESS, INCREASED THE FORTUNE AND BROUGHT RESPECTABILITY AND HONOR TO THE NAME OF ROTHSCHILD IN AN AGE OF RABID ANTI-SEMITISM. THEIR ONLY MAJOR ERROR WAS IN OVERLOOKING AMERICA. THEY PREFERRED OLD EUROPE WITH ITS TITLES, INTRIGUES AND WARS.

NATHAN, FOUNDER OF THE ENGLISH BRANCH, WAS ONLY 23 WHEN HE WENT TO MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, AS HIS FATHER'S AGENT. AT THE END OF FIVE YEARS HE MOVED TO LONDON. ENGLISH BANKERS AT FIRST REGARDED HIM WITH DISTRUST. LATER THIS FEELING CHANGED TO ADMIRATION. FOR NO ONE WAS MORE ADEPT IN PROMOTING THE RISE AND FALL OF STOCKS.

THE BROTHERS EXCHANGED BUSINESS INFORMATION WEEKLY, EMPLOYING SECRET MESSENGERS TO RACE BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE CONTINENT. THESE METHODS TAUGHT THEM THE VALUE OF SWIFT COMMUNICATION AND WAS ESPECIALLY VALUABLE LATER WHEN THEY CASHED IN ON NAPOLEON'S DEFEAT BY USING CARRIER PIGEONS AND FAST SLOOPS TO GET THE NEWS TO LONDON WHERE NATHAN HAD SNAPPED UP MILLIONS IN DEPRESSED SECURITIES.

THE ROTHSCHILDS THEN BUILT A DYNASTY WHICH THE WORLD HAD COME TO REGARD AS MORE SECURE THAN ANY ROYAL HOUSE. NO ROTHSCHILD EVER FELT THE PANGS OF POVERTY; NONE EVER HAD TO MARRY AN AMERICAN HEIRESS. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA CONFERRED ON ALL THE TITLE OF BARON AND THROUGH PRINCE METTERNICH THEY ACQUIRED A GAUDY COAT-OF-ARMS. THEY REARED THEIR CHILDREN ACCORDING TO THE TALMUD AND THEY MARRIED JEWS.

THE RULERS OF PRUSSIA, BAVARIA AND OTHER GERMAN STATES DOWN TO THE KAISER'S TIME; THE BUILDERS OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE, AND THE KINGS OF NATIONS FORMED OUT OF IT; THE BOURBONS AND THE REPUBLICANS OF FRANCE--ALL IN THEIR DAY WERE FRIENDS OF THE ROTHSCHILDS AND BORROWED THEIR MONEY.

WITHIN A PERIOD OF 12 YEARS IN THE 19TH CENTURY THE ROTHSCHILDS WERE SAID TO HAVE ADVANCED $462,000,000 IN LOANS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, AS FOLLOWS: ENGLAND, $200,000,000; AUSTRIA, $50,000,000; PRUSSIA, $40,000,000; FRANCE, $80,000,000; NAPLES (THEN AN INDEPENDENT KINGDOM) $50,000,000; RUSSIA, $25,000,000 AND $17,000,000 TO SMALLER STATES.

WHEN BARON EDOUARD, THE WIZENED REFUGEE OF 1940, MARRIED GERMAINE HALPHEN OF PARIS IN 1905 HE GAVE AWAY 100,000 FRANCS TO THE POOR. OLDEST SON OF THE OLDEST SON OF JAMES, FOUNDER OF THE FRENCH BRANCH, HE WAS PRESIDENT OF THE CHEMIN DE FER DU NORD, THE RAILROAD WHICH CONNECTS PARIS WITH NORTHEASTERN FRANCE AND GERMANY. HE HEADED THE ROTHSCHILD BANK IN FRANCE. HE LIVED IN A PARIS PALACE ONCE OWNED BY TALLEYRAND, AND OWNED CHATEAUX AT CHANTILLY, FERRIERES AND CANNES.

JUN-9 10

HIS DAUGHTER, JACQUELINE, MARRIED GREGOR PIATIGORSKI, THE CELLIST, AND OF ALL THE FRENCH ROTHSCHILDS HE WAS SOCIALLY THE MOST DISTINGUISHED.

ON MAY 19, 1934 HE PREDICTED THE DOWNFALL OF HITLERISM. SIX YEARS AND A DAY LATER HE FLED HIS PARIS HOME WITH HIS MILLION IN PRECIOUS STONES. THREE WEEKS AFTER HE LANDED IN NEW YORK THE BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCED HE WAS TO LOSE HIS CITIZENSHIP AND HIS ESTATES.

HIS SON AND HEIR, BARON GUY DE ROTHSCHILD, REMAINED BEHIND. GUY'S WIFE, IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE TIME OF THE COLLAPSE OF FRANCE, REJOINED HIM LAST OCTOBER.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI, HIMSELF A JEW BY RACE BUT NOT BY CREED, ONCE OBSERVED TO QUEEN VICTORIA:

30.24-9653

30.24-9653

"I AM OF THE OPINION, MADAM, THAT THERE CAN NEVER BE TOO MANY ROTHSCHILDS."

BUT DISRAELI, LIKE THE ROTHSCHILDS THEMSELVES, COULD NOT FORSEE THE COMING OF HITLER AND GUESS THAT ONE DAY THEY WOULD BE MEN AND WOMEN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

(TOMORROW: THE ROTHSCHILD CLAN.)

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JUNE 9--SENT JUNE 4.)

JUN 10 1941

U. S. SHIP SUNK IN ATLANTIC, REPORTED VICTIM OF U-BOAT; ALLIES NEARING DAMASCUS

Robin Moor, 46 Aboard, Lost in South Atlantic; 11 in Lifeboat Saved

JUN 10 1941

Brazilian Vessel Hunts Other Boats

No Munitions Aboard; Rescuers Set the Date of Sinking as May 21

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 9.—A report that the American steamship Robin Moor had been torpedoed and sunk in the South Atlantic "by a German submarine" was received by the United States Navy today via commercial communication channels.

Officials stressed that the report, the origin of which was credited to the Brazilian steamship Osorio, had not been confirmed officially. The message, intercepted by R. C. A. Communications, was relayed from the Brazilian vessel to the steamship Lages and then to the Deer Lodge

It said the Osorio reported having found one lifeboat with survivors and added that the Osorio also said the Robin Moor "was torpedoed by a German submarine."

The Navy guardedly declined to publish the exact text of the message, pending confirmation of the report. The Robin Moor's destination was Capetown.

JUN 10 1941

Carried No Munitions

The Maritime Commission said its understanding was that the ship (formerly the Exmoor, of the American Export Lines) was carrying a general cargo of automobiles, steel and other material, but no war munitions.

Jefferson Caffery, American Ambassador to Brazil, informed the State Department tonight of a report that the Robin Moor had been sunk, but did not state what was the cause of her destruction.

Mr. Caffery said the captain of the port at Fortaleza (Brazil) had received a message from the Osorio reporting that yesterday at 9 p. m. she picked up eleven crew members who were drifting in a lifeboat in latitude 0:46 north and longitude 37:37 west.

The message from the Osorio said the Robin Moor was sunk on May 21 while navigating in latitude 6:15 north and longitude 25:30 west.

In spite of all efforts, the message said, the captain of the Osorio had not yet been able to find the other three lifeboats of the Robin Moor. Aboard these craft were said to be a crew of twenty-seven and eight passengers, including three women and one child.

JUN 10 1941

Eight Passengers Aboard

New York, June 9 (AP)—Of the eight passengers aboard the Robin Moor four were Americans—Mr. and Mrs. Ben Cohen and R. W. McCullough and his son, R. N. McCullough, age 2. Mrs. McCullough, also aboard, was said to have been originally a Dutch citizen but had not yet become an American citizen.

The remaining passengers—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Gemmell and R. C. Eccles—were described as British subjects.

McCullough, 32, bound for Port Elizabeth, South Africa, is a chemical engineer employed by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. Cohen is a theater manager employed by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, en route to manage a theater in Durban, South Africa. Mrs. Cohen is a native of New Haven, Connecticut.

Gemmell was said to be a retired secretary of the Trinidad leaseholds and was en route to Cape Town. Eccles is an assistant accountant in the New York office of Barclay's bank, a private English financial house. He was bound for Alexandria, Egypt, to fill a position there with his company.

JUN 10 1941

Ship Goes Down Halfway Across South Atlantic

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 9 (AP)—The 4,999-ton United States merchant ship Robin Moor, carrying eight passengers and a crew of thirty-eight, was sunk south of the Cape Verde Islands in the Atlantic about midway between Brazil and West Africa May 21 and twenty-seven crewmen and the passengers are missing, it was reported here today.

The Brazilian steamship Osorio, which wirelessed that she had picked up eleven members of the crew, advised that she still was searching for three of the Robin Moor's lifeboats in which the other victims presumably took to the sea.

Three Women And Child

The passengers included three women and a child.

The Osorio gave no information as to the cause of the Robin Moor's disaster.

The Brazilian ship Lages radioed that she had sighted two large objects, possibly boilers, floating a half mile apart yesterday afternoon. The port authority warned shipping and also advised all vessels to be on the lookout for survivors.

The Robin Moor, according to the available information, sank 600 miles south of the Cape Verde Islands—but the lifeboat in which eleven of her crew were picked up was found nearly 800 miles to the southwest of that point.

The Osorio left Norfolk, Va., for Rio de Janeiro May 23 and was expected here within a week.

The Robin Moor, formerly the Exmoor, of the American Export Line, has been operated by the Robin Line, of New York. She sailed from New York May 6 for Cape Town, South Africa.

In New York, the Robin Line said it had no word of the cause of the Robin Moor's sinking, but added that it was rumored that she had foundered. A number of ships were reported sunk or damaged in the South Atlantic last month.

Baltimorean In Command; Ship Left Here April 26

Capt. Edward Myers, 48, of 413 South Collington avenue, commanded the freighter Robin Moor.

A second Baltimorean aboard is Karl Nilson, first assistant engineer, who gave his address as 1631 Thames street. He is unknown there, and may have used that as a mailing address.

In the Robin Line's service, the freighter sailed out of here on April 26 via New York, for ports of South and East Africa. She picked up a substantial tonnage of general cargo here.

Captain Myers took over the ship in New York, his wife said last night. She didn't know the names of any of his shipmates.

JUN 10 1941

First in Eight Years

It was Captain Myers' first command in more than eight years. He went to sea at 17, but quit in 1933, remaining ashore until last year, when he sailed as first mate on the freighter West Imboden, engaged in the run to South Africa.

When the Robin Line acquired the freighter Exmoor last April it renamed her the Robin Moor and named the Baltimorean as her skipper.

Captain Myers began his sea career with two four-year enlistments in the United States Navy. During the World War he saw service on the Wyoming and Kearsarge.

Course In Navigation

In 1918-1919 he took a course in navigation here, returning to sea in 1920 as the third mate of a freighter. In a year and a half he moved up to the grade of master, taking command of the Quaker City in 1921. From then until 1933 he served as master aboard various ships traveling out of this port.

JUN 10 1941

Mrs. Josephine Myers, advised the ship had been sunk and a single lifeboat been picked up, took the announcement philosophically.

"Well, my husband has always been lucky, and I believe his luck will hold," she said.

They have three children, Edward, Jr., 16; Marie, 13, and Florence, 10.

COHEN AN N. Y. U. GRADUATE

On Robin Moor for South Africa With Wife, a New Haven Woman

JUN 10 1941

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 9 (AP)—Ben Cohen, who with his wife was among the passengers on the Robin Moor, is a native of New York City and was graduated from New York University in 1929. He was editor of The N. Y. U. Daily News, student publication, in his senior year.

Mr. Cohen was sent to New Haven by Paramount and later joined the Loew's Poli-New England Theaters, managing a motion picture house here. He was sent to Calcutta, India, several years ago, returning to this country early this year.

He was en route to South Africa on a new assignment. Mrs. Cohen was prominent in New Haven theatrical and radio circles prior to the marriage, which took place in Calcutta.

JUN 10 1941

HULL WARNS VICHY ON ACTS IN NEAR EAST

Virtually Accuses French Of Fighting Germany's Battle In Syria

Invasion By British Defended At Conference With Petain's Envoy

JUN 10 1941

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, June 9—The United States defended the British attack on French-mandated Syria and Lebanon today and in effect accused the Vichy Government of fighting Germany's battle in the Near East.

Secretary Hull defined the American Government's attitude on the British-French clash in a long talk with Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador.

Deploring any French military help to Germany, Hull was reported authoritatively to have told Henry-Haye that it was not even clear that French military collaboration with the Axis was confined to Syria.

Expresses "Indignation"

The French Ambassador called on the Secretary of State at the latter's hotel apartment to express "the indignation of the French people" at what he termed "an attack which has no justification whatever." He sought also to allay American concern at the scope of French-German cooperation generally.

Secretary Hull was understood however, to have made it plain tha he still stood by his public statemen last week in which he declared th Vichy Government apparently wa becoming an "instrument of aggression" and adopting a policy "utterly inimical" to the interest of other nations.

JUN 10 1941

Official View Taken

The Secretary of State was reported to have explained that the American Government could only take a critical view of French policy in the light of utterances by the Vichy leaders themselves.

The French Ambassador's effort to justify French defense of Syria against the British was said to have brought the reply from Hull that Syria was not defended against the Germans when they used air bases there for attacks on British forces in Iraq.

Hull was said reliably to have summed up the American attitude on the Near East situation substantially as follows:

That it would be extremely regretful if the French should find themselves in the position of fighting their former allies to further German interest in a territory which was mandated to France but which the Germans now need for their larger military movement.

French Acts Studied

In formulating a new policy toward Vichy, the United States was said to be studying acts of the French Government which were considered beyond the strict terms of the armistice.

Despite the strain in American-French relations, however, there were no indications of any imminent change in their present formal status.

It was understood also that the American Government is not considering at this time recognizing the Free French organization of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in place of the Vichy Government.

Robin Moor's Crew

JUN 10 1941

New York, June 9 (AP)—The crew list of the S. S. Robin Moor with home addresses of next of kin follows:

E. W. MYERS, MRS. J. MYERS, 413 South Collington avenue, Baltimore, master.

MELVIN V. MUNDY, Bethlehem, Pa., first officer.

ROBERT E. TAYLOR, Salisbury, Mass., second officer.

JOHN J. BENIGAN, New York city, third officer.

GEORGE NEWTON, MRS. A. E. STONE, Taylor, Neb., radioman.

WILLIAM CARY, Delmar, N. Y., boatswain.

Able Seamen

JAMES J. O'NEIL, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOLLIE O. RICE, Bowie, Texas.

DON SCHABLEIN, Yonkers, N. Y.

FRED HAYES, Cleveland, Ohio.

PETER A. BUSS, Bethlehem, Pa.

JOHN JOHNSON, SISTER C. NOREN, Watertown, Mass.

JOSE REYES, San Juan, P. R.

Ordinary Seamen

SALVATORE A. LAFERA, New Rochelle, New York.

FRANCIS J. BARKIEWICZ, Altoona, Pa.

Engine Room

HENRY ELROD, Newberry, S. C., chief engineer.

KARL NILSON, 1631 Thames street, Baltimore, first assistant.

RICHARD P. PHILLIPS, Brooklyn, N. Y. second assistant.

VIRGIL C. SANDELIN, New York city, third assistant.

Oilers

FRANK B. WARD, Portsmouth, Va.

JOHN MCHENRY, New York city.

LEE SILVER, New York city.

GEORGE W. BLAKELEY, New York city.

Water Tenders

ENRIQUE AGUIRRE, New York city.

ROBERT P. BURTON, New Orleans.

PETER DANIELAK, Akron, Ohio.

Firemen

PETER P. RUDA, Trenton, N. J.

RICHARD CARLISLE, Maywood, Cal.

WILLIAM D. MALONE, Miami, Fla.

Wipers

TROY E. ELROD, Newberry, S. C.

MORRIS SPERBER, New York city.

Steward's Department

CHARLES GANS, New York city, chief steward.

ANTONIO SANTOS, Newark, N. J., chief cook.

OSCAR L. GRIMM, Berne, Switzerland, second cook.

HUGH T. MURPHY, East Boston, Mass., messman.

MICHAEL J. QUINN, Brooklyn, N. Y., messman.

STANLEY H. BOICE, Somers Point, N. J., messman.

FRANK S. STEVENS, Wichita, Kan., messboy.

Ancient Tyre Captured

JUN 10 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 9—British, Imperial and Free French forces, with some mandate officials and converts from the Vichy cause swelling their ranks, have captured age-old Tyre and have driven to a point about forty miles from Damascus and Beirut, it was authoritatively reported today.

Reports from the Allied side of the fighting indicated a half-hearted resistance by the defenders of French-mandated Syria and Lebanon.

But a Beirut communique from the other side said there was fierce resistance by the defenders, who have destroyed several armored cars and shot down two R. A. F. planes.

Port Bombarded

British warships have bombarded the Syrian port of Tripoli, where one branch of the pipe line from the Mosul oil fields of Iraq reaches the sea, Reuters, British news agency, reported today.

Reuters, said the German-controlled Jeloey radio station in Norway, quoting Istanbul reports, broadcast that British naval units had shelled Tripoli and gone into action at various other points along the Syrian coast.

The Beirut communique said that the R. A. F. had bombed air fields at Damascus, Aleppo and Levaya. In Cairo, British headquarters announced that the R. A. F. and the Royal Australian Air Force "gave continuous support to our troops."

Near Sea Of Galilee

The advance marked by capture of Tyre (also called Sour), on the Lebanese coast, was that the coastal column pointed toward Beirut. A part of this same force was reported to have entered the village of Meerdjayoun, just northeast of Tyre.

The towns lie just north of the Sea of Galilee, where Christ sought disciples among the lowly fishermen.

Merdjayoun is about forty mile southwest of Damascus and equ[illegible]dist of south of Beirut. Tyre is midway between Haifa, Palestine, and Beirut.

Threading through some of civilization's oldest battlefields, where Saracen once fought Crusader, the Allied forces were said to be closing in relentlessly on the two capitals, Beirut, of coastal Lebanon, and Damascus, of inland Syria.

JUN 10 1941

Third Spearhead

The progress of a force shoving directly toward Damascus through the forbidding hills of Jebel Ed Druz was uncertain, since Vichy last reported French defenders had engaged it in their first encounter south of Soueida, sixty miles south of Damascus.

The Allies indicated there was no wholehearted resistance to their forces—self-proclaimed as liberators for the Syrians and Lebanese and their defenders against the forces of Hitler.

Jerusalem dispatches said Allied columns advancing from Palestine and Trans-Jordan—Vichy estimated their strength at about 20,000 men—were pushing the French Army of approximately 45,000 troops back wherever they met and R. A. F. headquarters in Cairo said British planes were encountering little opposition.

(The "Free French" radio at Brazzaville, French equatorial Africa, announced last night that French resistance in Syria and Lebanon was "scattered," but a Beirut communique said the French were defending themselves "brilliantly" against what Chief of State Petain called a "profoundly unjust aggression.")

Counting On Appeals

The attackers were known to be counting heavily on the success of appeals—dropped in pamphlets by American-built Tomahawk planes—advising the Syrians and Lebanese of British and "Free French" promises of independence for the mandated territories and urging French soldiers not to fight their brother Frenchmen.

The attackers, under command of British Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and French Gen. Georges Catroux, were said here to be relying on combined land, air and sea power like that which carried the British across Libya against the Italians last winter.

British warships were reported in Vichy dispatches to be active in the eastern Mediterranean as the plane-protected motorized land columns moved northward.

Bloody Battle Reported

Reuters, British news agency, said Gen. Henri Dentz, commander of Syria's defense forces, had reported a bloody battle in progress just south of Soueida.

(The German radio announced last night that this column had reached Soueida, capital of Jebel ed Druz, fifty-eight miles south of Damascus.)

A barrage of declarations, statements, pleas and explanations coincided with the troops' zero hour.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Middle East commander in chief, appealed to the French not to fight the "Free French," or at least not to hamper the movement for liberation.

JUN 10 1941

General Catroux, long an expert in Middle Eastern affairs and now the "Free French" leader in that theater, issued a similar appeal and in the name of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, supreme leader of the "Free French" movement, proclaimed himself the liberator of Syria and Lebanon.

Advantages Offered

Sir Miles Lampson, British Ambassador to Egypt, told Lebanon and Syria in a formal statement:

"I am authorized to give you the assurance that should you support and join the Allies, his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom offer you all the advantages enjoyed by free countries who are associated with them."

JUN 10 1941

In another appeal, Catroux declared he would "send before military courts" any French soldier disobeying his order forbidding execution of commands from Vichy to resist.

Military circles said that these troops, if they came over to the Allied cause, might fill a vital need for manpower should Germany move to counter the Allied action.

Invasion Explained

The British Government issued a formal statement declaring that it had ordered the invasion because:

"German infiltration into Syria had begun and the Vichy Government are continuing to take measures whose effect must be to bring Syria and Lebanon under full German control." This statement also backed the Catroux promises of independence.

It has been established that German planes which flew into Iraq recently to help Rashid Ali Al Gailani in his wrecked revolt against the British were using Syrian air fields for refueling, which is legal under the French-Axis armistice terms, British pointed out.

Infiltration Stepped Up

Charges that the fields were being turned into Axis air bases for a push on Suez were denied emphatically by Vichy, however, as were assertions that German troops were filtering steadily into Syria and Lebanon.

Cairo sources said this alleged infiltration had been stepped up in the last few days and the situation had been pictured as a race between Germany and Britain for the first plunge to win the vital lands.

A report that 140 German parachutists, including a colonel, had been captured by British, Free French and dissident forces in Syria when they attempted to help in the defense against the Allies was sent from Cairo tonight by Reuters, a British news agency.

The French garrison at Merdjayoun, point of one Allied spearhead into southern Syria, appealed to the Allies for help when the first of the parachutists landed near the frontier, according to the report which Reuters credited to the Free French radio of the Levant. All along the frontier of Lebanon, the radio said, French defense outposts, turning on their unwanted helpers from the air, opened fire, "putting them out of action."

JUN 10 1941

Free French Report Welcome.

The Free French announcer said that the Syrian populations were welcoming the Allies enthusiastically and that local French troops were joining the advancing Allied columns.

Allies In Syria Capture Tyre

JUN 10 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 9—Advancing behind the steel snouts of tanks, British and Free French forces officially were declared tonight to have captured ancient Tyre and to be driving on virtually unimpeded toward Damascus and Beirut, the main cities of French Syria and Lebanon.

Offshore, warships of the royal navy were reported in action along the Syrian coast; in the skies British battle planes supported the Allied offensive—an offensive which appeared to be fast shaping up as a supreme effort of the three British arms of war.

Situation Summed Up

The British command summed up the situation with the declaration:

"The penetration of allied forces . . . is progressing.

"By this morning they were beyond Tyre and later effected a crossing of the River Litani. On the right they had advanced beyond the general line Ezraa-Sheikh-Miskine-Kuneitra."

This was the picture: On the Mediterranean shore the allied offensive from Palestine along the Tyre-Sidon road had reached to within forty miles of Beirut, Lebanon.

To the east and inland the British thrust from Trans-Jordan had been extended twenty-five miles within Syria and forty miles or less southwest of Damascus.

Defense Held Ineffective

Every British account pictured the colonial French defense as ineffective and spiritless and weakened further by continuing desertions to the allied cause—although the representatives of the Vichy Government denied this—and there were indications that the Germans were preparing to throw their shock battalions into the struggle.

JUN 10 1941

Reports circulated that big German forces were being concentrated on Rhodes and other of Italy's Dodecanese islands in the Mediterranean, and that troop transports already were steaming from occupied Greece.

There were signs, too, that the Nazi technique of parachute attack which had been so successful in Greece already was functioning in Syria.

'Chutists Reported Captured

British informants reported that 183 such parachutists—including a colonel commanding the Seventh Parachute Division—already had been captured. It was added that two Nazi planes were shot down. The information was somewhat roundabout, however, and was attributed by the British to Free French sources.

The British land thrust, intended to prevent in Syria a full-scale German occupation which would put Suez and all other British imperial positions in the Middle East in imminent peril, went forward in three sections.

The first and most active force was that which advanced northward from Tyre. North of that Biblical landmark and beyond the River Litani, which at that point turns westward and flows into the Mediterranean, the village of Merdjayoun was occupied.

The second thrust was toward Damascus from the Trans-Jordan; the third wound up the storied Valley of the Euphrates from Iraq toward the outpost of Their-ez-Zor, which squats in the eastern Syrian Desert some 250 miles to the northeast of Damascus.

While all this activity had given the British the jump and apparently at least a momentary edge in the battle, all Britain awaited tonight the answer to two grave questions:

Whether Hitler would choose to make a major fight of it when he is apparently at a strategic disadvantage.

30.24- 9655

30.24- 9655

JUN 10 1941

Whether the Vichy Government was yet ready to put the whole French nation into the war on the Axis side.

R. A. F. Strength Not Stated

The precise strength of the R. A. F. available to resist a large-scale Axis air-borne troop movement was not stated, but informed persons pointed out that absolute air domination by the Germans—such as they had over Greece and Crete—was out of the question.

So far as is known, Nazi dive bombers have insufficient range to operate from Rhodes, while British aircraft based on Cyprus, Palestine or the British-occupied areas of Syria are within easy striking distance of sea and air routes as well as all Syrian seaports and landing grounds.

These considerations, and the German command's past record of taking the initiative only where full control was assured, left some sources to suggest that Hitler might be preparing to strike not at Syria itself but elsewhere in the same general theater—possibly from Italian Libya against Egypt.

Bombings Of Bengasi

The current nightly British bombings of Bengasi harbor in Libya are generally interpreted as an urgent British attempt to keep the Axis from shipping tanks and supplies direct to Libya in preparation for a renewed drive to the East.

From Cairo came a Free French report that the population of Tyre and other Lebanese villages came out to welcome the Free French and British as they advanced north toward Beirut.

Australians and Indians as well as British participated in the advance alongside the Free French, informed sources said. Most of them were mechanized troops.

Official sources admitted some resistance had been met but that there was no evidence of German opposition.

DE GAULLE HAS 40,000 IN ARMY

Free French Also Have a Navy and Air Force.

London, June 9 (A. P.).—The Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle fighting today with their British allies in the Levant states are a part of some 40,000 well-equipped soldiers who have come under the banner of the Free French leader since the French-Axis armistice. Their roster includes numberous mechanized detachments, as well as a company of Spahis, crack desert-trained cavalry. That company rode from Syria to Libya to join the British.

Gen. de Gaulle himself is in Palestine, where he is working with Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, commander of British Palestine and Trans-Jordan forces.

Naval units of the Free French recently reached a total of more than 100 ships including virtually all types of warships. One of their submarines is considered the fastest in the world, and their whole navy totals approximately 400,000 tons. French sailors have been joining the De Gaullists in India, Australia, Palestine, Bermuda, Singapore and Trinidad during a period of months.

Includes 1,000 Pilots.

The air arm of the Free French include more than 1,000 trained pilots, many of whom participated in the fighting in Ethiopia and Libya.

The colonies at New Hebrides, Chad, Gabon, the French Cameroons, the Middle Congo and points on the Pacific are some of the well-equipped bases, many with ports and modern airfields, from which the Free French have operated. Some French forces, mainly artillery, infantry and tank units, are being trained in Britain.

Gen. De Gaulle himself sprang to world notice within a month.

On May 25, 1940, when Generalissimo Maxime Weygand dismissed fifteen generals as a result of the German break-through in the north of France, Gen. De Gaulle was promoted from infantry colonel to major general. On June 6 he was chosen by Premier Paul Reynaud as a special assistant in charge of War Ministry affairs, and on June 16, when Marshal Henri Petain succeeded Premier Reynaud, Gen. De Gaulle was retained.

Angered when the French sued for terms from Germany, Gen. De Gaulle went immediately to England. On June 22 he began the Free French movement with a broadcast urging the continuance of fighting by the French. On the next day he formed his French National Committee to continue the war. Among details of its operation which have remained secret is its financing.

New Egypt Commandant Is Announced in London

Marshall-Cornwall Appointed One of Wavell's 4 Aides

LONDON, June 9 (AP).—Lieut. Gen. Sir James Marshall-Cornwall has become general officer commanding in chief the British troops in Egypt, the War Office announced here today. The announcement called his troops "a component part" of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's command in the Middle East.

Marshall-Cornwall's appointment as general officer commanding in chief was announced June 3, but his assignment was not then disclosed.

The new commandant in Egypt, who recently headed a British military mission to Turkey, succeeds to the post last held by Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, now commandant for Palestine and Transjordania and as such the officer in charge of the present Allied advance into Syria.

In his new command, Gen. Marshall-Cornwall heads one of the four major commands under Gen. Wavell. Besides his and Gen. Wilson's there are those of Lieut. Gen. Alan Gordon Cunningham in Ethiopia and Gen. William Platt in the Sudan.

Allenby Veterans in Syrian Drive

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—Several senior officers commanding British Imperial forces moving into Syria and Lebanon served in the Middle East with General Viscount Allenby in the World War and know every inch of the territory, a Reuter's, British news agency, correspondent reported today. Many of the Australians, he said, were fresh from the home country, while others had seen service in Greece and in Libya.

Attack On Churchill's War Policy Expected

London, June 9 (AP)—A sharp attack on Prime Minister Churchill's grand strategy is expected, perhaps tomorrow, in the House of Commons as a result of public resentment over insufficient air support in Greece and Crete.

There is little doubt that critics will challenge the Government to a vote of confidence. Parliament has been in recess for a week.

But despite jubilation over British initiative in Syria, informed sources believe Churchill's ears will be burned by denunciations of strategy as fiery as those which followed the failure of his Dardanelles campaign in the World War, when he was First Lord of the Admiralty.

The nation's wrath over the defeat in that campaign forced Churchill out of the Cabinet.

Vichy Concedes Syria Situation Is "Grave"

French, However, Claim "Tenacious" Resistance. British Warships Threaten Beirut And Damascus

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, June 9—German air force and army specialists scattered throughout Syria from Aleppo to Damascus have received orders from the Nazi high command to retire from the French mandate, it was learned on high authority here tonight.

The orders were said to have been issued after Berlin became convinced that the British and Free French drive into Syria was a full-fledged military adventure.

JUN 10 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, June 9—British naval squadrons tonight were reported lying off Beirut and Tripoli, Lebanon's capital and chief port, holding them under the threat of their guns, ready to speed the land campaign with naval bombardment.

The French acknowledged that the situation on land, after two days of an offensive by British imperial forces and De Gaullists to wrest Syria and Lebanon from Vichy's control, was "particularly grave."

Those words were attributed to Jacques Benoist Mechin, old-time aide of Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan and now one of his chief collaborators with the Germans at Paris. Darlan will broadcast tomorrow night.

Resistance "Tenacious"

But the French forces, at sea, aground and in the air, were putting up a "tenacious resistance to the forces of the adversary, superior in number and powerfully armed," a communique from Beirut said.

In one sector of the land fighting a large number of armored vehicles—meaning anything from Bren gun carriers or armored cars to tanks—were reported demolished by artillery and aerial bombardment while troops defended the mandate soil "foot by foot."

Coast Road Blown Up

One [illegible] report was that [illegible] Beirut had blown up the coastal road leading from Haifa, Palestine, through Acre and Tyre to the Lebanese capital, hoping to block or hamper combined naval and land action along the coast south of Beirut.

A British landing party put ashore yesterday south of Beirut was reported rounded up.

A French-British naval engagement near the Lebanese coast was reported officially to have resulted in grave damage to a British destroyer. The French did not say what sort of naval forces they used.

Two Warships Damaged

A Beirut communique said two British warships were seriously damaged off the coast north of Tyre in "brilliant action by two of our destroyers."

This communique said that up to Monday morning the Allied attacks had been held at all points, while counter-attacks at certain points hindered Allied landing operations.

Allied mechanized columns adopted German tactics, which the British and French learned as Allies a year ago on the Western Front. They speared through the defense lines, racing deep beyond to disrupt the rear guard and communications.

The target of one thrust was Merdjayoun, about forty miles south of Beirut and equidistant southwest of Damascus. The French denied "for the moment" that Merdjayoun had been captured.

Chief of State Marshal Petain gave the word for a fighting defense of "the sovereignty of France" against what he termed bitterly a "profoundly unjust aggression" by France's former British allies and "rebel Frenchmen" under Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Within twenty-four hours of the pre-dawn Sunday attack from British Palestine and Trans-Jordan, France delivered a formal protest to Britain. It was handed by France's Ambassador to Spain, Francois Pietri, to the British Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare, in Madrid.

The French High Command at Beirut declared its forces were defending themselves "brilliantly." Gen. Henri Dentz, French High Commissioner for Syria and Lebanon, took personal command of the defense forces.

French Blow Up Beirut Road

Seek to Stall Allied Drive on Lebanese Capital—British Fleet Stands Offshore.

Vichy, June 9 (A. P.).—It was reported here tonight that forces defending Beirut, Lebanon, against the British-De Gaullist drive, had blown up the coastal road leading from Palestine through Acre and Tyre to the Lebanese capital.

British naval squadrons which yesterday were reported to have lost a small landing party as prisoners on the coast south of Beirut were said today to have anchored before Beirut and Tripoli, but had not yet opened fire on the cities. Tripoli, in northern Lebanon, is a terminus of an oil pipe line from Iraq.

[Negotiations on demands for surrender of the cities possessed were under way if British warships lay there.]

Reports that the Haifa-Beirut Road had been blasted said this was a device to break up or hamper any combined land and sea action south of Beirut.

Damascus Also Defended.

In a swiftly developing battle of erstwhile brothers-at-arms, France's army of the Near East fought also to defend the Syrian capital of Damascus, and to prevent the severence of Syria from Turkey to the north.

Denies British Claim.

Vigorously Marshal Petain denied as subterfuge British claims that the Nazis had made Syria and its neighboring French-mandated territories a base for operations.

In a message yesterday to his forces in Syria he declared that they, themselves, knew there were no German troops in Syria or Lebanon, and said:

"You then are the object of profoundly unjust aggression in the face of which we are outraged. It is only today that French sovereignty in the Levant is menaced for the first time. You can believe me."

Recalls Dakar Attack.

Bitterly he recalled other attacks on the French—at Dakar, French West Africa; at Mers el Kebir, Algeria, and at Sfax, Tunisia—and declared that once again the attack "was led, as at Dakar, by Frenchmen under a rebel flag."

"Supported by British imperial forces," he said, "they do not hesitate to shed the blood of their brothers who are defending the unity of the empire and the sovereignty of France."

Marshal Petain placed the blame for the break on Britain and said that France, "faithful to her declaration, in any case can remain proud of not having been the first to take up arms against the former ally, no more today than at Mers el Kebir, Dakar or Sfax."

JUN 10 1941

Reports last night from Beirut indicated that the British, striking by land, sea and air, were bringing in strong mechanized forces and artillery.

The French High Command at Beirut declared its forces were defending themselves "brilliantly." Gen. Henri Dentz, French High Commissioner for Syria and Lebanon, took personal command of the defense forces.

Estimate Foe at 20,000.

Beirut reports today gave this picture of the situation at the end of the first day of fighting in Syria:

Approximately 20,000 British and De Gaullist troops with motorized equipment and artillery were driving into Jebel ed Druz toward Damascus from Trans-Jordan. They were in battle contact with French defense forces within two hours after they crossed the frontier at 2 A. M. yesterday.

To the west, another force was striking north of the Sea of Galilee in an attack on Banias, guardian of a road northeast from Nazareth.

There is also a coastal road through Acre and Tyre, but no direct advance toward Beirut was reported in this vicinity although the French High Command reported yesterday a British naval squadron of a battleship, two cruisers and five destroyers had attacked the coast of Lebanon south of the capital and that one cruiser had landed small forces armed with sub-machine guns. The landing party was said to have been captured.

State of Siege in Syria.

Damascus, June 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A state of siege, placing this French-mandated State under strict, virtual military rule, was proclaimed today shortly after announcement that British forces had invaded Syria.

The army, police and gendarmes were charged with responsibility for protecting all persons and property. Acts of pillage were made punishable by death.

Telephone and telegraph communications for private purposes between cities were prohibited, public meetings and distribution of tracts were barred and all public places were ordered closed at 9 P. M. All travel was halted except by special permit, and persons found traveling without passes will be liable to trial by courts martial.

Lebanese Colonel Deserts.

The commander of Lebanese armed forces in French-mandated Lebanon was disclosed to have deserted to the Free French forces in Palestine, apparently before the Allied British-Free French attack. The commander, a Col. Medawwar, was called the first native officer of high rank to go over to the De Gaullists and was accused of helping others get across the border to the Allied side. He has been reduced in rank and referred for trial by a military court.

Authorities said his escape has been used by propagandists in an attempt to show that the anti-Vichy movement is approved in Lebanon. A Government communique warned against such rumors. It said the Lebanese not only are opposed to British attacks, but also put their trust in France for their protection and reject any plan to make their homeland a battlefield.

British Warships Reported Hit

BEIRUT, Lebanon (Syria), June 9 (AP).—Two British warships were "seriously damaged" north of Tyre, on the Lebanese coast, "by the brilliant action of two of our destroyers," the French high command reported tonight.

The communique said also that four British planes had been shot down and another report had told of destruction of several armored cars. Two French planes were acknowledged to be missing.

British subjects here have been summoned to appear before public security officials, apparently to be interned.

90 Americans Advised To Get Out of Alexandria

None Harmed by Bombs, They Are Told to Leave Now

ALEXANDRIA, June 9 (AP).—Ninety Americans living here were advised tonight by the American Consulate to join the exodus of thousands from this city after the heaviest aerial attack of the war, which killed at least 300 civilians and injured hundreds more.

None of the Americans was harmed in that German raid Saturday night and early Sunday or in previous attacks. They were told tonight that transportation home already was difficult and might become impossible in the future.

Officials estimated 40,000 persons already have left the city and that perhaps 100,000 more intended to leave. Refugee trains were jammed, some persons even riding on tops of the coaches. The city was calm.

The Egyptian government rushed its construction of new air-raid shelters, and planned to compensate raid victims out of seized German and Italian funds. The government also plans to protest to Berlin and Rome.

Scores of homes and buildings were demolished by 1,000-pound German bombs. None of the British war craft in the harbor was struck, officials said. Aerial torpedoes and mines were dropped, in addition to the avalanche of bombs.

Allies Cross the Litani.

Cairo, June 9 (A. P.).—Allied forces penetrating Syria and Lebanon have crossed the River Litani in the coastal sector where Beirut is the main objective, while deeper inland the advance has carried beyond a line between Ezraa, Sheikh, Miskine and Kuneitra, the Middle East Command announced today. Many deserters from the Vichy forces are going over to the Allies according to the Free French here.

"The penetration of the Allied forces in Syria is progressing," the British communique said. "By this morning they were beyond Tyre and later effected a crossing of the River Litani. On the left they had advanced beyond the general line Ezraa-Sheikh-Miskine-Kuneitra."

This line, at its deepest point—Kuneitra—is about twenty-five miles within Syria from the Trans-Jordan frontier. It lies to the west of the Jebel Ed Druz region.

German Troop Concentration.

Large concentrations of German forces on Rhodes and other Dodecanese islands, Axis-held stepping stones to the Middle East, and the departure of troop-laden ships from German-occupied Greece were reported today by a telegram "from a good source" to the Independent French News Agency here.

The agency said that a German submarine captain, captured when his boat sank near Cyprus, had explained that it was one of several shipped in sections overland through Germany, Hungary and Rumania to Constanta, on the Black Sea. After the boat was assembled, the commander was quoted as saying, it and others of the flotilla hastened toward the Ægean Sea, by way of the Dardanelles.

ITALIANS VOICE ANGER OVER SYRIA INVASION

Predict British Move Will Only "Delay Defeat Several Months"

Fascists Await Speech Mussolini Is Expected To Make Today

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 9.—Fascist circles expressed anger today over the British invasion of Syria and awaited a speech Premier Mussolini is expected to make tomorrow to mark the beginning of Italy's second year of war.

Preparations were made for a solemn ceremony in the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds at 5 P. M. (10 A. M., E.S.T.)—almost the corresponding hour that the Premier announced his declaration of war on Britain and France last June 10.

War "Between Two Worlds"

The Premier, in a tribute to the Italian navy today, said the war was now "one between two worlds" and is "at one of its most decisive moments."

The statement appeared in the Navy Ministry newspaper on Navy Day.

For tomorrow's chamber session, the first in several months, Cabinet ministers and nearly 800 national councilmen who composed the chamber's membership were ordered to wear the Fascist uniform.

To Commemorate Successes

Italy's "successes"—with German aid—against France, Greece and Yugoslavia are to be commemorated. Whoever speaks also is expected to pay tribute to the valor of Italian soldiers.

Fascist newspapers predicted England's invasion of Syria would prove "a new error" and only "delay her defeat several months." London will soon learn the "great and unforeseen effects" of its move, which was termed "brutal and criminal aggression."

Those who ordinarily speak for the Fascist regime said the British move would not alter the Axis war plans, presumably plans to conquer Palestine and Egypt in a drive for oil in the Near East.

Expect U. S. In War

With the Italians indicating the conviction that another year will see the United States actively in the war unless it is ended soon, a Fascist organ said the British action in Syria was intended to feed American war propaganda with British success.

Fascists meanwhile declared that the first year of the war in which Italy lost 24,000 [illegible] as prisoners or casualties showed Italian capacity to bear privations and resist strong British forces on many fronts.

AXIS CONCEALS MOVE IN SYRIA

Allied Attack Opens New Front for Dictators.

Rome, June 9 (A. P.).—The British invasion of Syria opened a new front for the Italians and Germans, who aim at wresting Suez and the Iraqi oilfields from the British, informed sources said today, but there was nothing yet to indicate whether or when the Axis will accept the challenge there.

Fascist organs said that the British were trying to put a stumbling block in the way of Axis forces by invading Syria and declared that Britain would suffer for it.

"Syria will become a new battlefield which England invented only to delay her defeat several months," said Il Piccolo.

Virginio Gayda, the authoritatives Fascist editor, declared that the British invasion of Syria in search of a further base for operation against the Axis was "a new error" which would fail to divert Germany and Italy from their war plans. Writing in Il Giornale d'Italia, he said it would prove a "serious error, whatever may be the immediate outcome of present operations."

British Reports Denounced.

Newspapers called British reports of German troops in Syria "specious lies."

London soon will learn the "great and unforeseen effects" of its move into Syria, Il Piccolo asserted.

Il Popolo di Roma said the British were trying to save their "tottering strategic situation in the Near East" against growing anti-British ferment.

Il Messagero declared that the British were attempting to distract public opinion after recent defeats and the blockade of Britain herself which "makes desperately invoked American aid problematical."

Move Not Unexpected.

Gayda said that the British move into Syria was "neither unexpected nor surprising," since British radio and press statements had shown it was coming. It was hastened, he said, to raise British morale after the disaster on Crete and to re-enforce positions in the eastern Mediterranean "seriously threatened by the victorious advance of the Axis powers."

Gayda continued that the Syrian campaign also was intended to give the British a success "which could be used as propaganda by American war mongers."

"The new Syrian event cannot react in any way on the Axis forces' continued capacity for the initiative in the Battle of the Mediterranean," he said. "Nor can it deviate the Axis powers from their essential objectives and already fixed lines of action."

Germany Just Watching.

Berlin, June 9 (A. P.).—The British attack in Syria is meeting sturdy resistance, German sources said today, but they declared it could not yet be determined whether the defense would be effective.

"But we are convinced that the French are putting up resistance in keeping with the policy to defend their possessions, which frequently has been outlined by the Vichy Government," a spokesman said.

Germany, for the moment, "merely is watching political and military developments with intense interest," the spokesman said.

"There are no German troops in Syria," he added, "and it is a matter entirely concerning France and England. The political aspects of the British aggression in Syria are most interesting. Obviously, Britain had to resort to some stunt to compensate for loss of Crete and is acting at the expense of its former ally."

What Germany's ultimate attitude might be or what action she might take, he said, cannot be discussed.

Nor was there any German discussion of the question whether the Vichy Government might declare war on Britain.

Nazis Indicate No Intention to Fight for Syria

Press Expects Resistance of Vichy Will Be Futile, Sees British Air Control

BERLIN, June 9 (AP).—Authorized German sources held tonight to the attitude that the conflict in Syria is an affair between the British and the French in which Germany is greatly interested but not directly concerned.

The assertions by the British that they had to go into the French-mandated state to free it from German domination met the reiterated statement: "There are no German troops in Syria."

A spokesman said twenty to thirty Germans are in Syria carrying out terms of the German-French armistice, but added: "These are non-military technical workers."

"British reports that they have shot down German parachutists in Syria are simply silly," he asserted.

Asked whether France had requested German assistance, the spokesman commented: "Nothing is known of any such steps."

It was conceded that in isolated instances German planes — one spokesman said four — had made forced landings in Syria. These, it was indicated, were planes operating in the vicinity, possibly toward Suez, and had left after emergency repairs.

"There are no German troops in Syria," a spokesman declared, "and it is a matter entirely concerning France and England. The political aspects of the British aggression in Syria are most interesting. On-

30.24.-9657

30.24-9657

viously, Britain had to resort to some stunt to compensate for the loss of Crete, and is acting at the expense of its former ally."

What Germany's ultimate attitude might be or what action she might take, he said, could not be discussed.

The German press reported that the Syrians were fighting against the invasion, and observed that French Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain was making good his promise that France would protect her colonies to the best of her ability.

There was no Germ[illegible] discussion, however, of whether the Vichy government might declare war on Great Britain, and authorized sources said it could not yet be determined even whether the Syrian defenses would prove effective.

PARIS NEWSPAPERS ASSAIL BRITAIN

Berlin, June 9 (A. P.).—Newspaper extras in Paris informed the people of the old French capital today of the attack on Syria and the defense fighting in the French mandated territory, DNB, the official German news agency, said.

Big, black headlines condemned the British for the action and the tenor of editorial comment was that the time had come to eradicate England from the world map.

Turks to Keep Hands Off.

Ankara, June 9 (A. P.).—The British Embassy has been informed that Turkey will keep hands off the Syrian fight, but developments in the Levant were being watched closely today.

President Ismet Inonu was on the Syrian frontier inspecting Turkish defenses yesterday at the time the long-expected attack by British and Free French forces materialized.

AXIS STRIKES TOBRUK ANEW

Nazis Say Raiders Set Wide Fires in Alexandria.

Berlin, June 9 (A. P.).—Combined German and Italian air attacks and an artillery bombardment of British positions in the besieged Libyan Port of Tobruk were reported by the German High Command today. The communique said battery positions, fortifications works and anti-aircraft emplacements were hit.

Several widespread fires were left in military areas of Alexandria, Egyptian base for Britain's fleet in the eastern Mediterranean, by German raiders in another heavy air attack Saturday night, the High Command reported today.

Despite strong anti-aircraft defenses, the communique said, several heavy bombs hit port facilities and naval depots. The communique called this raid, the second in force on Alexandria within four days, particularly successful.

Bengasi Raided Twice.

Cairo, June 9 (A. P.).—Bengasi, the chief port for re-enforcements and supplies for Axis armies in North Africa, was raided twice by British bombers Saturday night, the Royal Air Force reported today.

In widespread air assaults elsewhere also in Libya, the R. A. F. Middle East communique said, the airdromes at Derna, Ganbut and Sidi Azeiz were bombed.

Fires sprouted up at several places in Bengasi, the R. A. F. said, and British bombs touched off explosions on the Central and Cathedral moles along the water front. At least two Axis planes were destroyed on the ground amid big fires and explosions at Derna, it said, and extensive damage was done to the landing ground at Ganbut.

1,200 More Prisoners.

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, June 9 (A. P.).—Another 1,200 prisoners were claimed by the British today in a continuing advance against Italian remnants in southwestern Ethiopia. An army communique said 200 Europeans and 1,000 Eritreans, as well as twenty army trucks, were taken by British imperial forces which had crossed the Omo River in two places. These raised the total of prisoners reported by the British in this drive to 3,200.

Rome Reports on Battle.

Rome, June 9 (A. P.).—Italian garrisons in southwestern Ethiopia were reported by the High Command today fighting furiously against attacking British forces which had overrun most of Premier Mussolini's East African empire.

YUGOSLAV TOLL RISES

Thousands of Casualties in Blast Reported.

Rome, June 9 (A. P.).—The Stefani News Agency reported today several thousand persons killed or wounded when munitions stores in the fortress of Smederevo, near Belgrade, exploded yesterday. Earlier reports had placed casualties at several hundreds.

The explosion, the cause of which was undetermined, destroyed an "enormous" quantity of munitions and wiped out the castle fortress.

Smederevo, in what formerly was Yugoslavia, is an important commercial town and departmental capital with a population of about 10,500. Surrounded by a wall, it is on the Danube and was used as regimental and artillery headquarters.

The medieval castle, which the dispatches say was destroyed, was built in 1430 in red brick. It had nineteen square towers and a built-in cross.

The town was bombarded during the world war.

IL DUCE SEES WAR AT DECISIVE POINT

Rome, June 9 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini declared today that the war has now assumed the character of a war between two worlds and is now at one of its most decisive moments.

His statement appeared in the Navy Ministry's paper Prore Armate on the eve of Italian Navy Day, which coincides with the first anniversary tomorrow of Itay's entry into the conflict.

Mussolini may speak tomorrow before the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds and to the nation by radio, its was indicated tonight. Preparations have been made for a ce[illegible]y at 5 P. M. (11 A. M., N[illegible] time). Whether Il Duce h[illegible] or a subordinate would be speaker was not certain.

Rome View

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 9—Premier Mussolini declared today that the war "has now assumed the character of a war between two worlds" and is now at "one of its most decisive moments." His statement appeared in the Navy Ministry's paper, *Prore Armate*, on the eve of Italian Navy Day, which coincides with the first anniversary tomorrow of Italy's entry into the conflict.

"The Royal Navy is celebrating its birthday in one of the most decisive moments of this war which now has the character of a war between two worlds," Il Duce wrote.

Cites "Daring" Of His Navy

"What a long way from the new and yet heroic navy in the kingdom of Italy's beginning to ours today, which knows and overcomes distances and difficulties and aids in beating the enemy on the oceans.

"It is not rhetorical to affirm that the daring and sometimes rash commanders and crews, the roman stoicism of the wounded and the high number of fallen illuminate the Royal Navy with the sun of glory!

"Believe, obey and fight, the triple Fascist slogan, appears truly as a sacred symbol of combat and victory for the sailors of Italy!"

British Diplomats Get Permission to Leave

Rome, June 9 (A. P.).—The United States embassy arranged today for Ronald Ian Campbell, former British Minister to Belgrade, and 106 other British subjects from Yugoslavia to go on through France, Spain and Portugal to Lisbon.

A month of negotiations was necessary to complete arrangements for the trip by the British diplomats and subjects found by Italian troops at Kotor on the Dalmatian coast awaiting evacuation last April 25.

They will leave Italy Wednesday night. An American diplomatic official from Vichy will accompany the group across France.

Italians Set Casualties In First Year at 245,075

22,199 Killed, 55,617 Wounded and 167,257 Missing

ROME, June 9 (AP).—Italy's war losses totaled 245,075 men from her entry into the war through May 31, the government reported today on the eve of the first anniversary of her entry into the conflict.

By far the largest number, most of them prisoners of war, were 167,259 listed as missing. Another 22,199 were killed and 55,617 were wounded.

Italian casualties of 1,948 dead, 5,204 wounded and 27,292 missing were announced officially for May, with the figures including some from earlier months which had not been reported previously.

The casualties were divided as follows:

Greek and Yugoslav fronts—Dead, 1,444; wounded, 4,147; missing, 223.

North Africa—Dead, 329, wounded, 752; missing, 23,910.

East Africa—Dead, 58; wounded, 77; missing, 2,354.

The navy reported 38 dead, 187 wounded and 303 missing; the air force, 79 dead, 41 wounded and 493 missing.

Mussolini Honors Duke of Aosta

Rome, June 9 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini today awarded the Gold Medal, Italy's highest war decoration, to the Duke of Aosta, for his leadership in Ethiopia for eleven months before the viceroy surrendered to the British at Amba Alagi.

First British Cavalry Charge Of War Marks Syria Invasion

Writer With Allied Forces Tells Of Attack By Mounted Troops Just Across Mandate Border

(This dispatch is from Edward Kennedy, Associated Press Correspondent who went with the British forces in their drive against the Italians in Libya, their fight and withdrawal from Greece and now is with them in the invasion of Syria.)

By EDWARD KENNEDY

With Allied British-Free French Forces in Syria, June 8 (Delayed)—British and Free French forces entered Syria today to the accompaniment of a pamphlet campaign telling both French and native residents that the sole objective of the drive was to keep the Nazis out.

Australian infantry and British cavalry, as well as other units assembled at the Palestine border so quietly that even local residents were unaware of their presence. They swept over the frontier in the early morning, just as a big silver moon was sinking behind the hills.

Dash For Iskanderun

On the coast road they dashed for Iskanderun to prevent the road from being blown up in a narrow pass. At Metulla they made for the forts of Khaim and Clare. In between these points cavalry charged in the first British use of horses in this war.

As dusk fell Saturday, tanks, armored cars, guns and trucks filled with soldiers poured out from the pleasant groves of northern Palestine, where they had taken shelter under the olive and cypress trees.

Suddenly the road came alive with military traffic rolling toward the border.

Spent Night At Metulla

I spent the night at Metulla, at the very tip of the Palestine finger twenty miles long and seven miles wide into Syria.

This smiling valley—the ancient land of the Israelite tribe of Dan—is almost purely Hebrew, peopled not by recent arrivals but by Jews who never wandered or came back while it still was under the Turks.

At one end of the town is the frontier post and a few miles to the east are the ruins of the ancient city of Dan and the spring which is the source of the River Jordan.

Town Peaceful

Metulla was peaceful. The villagers led their cattle back to the stables in the even haze never dreaming that the lightning war they had dreamed about was going to whiz right past them.

Only a few frontier guards were there.

While all of Merdjayoun, just across the Lebanese frontier from Palestine, was still asleep, Australian infantry with Bren gun-carriers and light artillery sped up from the shores of the Sea of Galilee.

The town heard their rumble only in the distance, for just before reaching it they cut across fields and into near-by Syria.

Post Surprised

They surprised the frontier post where a French sergeant and seven Lebanese guards surrendered without a word and then they drove for Clare where they found the fort abandoned.

But soon they encountered a volley of shot from the hiding place of the garrison close by.

British instructions were not to fire until fired on. The fortunes of war now were pitting the British against their former ally and the soldiers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle against their brothers in the army of Marshal Petain's France.

Artillery Opens Fire

On meeting this resistance—which seemed to be of a delaying rather than a determined kind—the Australians opened artillery fire which knocked out the big guns trained on Merdjayoun.

As the sun came up, the Australians

stormed the stronger fortress of Khaim, which is perched on a hilltop. They paused now and then in their shelling to give its defenders time to think about giving in.

But by mid-morning the fortress still was holding out, so parties were sent out to flank it.

Garrison Withdraws

This caused the garrison to withdraw several miles, giving the British control of Merdjayoun.

The Australians, who customarily go into battle with protruding bayonets, this time went in without them.

Similar delaying resistance was reported at other points, but some cavalry patrols found no opposition.

Other detachments, including the Free French, are marching from Trans-Jordan.

Planes Patrol Skies

British planes patrolled the skies over the land forces. No enemy planes appeared.

Metulla, at first scared to find [illegible] on, calmed down on finding that shells were whizzing only at the old fort. Children ran through the streets clapping their hands at each boom. Grownups watched the war from the roofs.

Australian casualties in the morning in this sector were one soldier sh[illegible] in the finger. Arabs coming over sa[illegible] there were no casualties on the othe[illegible] side.

BY J.REILLY O'SULLIVAN

HAIFA, PALESTINE, JUNE 9--BRITISH IMPERIAL AND FREE FRENCH FORCES REPORTED CONTINUING DRIVES TOWARD BEIRUT, DAMASCUS AND RAYAK TODAY ON THIS, THE SECOND DAY OF AN INVASION OF SYRIA AND LEBANON AIMED AT WIPING OUT GERMAN INFLUENCE THERE.

ALTHOUGH THERE HAD BEEN NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT HERE SINCE THE OUTSET OF OPERATIONS ALLIED TROOPS WERE SAID UNOFFICIALLY TO HAVE MET ONLY SPORADIC RESISTANCE AND DELAYING ACTIONS. THEIR MAIN THRUSTS WERE REPORTED EXTENDED UPWARDS OF 30 MILES.

THREE MAIN COLUMNS DRIVING NORTHWARD FROM PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN WERE SPACED MILES APART AND FORMED A WIDE FRONT EAST FROM THE SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

HAIFA HAD AN AIR RAID ALERT FROM 10:35 TO 10:45 A.M., BUT NO PLANES WERE SIGHTED.

HAIFA--FIRST ADD O'SULLIVAN'S SYRIAN X X X WERE SIGHTED.

(THE BRIT SH NEWS AGENCY REUTERS REPORTED FROM JERUSALEM, ON THE AUTHORITY OF A BRITISH MILITARY SPOKESMAN, THAT THE ADVANCE INTO SYRIA HAD IN FACT ATTAINED AN AVERAGE DEPTH OF 35 TO 40 MILES.

(A "CONSIDERABLE NUMBER" OF FRENCH OFFICERS AND MEN HAD GONE OVER TO THE BRITISH, ITNWAS STATED, WHILE OTHERS HAD CEASED TO FIGHT.

(THE ALLIES, SAID THIS SAME SOURCE, MET ONLY SCATTERED RESISTANCE AND THEIR OWN CASUALTIES WERE "NEGLIGIBLE.")

SYRIA--BEHIND THE NEWS (WITH PMS BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH PLANES AND TANKS AND MOTORIZED ARTILLERY, FRANCE AND BRITAIN ARE FIGHTING OUT THE FATE OF THE LEVANT STATES ON BATTLEFIELDS WHERE CRUSADERS CLASHED WITH SARACENS, WHERE ALEXANDER SMASHED THROUGH THE PERSIANS TOWARD INDIA, AND WHERE MONGOL HORDES MASSED ON THE MEDITERRANEAN.

IT IS A LAND OF SUN-SCORCHED DESERTS AND JUTTING VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS, OF CAMEL CARAVANS AND NOMADIC TRIBESMEN, A LAND TAKEN FROM UNDER THE TURKISH FLAG AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR AND MANDATED TO FRANCE.

ALTOGETHER THE SEPARATE MANDATED TERRITORIES OF SYRIA, LEBANON, LATAKIA AND JEBEL ED DRUZ COMPRISE 57,900 SQUARE MILES, ROUGHTLY THE SIZE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, AND HAVE A POPULATION OF 3,630,000, SLIGHTLY MORE THAN THE STATE OF INDIANA.

30.24 — 9659.

DESPITE ITS REPEATED HISTORY AS A BATTLEGROUND IN THE CLASHES OF THE FAITHS AND OF THE POWERS OF THE EASTERN AND WESTERN WORLD, THE LEVANT AFFORDS HARD GOING FOR ARMIES AND PUTS MODERN MECHANIZED WARFARE UNDER A HANDICAP.

ALONG THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN COAST, WINDING CLOSE TO THE SEA, A FEW REASONABLY GOOD ROADS LEAD NORTH FROM PALESTINE THROUGH LEBANON AND SOUTH FROM TURKEY THROUGH LATAKIA. BEYOND THESE, HOWEVER, MOUNTAIN RANGES WITH PEAKS RISING AS HIGH AS 10,000 FEET GUARD INLAND SYRIA AND JEBEL ED DRUZ.

JUN 10 1941

PERCHED ATOP THE HERMON MOUNTAINS THE 12TH CENTURY CRUSADER STRONGHOLD AT BANIAS GUARDS THE ROAD FROM NAZARETH AND THE SEA OF GALILEE NORTHWEST TO DAMASCUS, SYRIAN CAPITAL.

BETWEEN BRITISH TRANS-JORDAN, EAST OF PALESTINE, AND DAMASCUS RISE THE VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS OF JEBEL ED DRUZ FROM WHOSE LITTLE KNOWN WASTELANDS THE FRENCH HAVE RECRUITED SEVERAL BATTALIONS OF THE WARLIKE DRUSES WHO ONCE REVOLTED AGAINST FRENCH RULE.

SYRIA SLOPES INTO A TRACKLESS DESERT IN THE EAST, TOWARD BRITISH-QUIETED IRAQ.

BETWEEN JEBEL ED DRUZ AND LEBANON, WHERE SOUTHERN SYRIA JUTS DOWN TO THE SHORES OF GALILEE, IS ONE OF THE EASIEST ROUTES INTO THE HEART OF THE MANDATED TERRITORY. A NORTH-SOUTH RAILWAY FROM TRANS-JORDAN TO THE TURKISH FRONTIER RUNS UP THIS TROUGH BETWEEN THE MOUNTAIN RANGES, AND PASSES THROUGH DAMASCUS.

30.24 9659

FIRST ADD SYRIA BEHIND THE NEWS BY LOCHNER.

X X X THROUGH DAMASCUS.

THE NATIVES OF THESE LANDS OF TURKS, TURKOMANS, KURDS, CIRCASSIANS, ARMENIANS, PERSIANS AND JEWS--CAMEL AND CATTLE RAISERS AND TOBACCO AND GRAIN GROWERS--LONG HAVE CLAMORED FOR INDEPENDENCE, NOW PROMISED THEM BY THE "FREE FRENCH" FORCES OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE.

FRANCE, TOO, HAD AGREED TO GRANT THEM INDEPENDENCE, BUT THAT WAS BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR IN 1939. THEN FRENCH RATIFICATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE TREATY, DRAWN ORIGINALLY IN 1936, WAS POSTPONED PENDING THE OUTCOME OF THE CONFLICT.

SOON AFTER FRANCE'S DEFEAT, STRONG NATIONALIST GROUPS IN SYRIA AND LEBANON SET UP AGAIN THE CRY FOR FREEDOM AND SELF-RULE.

LONDON REPORTS 3 NAVAL SHIPS LOST

Make New Announcement on Crete Fighting.

London, June 9 (A. P.).—The loss of the anti-aircraft cruiser Calcutta and the destroyers Hereward and Imperial during the British evacuation of Crete was announced tonight by the Admiralty.

The Calcutta was a 4,200-ton ship with a complement of 400 men. The Imperial was 1,370 tons and the Hereward 1,340 tons, each carrying normally about 145 men.

The Admiralty communique said the Hereward was last seen heading toward the coast after having been damaged by an Axis air attack. It added that the Italian High Command had announced 229 survivors from the ship had been landed and were prisoners of war. (During the evacuation the destroyers carried many more than their normal crews.)

The communique said the commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet had reported that "when the operation of evacuation from Crete was completed just over 17,000 men had been taken off the island."

The Imperial, the Admiralty said, had to be sunk (presumably by British fire) after heavy damage from the air.

The communique brought Britain's announced naval losses in the battle of Crete to four cruisers and six destroyers, making the total acknowledged losses in those categories since the war began nine cruisers and forty-nine destroyers.

2 MORE BISMARCK SUPPLY SHIPS SUNK

British Say Six Auxiliaries Have Been Sent Down.

London, June 9 (A. P.).—An Admiralty report said today that two more supply ships for the German battleship Bismarck had been sunk, making a total of five supply ships and a trawler sent to the bottom in operations following the battleship's sinking.

The Admiralty communique said:

"As soon as it was known that the Bismarck and Prinz Eugene were endeavoring to break into the Atlantic, it was assumed that their object was an attack on our trade. Such an attack could not be maintained for any considerable time unless replenishments of fuel were available by supply ships. Consequently, an ocean-wide search by all available cruisers and aircraft carriers was organized to cover those areas in which these ships were likely to operate.

"These operations have been successful. In addition to three supply ships and an armed trawler announced on June 6 as having been sunk, two more enemy supply ships have been intercepted and sunk. Operations of rounding up supply ships are continuing."

Berlin, June 9 (A. P.).—German warplanes sank two merchantmen, one of 4,000 and one of 3,000 tons, off the British east coast last night, informed Germans said today.

R. A. F. ATTACKS WESTERN REICH

Nazi Flyers Make Isolated Raids on Britain.

London, June 9 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force achieved successful results in bombing attacks last night on Essen and Dortmund, Germany, the Air Ministry announced today.

The British roared over Western Germany through moonlit skies while the German Air Force made isolated forays into Britain.

A lone Nazi raider killed a small number of persons in an attack on a Cornish coastal town. Inland, there was scattered activity with some casualties.

Factories, docks and railroads up and down the Ruhr were the British bombers' targets, the Air Ministry's news service said.

The observer in one plane which bombed docks along the Dortmund-Ems canal was quoted as saying that he still could see fires a quarter of an hour after turning homeward and that there were many other fires elsewhere in the Ruhr.

British spokesmen said that a new-type German Messerschmitt fighter plane, the ME 109-F, failed today to penetrate Britain's well-defended south coast in two daylight forays.

Berlin, June 9 (A. P.).—Light British air forces dropped incendiary and explosive bombs at several places in western and northwestern Germany overnight, informed Germans said today.

Damage was done to buildings, and some civilians were killed and injured but no military objectives were hit, these persons said.

A lone daylight raider, the German High Command said, dropped several bombs on a raw material depot in southern England.

Big British Naval Force Steams Out of Gibraltar

French Reconnaissance Plane Draws Fire Over Base

LA LINEA, Spain, June 9 (AP).—A reconnaissance plane which border observers identified as French flew over Great Britain's Gibraltar naval base early this morning, drawing British anti-aircraft fire, and then flew off toward North Africa.

A big naval force—three plane carriers, a battle cruiser, two light cruisers, eleven destroyers and four submarines—left Gibraltar this morning, its destination unrevealed.

Bombing by Italians Denied

GIBRALTAR, June 9 (AP).—Authoritative sources here denied today Italian high command declarations that Gibraltar had been bombed by Italian planes on June 5.

Dispatches from Algeciras, Spain, across the bay from Gibraltar, said unidentified aircraft dropped bombs at Estepona, a Spanish town twenty-five miles northeast of Gibraltar, that night, causing casualties and damage to private buildings.

Tommy Farr Ordered Seized For Blackout Violation

BRIGHTON, England, June 9 (AP).—A magistrate's court ordered a warrant issued today for the arrest of Tommy Farr, English heavyweight who campaigned unsuccessfully in the U. S. for Joe Louis' boxing crown.

Farr did not answer when a summons was issued against him charging failure to pay a $10 fine and costs last month for a blackout violation.

American Aids Leave Paris as Embassy Closes

110 Employees to Return to U. S.; 2 Officers Go to New Posts; Consuls Remain

PARIS, June 9 (AP).—A first contingent of Americans left Paris tonight as foreign diplomats began departing from France's German-controlled capital in compliance with Nazi orders that all embassies and legations here must be closed by tomorrow.

Sixty-nine American employees of the Paris Embassy and their families were aboard the first train, bound for Hendaye, on the Nazi-occupied French frontier with Spain, en route to Portugal, whence they will be sent to the United States. A second train scheduled to leave tomorrow will take forty-one more American employees and their families.

Among the Americans are only two foreign service officers, Edwin A. Plitt and Tyler Thompson. They are to stop off briefly in Vichy before going on to their new posts—Thompson at Zurich, Switzerland, and Plitt at Washington. American Consular officials are not affected by the order and are remaining.

Other diplomats who are going to Vichy are chiefly envoys of Latin-American countries, many of which, such as Chile, have maintained Ministers and Charges d'Affaires in Paris throughout the occupation.

Only a few will stay at Vichy, however, because of overcrowded conditions there. Most will go on later to La Bourboule, about sixty miles southwest of Vichy.

Darlan to Broadcast To France Tomorrow

Vichy, June 9 (A. P.).—Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan will broadcast to France tomorrow at 9 P. M. (3 P. M. New York time), it was announced tonight. His subject was not disclosed.

IRAQ AND ITALY BREAK

Bagdad Orders Axists to Leave in 24 Hours.

Vichy, June 9 (A. P.).—Dispatches reaching here from Bagdad said today that Iraq has broken off diplomatic relations with Italy and that Italians in Iraq have been ordered to leave that country within twenty-four hours.

SWIMMING IS BAD IN CHANNEL NOW

Vichy, June 9 (A. P.).—German occupation authorities in Paris announced today that tourists in the occupied zone of France would be forbidden to spend summer vacations at once-popular watering places along the Channel and Atlantic coasts.

Reasons given — transportation difficulties, lack of food and the war.

Atlantic Clipper Finally Reaches Lisbon

Lisbon, June 9 (A. P.).—The Atlantic Clipper arrived in Lisbon today from nearby Setubal, where it was forced to land yesterday because of a thick fog.

It was the first time since the trans-Atlantic run was started that the plane was unable to land here. The clipper's nine passengers and mail were sent to Lisbon overland.

RED CROSS MOVES

Geneva Headquarters of the U. S. Unit Closed

Geneva, June 9 (A. P.).—European headquarters of the American Red Cross, which opened here in October, 1939, were closed permanently today by Richard Allen, head of the European delegation.

H. Sherbourne House, the delegate in unoccupied France, and his headquarters will be transferred to Lisbon. At present, offices are maintained in Vichy and Marseilles. Mr. Allen will leave tomorrow for Vichy and then go to Lisbon where he will supervise work in connection with the arrival and dispatch of British prisoners and parcels and the repatriation of American citizens from France.

4,000 Believed Killed In Danube Fort Blast

Most Of City Of Semendria, 12,000 Population, Destroyed When Munitions Blow Up

Budapest, June 9 (AP)—Four thousand persons were believed killed or wounded Saturday when an explosion destroyed a Yugoslav fort and most of the city of Semendria on the Danube river southeast of Belgrade.

The Yugoslav Government had stored ninety carloads of munitions in the fort, but the cause of the explosion was not known.

The number of casualties had not yet been determined because of the mass of debris in the city of 12,000 population.

[Informed German sources in Berlin, when informed of the reported 4,000 casualty figure, said "there are not nearly that many."]

The blast wiped out the fort, railway station and Serbia's only freight-car factory, as well as two thirds of the city.

Straits Settlement Approves War Bonds

Singapore, June 9 (A. P.).—The Straits Settlement Legislative Council approved today the floating of war bonds amounting to 20,000,000 Straits dollars ($9,421,320).

The Settlement has just donated to the home Government the proceeds of a 25,000,000 Straits dollars issue subscribed during the first year of the war.

These contributions to the British war effort are in addition to 20,000,000 Straits dollars a year derived from income tax put into effect this year and 5,500,000 Straits dollars in cash donations to a voluntary war fund.

The Straits Settlement, a British crown colony, includes Singapore, the Penang Island and Malacca and the Province of Wellesley on the Malayan mainland.

2 Japanese, Ex-Navy Man Held Under Defense Law

Confidential Reports And Code Books Figure In Charges Against Los Angeles Trio

Los Angeles, June 9 (AP)—Two Japanese and a former United States Navy yeoman were arraigned today on charges of conspiring to commit an offense against the United States affecting national defense by obtaining confidential reports.

They are:

Commander Itaru Tatibana, of the Japanese Navy, a registered foreign agent and a special student at the University of Southern California.

Torzichi Kono, 55, who had for eighteen years served as secretary and valet to the film comedian, Charlie Chaplin.

Al D. Blake, former United States Navy yeoman.

The complaint charges that Blake obtained reports on the results of target practice by the cruiser U. S. S. Phoenix in Hawaiian waters February 13 and later met Commander Tatibana and Kono here. Code books and other documents were seized in a raid on Kono's residence.

United States Commissioner David B. Head set Commander Tatibana's bail at $50,000 and Kono's at $29,000. Blake was arraigned with them, but his bail was not fixed.

CANADA CURBS STEEL USE

Orders on Books of Producers of Pig Iron Canceled

OTTAWA, June 9 (AP)—Acting to conserve iron and steel for essential war industries, Steel Controller H. D. Scully canceled today all orders on the books of Canadian pig-iron producers.

"An acute shortage of pig-iron has existed in Canada for some time," Mr. Scully said, "but we felt that control measures should not be instituted until a thorough statistical summary of production and consumption had been completed and meetings held with the foundrymen and blast furnace operators."

New customer orders must be forwarded to the Steel Controller for approval, with castings required for war work receiving priority.

'LEADERSHIP' CALL QUALIFIED BY LINDBERGH

He Only Meant For U. S. To Stop Heeding Interventionists, He Says

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 9—Charles A. Lindbergh, spokesman for the America First Committee, said today that any statement that his recent speech in Philadelphia was directed toward President Roosevelt was untrue.

Lindbergh said that his call for a "change in leadership" was aimed at interventionists—"the leadership of the opposition which we (the nation) have been following in recent months."

"Neither I nor anyone else on the America First Committee advocates proceeding by anything but constitutional methods," he said.

Reply To The Sun

Lindbergh's remarks were made in reply to a telegram from the Baltimore Sun received at the committee's office which said:

"Since you recently began using the phrase that the America First Organization is 'seeking new leadership in Washington,' it has been noted that other foremost speakers for the America First Committee are using the same phrase.

"Governor La Follette used it here (Baltimore) in his speech last night (Thursday).

"The Sun would be glad to print your explanation of the meaning of this phrase, and how a new leadership could be set up under our constitutional form of government before the next election."

Lindbergh's Statement

Lindbergh answered:

"In reply to your telegram of June 6, my reference to the need for new leadership applied to the leadership of the interventionists which the nation has been following in recent months.

"This is obvious if you read the paragraph of my Philadelphia address, in which I asked: 'Is it not time for us to turn to new policies and to new leadership?'

"In many press reports my question was removed entirely from its context.

"Neither I nor anyone else on the America First Committee advocates proceeding by anything but constitutional methods.

What He Means

"It is our opposition (the interventionists) which endangers the American Constitution when it objects to our freedom of speech and expression.

"Under the Constitution, we have every right to advocate a leadership or this country which is non-interventionist and which places the interests of America first.

"This is, in fact, the primary objective of our committee. We believe that non-interventionist and fundamentally American leadership is of vital necessity to the security and welfare of our country."

Reply From Nye

In answer to a similar query from *The Sun*, Senator Nye (Rep., N. D.) said:

"I am not aware of having used the phrase of need for new leadership.

"However, there is desperate need for new leadership.

"Under our constitutional form of government, this new leadership is not attainable except as there might be resignations or such a turnover of Congressional elections as could force a revamping of policy by existing leadership."

30.24-9661

30.24-9661

Wheeler Accuses Radio Of Unfairness on War

Bids F. C. C. Make Stations Give All Sides on Public Issues

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, said today that some radio stations have failed to broadcast both sides of the war issue. This, he asserted, is a "reprehensible situation."

Senator Wheeler, a foe of Administration foreign policy, declared that the Federal Communications Commission should require stations to carry all phases of debates on public questions.

The Senator, who is chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, said at a committee hearing on F. C. C. regulations that news commentators "put out propaganda according to the wishes of their sponsors."

Chariman James L. Fly of the F. C. C. testified that Station WCAU, Philadelphia, which he said is owned by a group which also is financially interested in the Columbia Broadcasting System, refused to carry an address by Charles A. Lindbergh.

Mr. Fly told the committee, in testifying against a resolution by Senator Wallace H. White, Republican, of Maine, which would hold up enforcement of recent F. C. C. regulations aimed at radio networks, that the commission "... interested principally in preventing monopoly in chain broadcasting. One of the regulations directed the National Broadcasting Company to dispose of its Blue Network.

U. S. And Mexico Name 'Mutual Supply' Board

Commission Will Act To Help Nations Obtain Needed Products, Especially Metals

Mexico City, June 9 (AP)—Appointment of a Mexican-United States Commission to provide "a mutual supply" of materials which have become, or may become, scarce due to the war was announced officially tonight.

Luciano Weichers, Mexican economist, and Walter Douglas, an American who formerly headed the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico, were named as members of the commission.

Observers saw in the move an effort to work out plans whereby Mexican industry, suffering from a lack of such metals as copper and nickel, might get supplies. Meanwhile, Mexico would hold necessary ores it produces for United States use. Japan has been a heavy buyer of Mexican metals, particularly mercury.

Communiques

British

CAIRO, June 9 (AP).—A British Middle East command communique:

LIBYA: No change in the situation.

ETHIOPIA: Our troops are continuing their advance west of the River Omo, and further prisoners have been captured.

IRAK: All quiet.

SYRIA: The penetration of Allied forces into Syria is progressing. By this morning, they were beyond Tyre and later effected a crossing of the River Litani. On the right, they had advanced beyond the general line Ezraa-Sheikh Miskine-Kuneitra.

A Royal Air Force communique:

Last (Sunday) night heavy bombers of the R. A. F. carried out prolonged raids on Bengasi and Derna (in Italian Libya.)

These were followed at dawn by machine-gun attacks on dispersed aircraft at Derna and Gazala and on camp and motor transport concentrations near Martuba.

Considerable damage was caused at airfields, six enemy aircraft being burned out at Gazala and eight completely destroyed at Derna.

Many other enemy aircraft were badly damaged. Fires and explosions were caused at Bengasi as a result of the bombing raid, while at Derna several direct hits with high explosive bombs started large fires which were followed by explosions.

Two of our aircraft have so far failed to return to their base.

An earlier R. A. F. communique:

CYRENAICA :On the night of June 7-8 heavy raids were carried out by aircrfat of the R. A. F. on airdromes at Derna, Banbut and Sappuzzo, as well as two attacks on the harbor of Bengasi.

At Derna there were big fires and explosions, and at least two enemy aircraft on the ground were destroyed. Considerable damage was done to the landing ground at Ganbut, while at Bengasi, a number of fires followed by explosions were caused on the central and Cathedral moles.

Our fighters maintained active patrols yesterday over Cyrenaica, but no contact was made with the enemy.

SYRIA: In Syria aircraft of the R. A. F. and Royal Australian Air Force gave continuous support to our troops.

On other fronts, there was little of outstanding importance to report.

MALTA: Malta was raided on the night of June 7-8, but no damage or casualties resulted.

A BR-20 Fiat bomber was shot down, two of the plane's crew being captured after a parachute descent. A second, unidentified aircraft was so badly damaged its crew bailed out.

None of our aircraft are missing from all these operations.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, June 9 (AP).—British headquarters communique:

Following our successful crossing of the River Omo in two places, our East and West African troops continued their advance.

An additional 200 Europeans, 1,000 Eritreans and twenty lorries were captured.

LONDON, June 9 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked targets in western Germany.

Though not on a large scale, the operation achieved successful results, especially at Essen and Dortmund, where large fires were started.

No aircraft is missing from this operation.

A Ministries of Air and Home Security communique:

During the night a few enemy aircraft flew inland. Bombs were dropped at points near the coast, but little damage was done and the number of casualties reported was very small. One enemy aircraft was destroyed.

Late yesterday evening an enemy aircraft bombed a town on the coast of Cornwall. A few houses were destroyed and others were damaged and there were some casualties, including a small number of people killed.

A later Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communique:

During daylight (Monday) there has been some activity over the Strait of Dover and near the coast of Kent and also over coastal districts in west and southwest England. Up to 8 p. m. no reports had been received of bombs being dropped.

In engagements with our fighters protecting shipping in the Straits, several enemy fighters were seen to be hit and damaged, but owing to poor visibility there destruction can not be confirmed.

One of our fighters was lost.

An Air Ministry communique:

Destruction of one enemy fighter over the Straits of Dover today now is confirmed.

Members of a ship's crew saw it crash into the sea.

An Admiralty communique:

The Board of the Admiralty regrets to announce that the following ships have been lost during the withdrawal of our land forces from Crete—the anti-aircraft cruiser H. M. S Calcutta (Capt. D. M. Lees, D. S. O., R. N.), and the destroyers H. M. S Hereward (Lieut W. J. Munn, R. N.) and H. M. S. Imperial (Lieut. Comdr. C. A. De W. Kitcat, R. N.)

Next of kin of casualties in H. M. S. Calcutta have been informed, and in the case of H. M. S. Imperial they will be informed as soon as possible.

H. M. S. Hereward was last seen heading towards the coast after having been damaged by enemy air attack. The Italian high command announced that 229 survivors from the ship had been landed and are prisoners of war. Next of kin will be informed as soon as further information is available.

H. M. S. Imperial had to be sunk after being damaged by enemy air attack.

The commander in chief in the Mediterranean has reported that when the operation of evacuation from Crete was completed, just over 17,000 men had been taken off the island.

The withdrawal of troops from Crete had to be carried out from places with inadequate port facilities which were within easy reach of enemy forces. The necessity for carrying out embarkations by night meant that each load of men had to be taken the 360 miles to Egypt during the whole fourteen hours of daylight. These voyages were carried out in the face of extremely heavy enemy air attack.

In the circumstances prevailing, it was impossible to assess with accuracy the damage inflicted on enemy aircraft by anti-aircraft gunfire, but it is known that many were destroyed and others damaged.

Naval aircraft during the operations also shot down four enemy aircraft and probably destroyed one other and damaged three.

During the withdrawal from Suda Bay, Royal Marines formed the rear guard. These men who had been carrying out various duties as well as manning anti-aircraft defenses were hastily formed into an infantry brigade under Maj. Gen. E. C. Weston, Royal Marines.

They fought with great gallantry and proved themselves worthy of the high traditions of the corps.

It is known that a number of this brigade were among those who had to be left in Crete. The next of kin wil be informed as soon as possible.

The following message was sent from Gen. Wavell (Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander in chief of British Middle East forces) to Gen. Weston, of the Royal Marines, on the night of May 31:

"You know the heroic effort the Navy has made to rescue you. I hope you will be able to get away most of those who remain, but this is the last night the Navy can come.

"Please tell those that have to be left that the fight put up against such odds has won the admiration of us all, and that every effort to bring them back is being made.

"Gen. Freyberg has told how magnificently your marines have fought and of your own grand work. I have heard also of the heroic fight of young Greek soldiers. I send you all my grateful thanks."

Another Admiralty communique:

As soon as it was known that the Bismarck and Prinz Eugen were endeavoring to break into the Atlantic, it was assumed that their object was an attack on our trade.

Such an attack could not be maintained for any considerable time unless replenishments of fuel were available by supply ships. Consequently, an ocean-wide search by all available cruisers and aircraft carriers was organized to cover those areas in which these ships were likely to operate.

These operations have been successful. In addition to three supply ships and an armed trawler announced on June 6 as having been sunk, two more enemy supply ships have been intrecepted and sunk. Operations of rounding up supply ships are continuing.

French

VICHY, June 9 (AP).—A communique received here from Beirut, Lebanon (Syria):

British and Free Gaullist troops which crossed the Syrian frontier intensified their attacks in the afternoon of June 8 and the morning of June 9.

In the region located between Jebel ed Druz (Jebel Druse) and the Hermon range, these attacks were led by important forces of all arms, including a large proportion of armored vehicles.

Our cover troops, aided by artillery and aviation, defended the ground foot by foot and inflicted serious losses on the adversary. A considerable number of armored vehicles were demolished.

In the coastal region of southern Lebanon, cavalry elements and armored cars were repulsed south of the Litani River.

Combat continues very heavy on the general line, Litani-Merdj Ayoun-Kuneitra and Sheikh Miskine.

Isolated Britsih planes continued to bombard airfields at Aleppo, Rayak, and Damascus as well as the post of Merdj Ayoun.

Our pursuit aviation shot down three Hurricanes; our bombardment formations, with complete and efficient devotion, intrevened against enemy forces in contact with our local resistance.

Near the Lebanon coast, during and engagement of our naval forces against a more important naval force, a British destroyer was gravely damaged.

Everywhere our forces, faithful to their military duty, opposed tenacious resistance to the forces of the adversary, superior in number and powerfully armed.

BEIRUT, June 9 (AP).—A French high command communique:

The British pursued the offensive during Sunday night on land and sea.

Up to Monday morning the enemy's attacks had been held at all points. Counter-attacks were made at certain points, and landings are hindered.

Four British planes were brought down. Two of our own planes have not returned.

Two British warships were seriously damaged north of Tyre by brilliant action of two of our destroyers.

German

BERLIN, June 9 (AP).—A German high command communique:

Submarines sank enemy merchant tonnage totaling 31,500 gross registered tons.

Units of the German air force carried out a particularly successful attack the night of June 7 on the British naval base at Alexandria. Several heavy bomb hits were scored on port facilities and naval depots despite a violent defense.

Several conflagrations were caused in war-important establishments.

Bombers last night sank two merchantmen totaling 7,000 tons in British waters. Port facilities on the southern and southeastern coast of England were bombed.

During the day one bomber plane effectively dropped several bombs on a southern English raw material depot.

In North Africa British battery positions at Tobruk were battered by artillery and effectively attacked by German and Italian bomber plane units, which also successfully bombed fortification works and anti-aircraft positions at Tobruk.

Weak enemy forces last night attacked western Germany. A number of wounded and dead were inflicted among civilians. There was no military or other vital damage. Fires in several apartment houses were quickly extinguished.

In the period June 4-8 the enemy lost ten planes, eight of them in dogfights and two were downed by patrol boats. In the same period nine of our planes were lost.

Lieut. Comdr. Heinrich Liebe and First Lieut. Endrass as fourth and fifth submarine commander exceeded total sinkings of 200,000 tons each.

In fighting on Crete parachutist units under Maj. Koch, Capt. Altmann and First Lieut. Genz especially distinguished themselves by audacity and heroic spirit.

Parachutist units under Maj. Gen. Meindl, Col. Braeuer, Col. Ramke and Col. Sturm in stubborn fighting established deciding preconditions for the capture of Crete.

Italian

ROME, June 9 (AP).—An Italian high command communique:

In North Africa our artillery shelled two steamers which were entering Tobruk harbor.

Our air force hit supplies and positions of the (Tobruk) stronghold. Enemy motor vehicles hit squarely by fire from our planes were destroyed.

The enemy carried out air raids on Bengasi, Derna and Tripoli.

In East Africa there still is bitter fighting in Galla Sidamo. In the Gondar zone there was lively activity by enemy artillery, effectively counter-shelled by ours.

HOUSE VOTES STRIKE CURBS IN ARMY BILL

Washington, June 9 (AP).—After writing in two amendments designed to curb strikes, the House passed today a $10,009,655,187 War Department appropriation bill—the largest single military fund since World War Days.

A two-day debate given over largely to talk of labor's responsibilities rather than discussion of new warplanes, tanks and supplies, wound up with rejection of three attempts to outlaw defense strikes directly but with acceptance of these two proposals:

1—By Representative Case (R-S. D.), to prohibit use of any of the appropriation for the pay of a person who assists in maintaining a picket line "or otherwise seeks forcibly to prevent the return of workmen" to a plant after the National Defense Mediation Board decides that further stoppages "will critically impede" the defense program. Adopted by a 138 to 84, teller vote.

2—By Representative Pace (D.-S. D.), to deny employment to persons or companies which might refuse for as long as 10 days to "respect and abide by" the Board's recommendations. Adopted by a 192 to 65 standing vote.

Marcantonio Dissents.

The roll call vote on final passage of the bill which sent it to the Senate, was announced as 350 to 1, with Representative Vito Marcantonio (A.-L.-N. Y.) the lone dissenter.

At the last minute, the House heeded pleas by defense officials and defeated an amendment by Representative Engel (R-Mich.) to prohibit use of cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts in the Army's new construction program. Inserted Friday by a teller vote of 98 to 83, it was eliminated today by a vote of 179 to 175. Defense officials said it would hamper the Army's procurement program.

Money for Bases.

The huge appropriations carried funds to maintain a 1,418,000-man Army for the fiscal year beginning July 1 and $2,790,890,785 for 12,856 additional warplanes of various types.

Also included were funds for strengthening seacoast defenses and development of Atlantic island bases.

Backing the Pace amendment, Representative Woodrum (D.-Va.) told the cheering House:

"The time has got to come when men on the floor of this House have got to make up their minds to vote in the interest of America, even though they know that vote may keep them at home."

Termed 'Very Unsatisfactory'

Tokyo, *Tuesday*, June 10 (AP)—The Netherlands East Indies' reply to Japanese demands for greatly increased commercial ties was described here today as "very unsatisfactory" by Kiyoshi Ishii, Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman.

Japan has been seeking additional oil, rubber and tin stocks from the East Indies.

QuezonSigns $21,780,500Bills

MANILA, P. I., June 9 (AP).—President Manuel L. Quezon signed today two measures passed by the National Assembly earmarking $21,780,500 for defense and economic development of the Philippines.

TOKYO--FIRST ADD JAPANESE X X X EAST INDIES.

ISHII REFERRED TO JAPAN'S PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE INDIES LAST WEEK AS "FINALS."

JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS HAVE REPORTED THAT KENKICHI YOSHIZAWA, JAPAN'S CHIEF NEGOTIATOR IN BATAVIA, JAVA, WAS PREPARING TO LEAVE FOR HOME, SINCE "HIS BEST EFFORTS FOR AN AGREEMENT HAVE PROVED A FAILURE."

--DASH--

LAST THURSDAY YOSHIZAWA SAID IN BATAVIA THAT NEGOTIATIONS STOOD AT A "PRECIPICE"--AN INTIMATION THAT FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE DUTCH INDIES WERE IN THE BALANCE AFTER JAPAN'S YEAR-LONG EFFORTS TO GAIN MORE WAR-IMPORTANT COMMODITIES FROM THE RICH SOUTHERN PACIFIC ISLANDS.

THE NEXT DAY THE DUTCH REPLY IMPORTANT PARTS OF JAPAN'S DEMANDS WAS HANDED TO YOSHIZAWA.

THE DUTCH ATTITUDE THROUGHOUT HAS BEEN DICTATED BY FEARS HER EXPORTS TO JAPAN MIGHT REACH THAT COUNTRY'S AXIS PARTNER, GERMANY. THE JAPANESE PRESS HAS MAINTAINED THAT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WERE BEHIND THE EAST INDIES' REFUSAL TO RELAX HER EXPORT QUOTAS REGARDING JAPAN.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9-(AP)-THREE SURVIVORS OF THE EGYPTIAN STEAMER ZAMZAM, SUNK BY A GERMAN RAIDER IN AN ATTACK DESCRIBED BY THEIR SPOKESMAN AS "BRUTAL AND PREMEDITATED," ARRIVED TONIGHT ABOARD A PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS CLIPPER, THE FIRST SURVIVORS TO RETURN.

THEY WERE CHARLES MCCARTHY, VOLUNTEER DRIVER FOR THE BRITISH-AMERICAN AMBULANCE CORPS; DAVID A.SCHERMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER FOR LIFE MAGAZINE, AND CHARLES V.MURPHY, FORTUNE MAGAZINE WRITER. THEY WERE RELEASED BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES AFTER BEING HELD WITH 137 OTHER AMERICAN PASSENGERS.

MURPHY, WITH SARCASTIC EMPHASIS, SAID THE GERMANS ABOARD THE RAIDER BEHAVED "CORRECTLY" TOWARD THE SURVIVORS. "THEY PATTED THE CHILDREN ON THE HEAD; THEY DIDN'T MACHINE GUN US," HE SAID. HE ADDED THE ZAMZAM WAS SHELLED WITHOUT WARNING AND THAT THE INCIDENT WAS "BRUTAL AND PREMEDITATED."

MURPHY SAID THE RAIDER APPROACHED AT HIGH SPEED AND OPENED FIRE. THE FIRST TWO SALVOS MISSED BUT THE THIRD STRUCK AND THE CREW AND PASSENGERS TOOK TO LIFE BOATS.

HE SAID THE RAIDER CAME ALONGSIDE AND PICKED UP THE SURVIVORS AND THEN SENT A PARTY ABOARD THE ZAMZAM WHICH TOOK OFF A QUANTITY OF HER CARGO AND "BLEW HER UP." THE PASSENGERS, HE SAID, WERE HELD ONE NIGHT ON THE RAIDER THEN PLACED ABOARD THE FREIGHTER "DRESDEN" WHICH ACCOMPANIED HER. THEY WERE DEBARKED AT ST.JEAN DE LUZ, OCCUPIED FRENCH PORT.

30.24 -9663

AMONG THE DIXIE'S PASSENGERS WERE CHARLES A.MC CARTHY, 29, AND CHARLES LANGDON HARRISS, 20, BRITISH AMERICAN AMBULANCE CORPS DRIVERS.

THEY WERE RELEASED APPARENTLY BECAUSE OF AN OVERSIGHT AFTER BEING HELD WITH 142 AMERICANS FOLLOWING THE SINKING OF THE ZAMZAM. MC CARTHY, WHO LIVES IN WESTON, MASS., AND HARRISS, A PRINCETON SOPHOMORE, WERE WITH A UNIT OF 24 BRITISH AMERICAN AMBULANCE CORPS DRIVERS BOUND FOR SERVICE WITH THE FREE FRENCH FORCES IN FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9-(AP)-GENERAL KENJI DOIHARA, THE JAPANESE ARMY'S FAMOUS POLITICAL MANIPULATOR IN MANCHURIA AND CHINA, TODAY WAS APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE ARMY AVIATION BUREAU, DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, ANNOUNCED IN A BROADCAST FROM TOKYO.

DOIHARA, 58, HAS BEEN CALLED THE "LARENCE OF MANCHURIA" BECAUSE OF HIS ROLE IN PREPARING THE WAY FOR MILITARY CONQUEST IN THAT TERRITORY. HE PLAYED A SIMILAR PART IN OPENING STAGES OF JAPAN'S INVASION OF CHINA, WHERE LATER HE COMMANDED A FRONT-LINE DIVISION.

HE SUCCEEDS LIEUT.-GEN. TOMOYUKE YAMASHITA, NOW HEAD OF A MILITARY MISSION TO GERMANY. EMPEROR HIROHITO MADE BOTH DOIHARA AND YAMASHITA MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

BOSTON, JUNE 9-(AP)-A FINNISH SYMPHONY CONDUCTOR, WHO ARRIVED TONIGHT WITH 47 PASSENGERS AND REFUGEES ABOARD THE FREIGHTER MATHILDA THORDEN, SAID THE FINNS "HAVE FORGOTTEN HOW TO LAUGH."

"EVERYONE HERE LAUGHS," SIMON PARMET, DIRECTOR OF THE FINNISH SYMPHONY ORCHESTER DECLARED IN SURPRISE.

KAARLO KUUSAMO, EN ROUTE TO CANADA TO ACT AS CONSUL GENERAL AFTER 10 YEARS AS CONSUL IN NEW YORK CITY, SAID THAT FOOD CONDITIONS IN

30.24-9663

FINLAND "WERE WORSE IN 1918 THAN THEY ARE NOW."

THE FREIGHTER LEFT PETSAMO, FINLAND, ON MAY 23 AND EXCEPT FOR BEING HALTED AT TROMSOE, NORWAY, WHERE GERMANS TOOK OFF SIX FINNISH MEN WHO WERE EN ROUTE TO CANADA, PASSENGERS REPORTED AN UNEVENTFUL CROSSING.

JUN 10 1941

CONDUCTOR PARMET PLANS TO VISIT SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, CONDUCTOR OF THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, BEFORE GOING TO NEW YORK.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., JUNE 9-(AP)-CIVILIZATION IS "UNDERGOING THE MOST TERRIBLE TRIAL IN HISTORY," ARMANDO DE ARRUDA PERIERA OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, PRESIDENT OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL, TOLD THE ORGANIZATION'S INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY TODAY.

"YOU WILL BE THIS YEAR AND FOR MANY YEARS TO COME TORCH-BEARERS, CARRYING THE FLAME OF INSPIRATION TO YOUR FELLOW ROTARIANS IN YOUR DISTRICTS AND WHEREVER YOU GO.

"WHATEVER YOU DO, LET YOUR HEART DICTATE YOUR ACTION. YOU WILL NEVER BE SORRY."

THE ROTARY ASSEMBLY, MEETING HERE A WEEK IN ADVANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION IN DENVER, CONSISTS OF MORE THAN 400 DIRECTORS, DISTRICT GOVERNORS AND OTHER HIGH OFFICERS OF THE CIVIC ORGANIZATION.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9-(AP)-OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, JOURNALIST SAID TODAY THAT SECRETARY ICKES HAD APOLOGIZED TO HIM FOR HAVING LISTED HIM WITH A GROUP OF OTHERS WHOM ICKES DISCRIBED AS "HITLER'S UNCONSCIOUS TOOLS" IN THIS COUNTRY.

IN AN ADDRESS AT CHICAGO BEFORE THE JEWISH NATIONAL WORKERS ALLIANCE OF AMERICA ON APRIL 13, SECRETARY ICKES NAMED CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, GENERAL ROBERT E.WOOD, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE

AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE, AND OTHERS AS "NAZI FELLOW TRAVELRS" OR APPARENTLY FELLOW TRAVELERS.

ROME, JUNE 9-AP-GEN. KARL BARTHA, HUNGARIAN MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, ARRIVED IN ROME TODAY FOR CONFERENCES WITH ITALIAN ARMY, NAVY AND AIR CHIEFS.

JUN 10 1941

BERLIN, JUNE9-AP-ARTHUR REIMANN, 15-YEAR-OLD HAMBURG YOUTH, IS BELIEVED TO BE THE YOUNGEST GERMAN WEARING THE IRON CROSS.

THE HAMBURGER TAGEBLATT REPORTED HE HAD BEEN AWARDED AN IRON CROSS, SECOND CLASS, AND GRANTED A 4-WEEK VACATION, FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE AT SEA.

DETAILS OF THE EXPLOIT, FOR WHICH REIMANN AND OTHERS OF THE SHIP'S CREW WITH WHOM HE SERVED WERE HONORED, WERE WITHHELD, BUT THE NEWSPAPER SAID THEY WERE DECORATED "FOR A VERY SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT RECENTLY."

JUN 10 1941

YOUNG REIMANN LEARNED TO BE A SAILOR ABOARD A 5-FIVE-MASTED SCHOONER, WENT INTO THE NAVY FROM THE MERCHANT MARINE, AND TOOK PART IN THE NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN LAST YEAR.

BERLIN, JUNE 9-AP-GERMAN GIRLS ARE BEING SENT INTO FORMER GERMAN SETTLEMENTS OF OCCUPIED POLAND AS MISSIONARIES FOR THE NAZI CAUSE, THE KRAKAUER ZEITUNG OF KRAKOW REPORTS.

TWO MEMBERS OF THE BUND OF GERMAN MAIDENS, IT SAID, USUALLY ARE ASSIGNED TO WORK IN EACH VILLAGE OF 60 FAMILIES FOR EIGHT TO TEN WEEKS "TO REVIVE THE GERMAN SPIRIT ONCE MORE."

A NAZI LEADER IN LUBLIN WAS QUOTED AS SAYING: "THE GERMAN YOUTH OF TODAY IS FIT TO SHOW THE PEOPLE OF GERMAN DESCENT IN THOSE FORMER GERMAN SETTLEMENTS WHAT THE NEW GERMANY, AND ESPECIALLY THE NAZI PARTY, LOOKS LIKE."

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., JUNE 9-(AP)-WHAT TO MOST AMERICAN WOMEN WOULD LOOK JUST LIKE WHAT IT IS--A BIG PILE OF THE JUNKIEST OF JUNK--IS BEING TURNED TODAY BY A SMALL GROUP OF ENTERPRISING CANADIAN WOMEN INTO DOLLARS FOR THE CANADIAN RED CROSS' WAR RELIEF.

JUN 10 1941

IT ALL STARTED FROM A QUARTER. 35 TRAINED WOMEN MECHANICS LOOKING FOR SOMETHING TO DO TO HELP JOHN BULL WIN THE WAR--AND AN IDEA. WHICH WAS EXPLAINED TO A GROUP OF NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON, D.C., NEWSPAPER WOMEN TOURING THE ONTARIO PROVINCE TO SEE WHAT CANADIAN WOMEN ARE DOING IN NATIONAL DEFENSE.

THAT IDEA WAS TO SALVAGE ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING FROM POP BOTTLES TO STOVE PIPES. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS LAURA HYATT, PRESIDENT OF THE VOLUNTEER AUXILIARY DRIVERS CORPS, RED CROSS SALVAGE DEPARTMENT, THE WOMEN BEGAN OUT-JUNKING THE JUNK MAN.

AND IF YOU DON'T THINK JUNK HAS VALUE, LOOK AT THESE FIGURES: OLD BURLAP SACKS, WHICH GO TO MUNITION PLANTS, $30 A TON. OLD CLOTHING, $75 A TON. IT MOSTLY GOES TO PAPER MILLS. AND OLD PAPER--LAST WEEK'S WAR NEWS--BRINGS $10 TO $18.50. SOME BOTTLES FETCH 2 CENTS.

JUN 10 1941

THE JUNK IS COLLECTED BY CREWS OF FOUR WOMEN EACH MANNING TWO BIG TRUCKS--AND THE TRUCKS, ONE BLUE AND THE OTHER GREEN, ARE NEW. BOTH TRUCKS ARE DECORATED WITH THE VADC EMBLEM. THE WOMEN WEAR KHAKI COVER-ALLS. ROOMY GLOVES PROTECT THEIR MANICURES.

ONE TRUCK DRIVER, MRS.P.A.DEWEY, A HOUSEWIFE, HAS "DRAFTED" HER HUSBAND, A CHEMICAL ENGINEER AND NATIVE OF MONTPELIER, VT., INTO HELPING SORT THE JUNK WHEN IT IS BROUGHT TO A LARGE WAREHOUSE. OTHER WIVES HAVE THEIR HUSBANDS DOING THE SAME AFTER WORK HOURS. ALL WORK IS VOLUNTEER EXCEPT FOR TWO FULL-TIME PAID MEN SORTERS.

THERE ARE NOW ABOUT 50 MEMBERS IN THIS SALVAGE UNIT, AND SIMILAR UNITS HAVE BEEN ISTABLISHED AT ST.CATHERINE'S, KITCHENER AND BRADFORT.

30.24-9665

30.24-9665

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

THE WAR TODAY

(THIS DAILY FEATURE, CONDUCTED BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, IS BEING WRITTEN IN HIS ABSENCE ON VACATION BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT).

THE BRITISH PROSPECTS FOR SUCCESSFUL OCCUPATION OF SYRIA ARE EXCELLENT. THE ULTIMATE REACTION OF BERLIN AND VICHY IS WHAT LIES IN THE VALLEY OF UNCERTAINTY.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS WAR THE BRITISH HAVE STRUCK WITH SPEED AND PRECISION. IN THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN, THE GERMANS WERE ABLE TO DETERMINE WEEKS IN ADVANCE THE STRENGTH AND DISPOSITION OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE; IN FRANCE, THE BRITISH PLAN FOR ADVANCING INTO BELGIUM WAS ALMOST COMMON KNOWLEDGE, MONTHS IN ADVANCE.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS OF THE ADVANCE INTO SYRIA SHOW STRIKING BRITISH AIR SUPERIORITY; INDEED, THERE IS AS YET ONLY THE SLIGHTEST EVIDENCE OF REACTION BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCES WHICH HAVE INFILTRATED THE MANDATE.

JUN 10 1941

THERE IS, MOREOVER, EVERY SIGN THAT THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE LEVANT IS DOING THE GROUND FIGHTING IN THE DEFENSE; GERMAN TECHNICIANS MAY, OF COURSE, BE HELPING AT HEADQUARTERS, BUT THERE APPEARS TO BE NO EFFECTIVE NAZI GROUND FORCE IN SYRIA AS YET.

THE FRENCH DEFENDERS THEMSELVES ARE HANDICAPPED BOTH BY A LACK OF SUPPLIES, PARTICULARLY OIL, AND BY A LACK OF FIGHTING FERVOR. IT IS SAFE TO SAY THAT THESE 40,000 DISILLUSIONED MEN HAVE LITTLE WILL TO ENGAGE IN A MELANCHOLY STRUGGLE WITH THE FREE FRENCH WHO ARE ADVANCING WITH THE BRITISH. ALSO, THE BRITISH COMMAND SHREWDLY HAS SENT ONE COLUMN INTO THE WILD JEBEL DRUZE, WHERE DWELL THE NATIVES WHO HAVE GIVEN THE FRENCH SO MUCH TROUBLE IN THE PAST AND MAY BE EXPECTED TO RISE AGAINST THEIR GOVERNORS AGAIN.

NEVERTHELESS, THE BRITISH ARE NOT REPEATING THE MISTAKE OF DAKAR, WHERE THEY WENT BY SEA LAST SEPTEMBER WITH A FREE FRENCH EXPEDITION, EXPECTING TO BE WELCOMED AS LIBERATORS AND UNPREPARED TO FIGHT THEIR WAY IN. THIS TIME, GENERAL SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON AND GENERAL GEORGES CATROUX, THE BRITISH AND FRENCH COMMANDERS, ARE REPORTED MOVING ADEQUATE MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT ACROSS THE SYRIAN LAND BORDERS WHILE THE ROYAL NAVY, PROTECTED ON THE FLANK BY THE BRITISH ISLAND OF CYPRUS, MANEUVERS IN ALONG THE SYRIAN COAST. THE ATTACKERS HAVE BASES AND SUPPLIES; THEY HAVE FRIENDLY TURKEY ON THE NORTH. NONE OF THESE ADVANTAGES WERE EXISTENT AT DAKAR.

A109

JUN 10 1941

EVENTUAL GERMAN REACTION OF A MILITARY NATURE IS, OF COURSE, A CERTAINTY. IT MAY NOT COME IN SYRIA.

BERLIN HAS LAID CAREFUL STRESS ON THE SYRIAN AFFAIR AS ONE FOR FRANCE TO HANDLE AND THUS IN GERMANY A BRITISH OCCUPATION OF THE MANDATE WILL NOT APPEAR TO BE A GERMAN DEFEAT. HITLER IS NOT APT TO LET THE BRITISH REST INDEFINITELY IN POSSESSION OF SYRIA, BUT, ON THE OTHER HAND, HE MAY HESITATE TO RISK A CLEAR-CUT FIGHT THERE UNTIL HE HAS A LAND APPROACH TO THE LEVANT; IN OTHER WORDS, UNTIL HE FEELS THE TIME IS RIPE TO MARCH THROUGH TURKEY.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY X X X THROUGH TURKEY.

HENCE IT IS REASONABLE TO SUPPOSE THAT HIS FIRST BLOW WILL BE AT EGYPT; ALREADY HE IS DIRECTING TREMENDOUS AIR RAIDS AT ALEXANDRIA IN AN ATTEMPT TO KEEP THE BRITISH FLEET AWAY FROM THE AXIS SUPPLY LANES BETWEEN ITALY AND AFRICA.

THE BRITISH OBVIOUSLY ARE BETTER PREPARED FOR A GREAT FIGHT IN THE WESTERN DESERT THAN THEY WERE WHEN THE WEAKENED ARMY OF THE NILE WAS FORCED TO WITHDRAW FROM CYRENAICA EARLY IN THE YEAR. IT IS KNOWN THAT SOUTH AFRICAN UNITS ARE ON THE GROUND AFTER THEIR CONQUESTS IN ITALIAN EAST AFRICA. IT IS ALSO REPORTED ON GOOD AUTHORITY THAT SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS OF UNITED STATES EQUIPMENT HAS REACHED THE DESERT DEFENDERS. THESE DEFENDERS WILL HAVE A CERTAIN ADVANTAGE IN THE PREVALENT HEAT BLAZE THAT LICKS AT THE AFRICAN SANDS.

AS FOR VICHY, IT IS POSSIBLE TO DETECT A NOTE OF FUTILITY IN THE OUTRAGED PROTESTS OF MARSHAL PETAIN AND HIS COLLEAGUES. IT HAS BEEN CREDIBLY REPORTED THAT THE FRENCH FORCES OF NORTH AND WEST AFRICA UNDER GEN. MAZIME WEYGAND, ARE NEITHER WILLING NOR ABLE TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH, NO MATTER WHAT THE BRITISH DO IN SYRIA. COMPETENT OBSERVERS ALSO ARE UNABLE TO SEE HOW THE GERMANS CAN DO MUCH TOWARD SUPPLYING THESE AFRICAN ARMIES AT PRESENT.

IN CONTINENTAL FRANCE, OF COURSE, THE MEN OF VICHY HAVE PISTOLS AT THE BACKS OF THEIR HEADS. THEY MAY BE FORCED TO YIELD TO THE AXIS THEIR MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, THEIR MERCHANT SHIPS, EVEN THE REMNANTS OF THEIR FLEET. IN THIS WAY THE GERMANS MAY BE able TO PROLONG VICHY RESISTANCE IN SYRIA AND FACILITATE THE REINFORCEMENT OF THE AXIS FORCES IN AFRICA.

STRATEGICALLY SPEAKING, THE BRITISH HAVE DONE THE ONLY THING THEY COULD BE INVADING SYRIA. IT IS POSSIBLE TO SAY NOW THAT THEY WOULD HAVE DONE IT LONG BEFORE, BUT THEY FEARED AN UNFAVORABLE AMERICAN REACTION, ESPECIALLY AT A TIME WHEN THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE SENTIMENT IN THE UNITED STATES FOR SENDING FOOD TO FRANCE. NOW, HOWEVER, THE BRITISH BELIEVE THAT VICHY'S COOPERATION WITH GERMANY HAS DISPELLED MUCH OF THAT AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

IT IS CERTAIN, TOO, THAT THE BRITISH HOMELAND, UNEASY AND QUERULOUS SINCE THE CRETE DISASTER, WAS DEMANDING THAT THE GERMANS BE PERMITTED TO STEAL NO MARCH IN SYRIA. EVEN FROM THIS DISTANCE ONE CAN ALMOST SEE THE THERMOMETER OF BRITISH MORALE RISING TODAY, NOW THAT GENERAL WILSON'S TROOPS ARE ON THE MARCH. THE BRITISH ARE PROUD OF WILSON FOR THE WAY HIS ARMY OF THE NILE ROLLED THE ITALIANS BACK IN LIBYA LAST WINTER, AND THEY DID NOT LOSE FAITH IN HIM WHEN, SUBSEQUENTLY, HE HAD TO RETREAT.

Blank

30.24-9667

30.24-9667

Planned Sabotage

How Dutch Indies Will Blow Up Oil Fields If Invaded

By RELMAN MORIN

Jan 10 1941

AP Feature Service

SOERABAJA, Java—The petroleum industry of the Netherlands East Indies is resting on a keg of dynamite. Actually.

Engineers themselves have planted the dynamite, and they are ready to explode it if the islands are invaded and the oil cannot be defended. They leave you in no doubt of this. Neither have they left anything to chance. They say that demolition will be as swift, sure and knowledgeable as the stroke of a surgeon's scalpel.

Netherlands India is the only major oil-producing area in the Orient. The fields, located in Borneo, Ceram, Sumatra and Java, would be a natural, and probably the first, objective of an invader.

He might reach it. But engineers here don't intend that he would find any oil.

Nobody wants the oil pools themselves to be irretrievably lost. Certainly, the Netherlands Indies goevrnment doesn't. Neither do the private American and British companies, which produce and refine oil. Their investment is estimated at $500,000,000.

Besides, military opinion is that most of the fields can be defended, or at least re-taken in the long run. Therefore, the problem is to leave no oil for enemy use, to sabotage the industry so completely that years would elapse before production could be resumed.

The army has ordered the sabotage plan and has the authority to give the signal for demolition. But methods and details have been left to the engineers.

Trees Would Block Jungle Roads

In the Java fields, only a few roads connect the oil areas with the coastline, or key cities. In many places, the roads are cut through jungle. If those roads were choked, an invading army would have to hack and haul its way forward.

Big trees lining the highways have been deeply notched, and the notches filled with rocks. They would be filled with dynamite if the "zero hour" came. The trees, hundreds of them, would be dropped across the roads. Bridges would be dynamited.

At strategic points, towering wooden platforms have been built. They are filled with rock. The structure could be tipped over by hand. Any one would drop a huge pile of debris on the road. The terrain nearby is pitted with machine gun nests.

Suppose the attack starts—

Oil fields get immediate orders to stand by. Radio communication is opened. Demolition machinery—now guarded by military garrisons—will be locked into position. The garrisons go on the alert for parachute troopers and fifth-columnists.

One-Hour Job Of Destruction

Meanwhile, destruction crews get ready. All are Americans or Europeans. Each man has a particular task, but is not informed of the program in the adjacent oil field. At the last moment, a few natives will be called for simple manual labor. "Just a few" will be necessary.

Suppose the army is forced back, and defenses around the fields become untenable. The destruction signal will go back to waiting engineers. They will be given one hour to set the machinery in motion.

One man goes to the refinery. The boilers are dry. He lights the jets, puts them at full pressure. In less than 45 minutes, oil and gasoline in the 'stills' will have exploded and the plant will be a mass of flames.

By that time, fuel will be gushing from punctured storage tanks. The tanks go sky-high with the first wandering spark. Pipelines and conduits that carry the crude to refineries or distant harbors will be shattered, manually and by explosives.

As for the oil wells themselves, two weapons are ready—cement to seal the wells, and tools to smash the machinery. Pumping engines will be destroyed.

JUN 11 1941

Machinery Keynote To The Program

Important element in the whole sabotage program is replaceable machinery. Most of it comes from the United States. The Far East has no large-scale plants making engines for petroleum production. Consequently, expert opinion is that it would take a number of years before machine-making factories could be built, le alone the machines.

The authorities believe an invader might get the oil-site. H might, in some months' time, remove the cement seals, get the o flowing again. But without pumps, the deeper pools would be be yond his reach. And the authorities claim he couldn't refine the oi probably couldn't collect enough metal to erect a storage tank.

Thus, in most cases, the machinery but not the oil beneath th ground, would be destroyed.

"Because," oil experts say, "even if we lose it, we expect to g it back."

Churchill Backs Crete Acts; Makes Attack on Hore-Belisha

JUN 11 1941

Says ex-War Secretary Left Army Without Proper Supplies—Admits British Lost 15,000 Men on Greek Island.

London, June 10 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, facing a House of Commons belligerent over the loss of Crete, declared today that this somber and ferocious battle had been well worth fighting and that it would play an extremely important part in the defense of the Nile Valley.

The Prime Minister's chief critic was Leslie Hore-Belisha, the former War Minister, and to him Mr. Churchill addressed a sharp reply, declaring that Mr. Hore-Belisha, dismissed in January, 1940, had left production and supply in a lamentable state after two years and seven months in office.

The Prime Minister rejected with an abrupt "no" a suggestion that he form an imperial war cabinet to include representatives of the dominions.

15,000 Lost in Crete.

The Prime Minister also declared that Great Britain lost 15,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners in the battle for Crete against 5,000 Germans drowned, 12,000 killed or wounded and 180 fighters and bombers and 150 troop-carrying German aircraft destroyed.

His voice tight with emotion, he retracted his earlier statement that some German parachutists descending on Crete had worn New Zealand battle dress, and this was his explanation heard in a profound silence:

"I gave this report to the House, as it reached me from the commander in chief of the Mid-

Churchill Backs Crete Course

Continued from Page 1.

dle East, but he now informs me that a mistake arose from the fact that parachute troops after landing at one point drove a number of New Zealanders walking wounded with them and before them in their attack and therefore the cry arose that they were in New Zealand uniform."

The British losses recounted did not include Greek or Cretan casualties, he said.

In defending the battle of Crete as well worth having been fought, Mr. Churchill asked what there was in "this principle of giving up without a fight any place you cannot be sure of holding."

"Suppose we had never gone to Crete?" he demanded in characteristic language. "And suppose we had never defended Crete? Where would the Germans be now?

"Suppose," he continued, "that we had simply resigned territory and strategic points to them without a fight, might they not at this early stage in the campaign of 1941 already be masters of Syria and Iraq and preparing for an advance into Persia?"

In a voice throbbing with passion Mr. Churchill declared his own full responsibility for the Cretan campaign and said that the lessons of Crete would be applied to the defense of Britain against any air-borne or sea-borne attack.

Accuses Hore-Belisha.

In declaring that Mr. Hore-Belisha had left production and supply in a lamentable state, Mr. Churchill said that this was particularly true in regard to the special class of weapons which have proved vital necessities of war.

"It was four years ago that I mentioned to the House that the Germans already had 1,500 mobile anti-aircraft guns in addition to the whole of their static anti-aircraft artillery," he said. "Since then they have been making them at a great rate and have conquered more than all they want from countries they have overthrown.

"Mr. Hore-Belisha made a very cogent and moderate contribution to the debate but used a very different tone in a speech which he recently delivered in the country, and this makes it necessary to say that the state in which our army was left when he ended his tenure at the War Office was lamentable.

"We were short of every essential supply and particularly of those special classes of weapons—anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank guns and tanks—which have proved themselves vital in modern war.

Attack on Hore-Belisha Cheered.

At this point Mr. Hore-Belisha broke in to object: "I do not know why the Prime Minister should say I left the army in a lamentable condition. That is quite out of accord with what he said after the retreat from Dunkirk, that we had lost the finest lot of equipment which had ever left these shores."

The Prime Minister retorted that he was not dealing with the equipment of the recruits who went to France, and "who natu-

rally drained the rest of our forces," but with "the fact that the equipment of our army at that time was of a most meager and deficient character."

"I am not throwing all the blame on Mr. Hore-Belisha," he said, "but when he sets himself up as a judge of others who have inherited his dismal legacy, it is only fair to point out that he is one of the last people to criticize."

The House cheered the Prime Minister's words.

Mr. Churchill declined to make a detailed statement on the war in the eastern Mediterranean and he asserted that prolonged criticism of his Government was calculated to challenge the security of the administration.

Won't Explain Every Defeat.

He said flatly that he could not and would not explain every British defeat—because such explanations would help the Axis, would be only partial and not informative as to the conduct of the war as a whole and because, "Defeat is bitter. It is no use trying to explain defeat. People do not like explanations. . . . There is only one answer to defeat. The only answer to defeat is victory."

The Prime Minister attributed Britain's defeat in Crete to her weakness in the air. No one responsible for the decision to defend Crete was ignorant of the fact that "only the most meager British air support" was available for the army and navy, Mr. Churchill told the House.

But, he said, "we hoped that 25,000 to 30,000 good troops—I am making it a little vague—with artillery and tanks and the aid of the Greek forces would be able to destroy the enemy as he landed." The army, he said, was to tackle air-borne Germans and the navy was to guard against sea-borne attacks.

Time Limit for Navy.

"There was little time limit for the navy, however," he said, "as we could only stand a certain proportion of naval losses before the safeguard had to be withdrawn."

Mr. Churchill said that there was no late news from Syria. Britain, he said, has "no territorial designs in Syria or anywhere else." Britain's march into Syria was forced by German "poison" through the country which threatened the British Empire's bulwarks in the Nile valley and the Suez Canal, Mr. Churchill said.

As for Britain, the Prime Minister said that everything will be done to meet an air-borne and sea-borne attack on Britain and that every effort will be made to profit by the lessons of Crete.

Gun Production Up.

As for the war on other fronts, Mr. Churchill said that the monthly average production of guns and heavy tanks was 50 per cent greater in the first quarter of 1941 than in the last quarter of 1940.

May, he continued, was Britain's best month in the battle of the Atlantic, and he said that production in Britain had not been disorganized by air raids but on the contrary was increasing.

In the British war on German shipping, Mr. Churchill said that Britain in May sank, captured or saw scuttled 257,000 tons of German shipping. This, he added, has a bearing in any sea-borne invasion.

Proudly Mr. Churchill declared that Tobruk and Mersa Matruh, British outposts in the western desert, remained unbroken and that "our forces are stronger than ever."

As he concluded the Prime Minister observed that if Britain in six months were in no worse a position than today and "remained the faithful and unbeaten guardians of the Nile valley, a glorious chapter would be written in our martial history."

Answers Nazi Propaganda.

Mr. Churchill answered what he called German propaganda charges that dominions and colonial men were fighting and dying in Britain's war by announcing that 95 per cent of the men lost so far came from the British Isles.

"Out of 90,000 lives lost so far in this war by us at home and abroad, at least 85,000 came from the mother country," he said.

As for the criticism of the administration, Mr. Churchill said that "extremely violent speeches have been made which have been doing a great deal of harm."

"I have received information from different countries about the uncertainty which they cause," he said.

Mr. Churchill spoke after sharp demands had been voiced by members of the Commons for a more vigorous war strategy, a new and stronger plan of air warfare and for a drastic shakeup in Great Britain's leadership.

Principal among the Government's critics was Mr. Hore-Belisha, who berated Great Britain's war leaders chiefly for failure in the air. He charged that 100 more fighter planes might have turned the tide in Greece, and protested vehemently against what he declared to be the Royal Air Force Command's unimaginative insistence that an air-borne invasion could not drive the British from Crete. Mr. Hore-Belisha also questioned Mr. Churchill's optimism over British supplies and wound up with the solemn warning that only "greater vigor and imagination" will bring victory to Britain.

SAYS TO STAND STILL RESULTS IN SURRENDER

Refers To His Choice Between "Terrible Alternatives" On Crete

Premier, Fighting For Political Life, Rejects Empire Quiet Idea

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 10—Winston Churchill, fighting the great parliamentary battle of his life before his critics in Commons, made it plain today that as long as he was Britain's war leader he was going to strike rather than stand still, to act rather than risk inaction and surrender.

This, he said without apology, was his choice between the "terrible alternatives" offered him on Crete, and this would be his choice to the end.

He rejected, with a sharp "No," suggestions for the formation of an imperial War Cabinet.

"No Use" Explaining Defeat

He said flatly that he could not and would not explain every British defeat—because such explanations would help the Axis, would be only partial and not informative as to the conduct of the war as a whole and because: "Defeat is bitter. It is no use trying to explain defeat. People do not like defeat and they do not like explanations. There is only one answer to defeat. The only answer to defeat is victory."

He turned sharply upon his chief accuser — Leslie Hore-Belisha, a former War Secretary—and said that, while he welcomed such criticism as had been put in the House, there was other criticism "calculated to give one the feeling of a challenge to the security of the administration."

Voice Rough With Emotion

His voice rough with emotion, he retracted his earlier statement that some German parachutists descending on Crete had worn New Zealand battle dress, and this was his explanation heard in a profound silence:

"I have this report to the House, as it reached me from the commander in chief of the Middle East, but he now informs me that a mistake arose from the fact that parachute troops after a landing at one point drove a number of New Zealand walking wounded with them and before them in their attack and therefore the cry arose that they were in New Zealand uniform."

Battle Costly To Nazis

The disaster of Crete, the Prime Minister said frankly, was "a somber and ferocious battle" which had been costly, not only to Britain—but to Germany, too. For, he said, the Nazis had lost 5,000 troops drowned, 12,000 killed or wounded and 180 fighter planes and bombers and 150 troop transport aircraft against British losses of 15,000 men killed, wounded or taken prisoner.

Finally, turning from Crete as a tragic business that now was finished, he offered hope for success in the greater battles—those of production and those for control of the Atlantic.

British production of guns and heavy tanks, he declared, was fifty per cent. higher in the first quarter of 1941 than in the last quarter of 1940 and the great struggle for the Atlantic is being "well maintained."

257,000 Tons Sunk

In May alone, he said, 257,000 tons of Axis shipping had been sunk, captured or scuttled to avoid capture.

Then, so moved that the clarity of language that had made him famous was much impaired, he concluded:

"I give no guarantee. I make no promises or prediction for the future, but if the next six months—during which we must expect ever harder fighting and many disappointments—should find us in no worse position than in which we stand today . . . then I say that a famous chapter will have been written in the martial history of Britain and the British commonwealth of nations."

Review: A Long One

Thus ending one of his longest war reviews since he took the Prime Ministership, he strode from the House, and as the members filed noisily into the lobbies the generally expressed opinion was that, while he had for the second time in a month successfully withstood a wave of criticism, the opposition was continuing to rally behind Hore-Belisha.

Some observers said that Churchill's Government needed a martial victory to continue its hold over Parliament.

Belisha Starts Debate

Hore-Belisha set off the debate. He was tartly told by Churchill in response that he should be the last to criticize, having left production and supply in "lamentable" condition when he himself was War Secretary. Then came a whole series of searching criticisms by Hore-Belisha of the loss of Crete and of the conduct of the war in general.

Just one hundred more fighter planes, Hore-Belisha asserted, might have made the difference in Greece. Then, urging a separate air force for the army, he made a general accusation that the R. A. F. is inept or unequal to the situation.

"I deem it my duty to warn the country that it is only by handling our problems with greater vigor and imagination that we can obtain victory," he said.

Calls Cabinet Unwieldy

Among others joining the attack was Arthur Baxter, a Conservative, who characterized the War Cabinet a unwieldy.

To meet all this Churchill arose with a vigorous defense that was in part an attack.

He made it clear that he had no intention of going into every detail of all that had happened.

"It would be a mistake," he said, "for the House to get into the habit of calling for explanations on the various vicissitudes of this dangerous and widespread struggle.

"...I have not heard that Hitler had to attend the Reichstag when he sent the Bismarck on her disastrous cruise....I have not heard any statement of Mussolini's for having lost two thirds of his empire and having left about 200,000 prisoners in our hands.

Only One Part Of Campaign

"...As to the fighting in Crete, it is only one part of an important and complicated campaign being fought in the Middle East.

"To select one particular sector of our widely extended front for Parliamentary debate is a partial, lopsided and misleading method of examining the conduct of the war."

Then, he went into these details of Crete, all in answer to questions put at one time or another:

Britain, with Crete six months in her possession, did not construct numbers of airfields because the necessary anti-aircraft guns and planes were not to be had.

These were not to be had because "we had to consider whether our airfields, our air factories and our ports and cities should be further denuded for the sake of the war in the Middle East.

Provided A Deterrent

"... We provided in Crete a deterrent to enemy attack sufficient to require a major effort on his part, but to attempt to be safe everywhere is to make sure of being strong nowhere."

Everything was being done to build up the largest possible air force in the Middle East, Churchill explained, but it was the lack of transportation that was the real "limiting factor."

From the very start, he added, everybody in responsible position knew that the defenders of Crete would have only the "most meager" of air support.

"Terrible Alternatives"

"The choice was whether Crete should be defended without effective air support or whether the Germans should be permitted to occupy it without opposition.

"It has been said that you should never fight without superior or at least ample air support. It is not a question between what is good and what is bad. The choice is between two very terrible alternatives: Must you yield an important key position one after another? . . .

". . . Suppose we had never gone to Greece. And suppose we had never defended Crete. Where would the Germans be now? . . . Might they not. . . already be masters of Syria and Iraq and preparing themselves for an advance into Persia?"

At all events, he said, the battle for Crete "was a battle well worth fighting and it will play an extremely important part in the whole defense of the Nile valley throughout the whole year."

Some British Papers Still Doubt Churchill

London, *Wednesday*, June 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's defense of his war policies in the House of Commons was praised generally by the British press today but influential newspapers still posed the question whether the present Government setup was sufficient to beat Germany.

"The debate arose out of a very real and widespread feeling that the central planning of the war could be fortified, that in some directions the powers conferred on the Government are not being fully used," the London *Times* said.

The *Daily Mirror* said "there comes a time when confidence collapses under the pressure of events. It came in the last war. . . . There are signs it is coming again. For, as yesterday's debate in the House of Commons showed, men perfectly loyal to Prime Minister Churchill as a national leader are beginning to ask whether appeals for confidence really express anything but parliamentary bluff."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 10—Following is the text of Prime Minister Churchill's remarks in today's House of Commons debate on the conduct of the war:

No one, however ministerially minded, could possibly complain of the tone and temper and the matter of this debate. The kind of criticism we have had today—some of it very searching—is the kind that the government not only accept but welcome.

However, the way in which this debate came about was calculated to give one the feeling of a challenge to the security of the Administration. From the point of view of advantage of the country that raises serious considerations. There are all kinds of paragraphs and reports in the newspapers that there is grave uneasiness and unrest.

That being so, one is bound to take a serious view because of the interests confided to our care. It would be a mistake for the House to get into the habit of calling for explanations on the various vicissitudes of this dangerous and widespread struggle.

Full Explanation Perilous

In the first place, no full explanation can possibly be given without revealing valuable information to the enemy, and information not only about the particular operation which is over, but also about the general position and processes of thought which are followed by our war direction and our High Command.

There is always a danger that a Minister in my position may be seeking to vindicate a course we have pursued and say something which may supply the enemy with some information about which he is in doubt. The heads of the dictator governments are not under similar pressure to excuse any ill success that may befall them.

30.24-9669

30.24-9669

But I am in the service of the Crown and I am always at the disposal of the House of Commons. The House and the country have placed very considerable responsibilities upon me; I am sure they would not wish me to be at a disadvantage.

I have not heard that Hitler had to attend the Reichstag when he sent the Bismarck on her disastrous cruise when, after waiting a few weeks, she might have gone out accompanied by Tirpitz. I have not heard any statement of Mussolini's for having lost two-thirds of his empire and having left about 200,000 prisoners in our hands.

It would be better if I were permitted to choose the occasions for making statements on war.

The Case of Crete

As to the fighting in Crete, it is only one part of an important and complicated campaign being fought in the Middle East. To select one particular sector of our widely extended front for parliamentary debate is a partial, lopsided and misleading method of examining the conduct of the war. The vast scene can only be surveyed as a whole and should not be debated piecemeal.

There also comes into the picture distribution of our resources to meet the many calls upon them. It is asked why it was, when we had Crete in our possession for more than six months, we did not construct numerous airfields and place them in a high state of defense. Every one will admit it would have been a mistake to make a great number of airfields unless we could find the A.A. guns and the aircraft. Unless we had, that would simply have facilitated the descent upon the island.

Why were not enough guns provided to serve airfields in Crete? We had to consider how many guns we had and whether we could afford to spare them for that purpose. All this time the Battle of the Atlantic has been going on. A very great number of guns which might have usefully been employed in Crete have been and are being mounted on merchant vessels to beat off German aircraft, whose depredations have been notably lessened thereby.

Problem of the Middle East

We had to consider whether our air fields, our air factories and our ports and cities should be further denuded for the sake of the war in the Middle East. Everything we send to the Middle East is out of action for the best part of three months if it has to go round the Cape.

No one can judge whether we should have run more risks at home for the sake of fortifying and multiplying Cretan air fields without having full and intimate knowledge of our resources. We provided in Crete a deterrent to enemy attack sufficient to require a major effort on his part, but to attempt to be safe everywhere is to make sure of being strong nowhere.

Without going into facts and figures, which it is not possible for me to give here, it is impossible for the House, or even for newspapers, to arrive at a just judgment. A man must be a perfect fool, however, who thinks that we have large quantities of anti-aircraft guns and aircraft lying around unused at the present time.

It was four years ago that I mentioned to the House that the Germans already had 1,500 mobile anti-aircraft guns in addition to the whole of their static anti-aircraft artillery. Since then they have been making them at a great rate and have conquered more than all they want from countries they have overthrown.

Hore-Belisha Accused

Hore-Belisha made a very cogent and moderate contribution to the debate, but used a very different tone in a speech which he recently delivered in the country, and this makes it necessary to say that the state in which our army was left when he ended his tenure at the War Office was lamentable.

We were short of every essential supply and particularly of those special classes of weapons—A.A. guns, anti-tank guns and tanks—which have proved themselves vital in modern war.

[Hore-Belisha (interposing): I do not know why the Prime Minister should say I left the army in lamentable condition. That is quite out of accord with what he said after the retreat from Dunkerque, that he had lost the finest lot of equipment which had ever left these shores. Until a very short time before the war, the House and the country were opposed to creation of a continental army, which, nevertheless, they tried to create.]

Another general question is why we have not enjoyed a much stronger and much larger air force in the Middle East. I can only say this—from the moment when the Battle of Britain was decided in our favor in September and October last year, we have been and are still sending aircraft as fast as possible to the Middle East by every route and every method.

Advantage the Nazis Have

We have not been hampered in this matter as we were in the case of A.A. (CQ) guns, but the problem has been to send them out. The Germans have the advantage of permanent air fields in Europe and can send their servicing and personnel and stores by grand continental expresses.

I can give the House assurance that we have done, are doing and will do our utmost to build up the largest possible air force in the Middle East, and it is not a question of aircraft but solely transportation in the sense of time it takes to transfer it under conditions of the present war. It is not aircraft but transportation which is the limiting factor at this end.

This is primarily a matter for the commanders-in-chief in the Middle East although His Majesty's Government share to the full their responsibility for whatever is done.

One has to compare this process with sending airplanes packed in crates, put upon ships and sent through great ocean spaces until they reach the Cape, unpacking them and setting them up again.

One has only to compare these two processes to see that the Germans can do in days what it takes us weeks, or even more, and this has its bearings upon the possibility of a German movement back from East to West, which certainly can be executed very swiftly if they resolved upon an assault upon this country.

British Cooperation Close

Cooperation and coordination between the Services is carried to very high pitch. The chief air officer lives in the same house in Cairo as the commander-in-chief. The naval commander-in-chief has to be at sea very often. The idea that any one of these problems would be studied by one without close association with the other is quite illusory.

[A member intervened: "Who has the final say?"]

It is not so much a question of the final say. No disagreement I know of has arisen.

The air force is assisting the army and the fleet in all their functions. In the event of a difference it could be settled in a few hours by reference to here (apparently the Prime Minister meant a reference to the Cabinet). These commanders-in-chief have settled it among themselves, although we share to the full responsibility.

It must not be forgotten that, apart from the effort in Greece which was so very costly in aircraft, the situation in Palestine and Iraq as well as Syria has to be considered. The winding up in Ethiopia also makes a very heavy demand upon aircraft and the situation in the western desert has also to be considered before any rational judgment could be formed on the disposition of our aircraft and failure to supply an adequate air force over Crete. It would be necessary, as in the case of anti-aircraft guns, to know what were our resources and situation in these other theaters.

The Campaign in Greece

It is no use trying to judge these matters without full knowledge, and full knowledge cannot be made public outside the narrowest circle compatible with execution of operations. In March we decided to go to the aid of Greece in accordance with our treaty obligations. This exposed us to defeat by overwhelming numbers in Greece unless Yugoslavia played her part or unless the Greek Army could be extricated to hold a narrower line if Greece was overrun. It seemed probable Crete would be the next object of attack.

The enemy, with a vast superiority of air power, was able to drive our aircraft from the air fields of Greece and, adding to these his enormously superior anti-aircraft batteries, he was able to make these air fields rapidly available for his own use.

Moreover, as the season was advancing, many more air fields became available to him as the weather improved and dried them up.

It was borne in upon us that if an attack on Crete was made it would be primarily an air-borne attack for which the vastly superior air force would be available.

The question was whether we should try to defend Crete or yield it without a fight.

No one who bears responsibility for this defense of Crete was ignorant of the fact that conditions provided only the most meager air support for troops in the island or for the fleet operating around it. It was not a fact that dawned upon military and other authorities after this decision had been taken. It was the foundation of the choice.

Two Terrible Alternatives

The choice was whether Crete should be defended without effective air support or whether the Germans should be permitted to occupy it without opposition.

It has been said you should never fight without superior or at least ample air support. It is not a question between what is good and what is bad. The choice is between two very terrible alternatives; must you yield an important key position one after another.

There are others who have said, and I have seen it in the papers also, that you should defend no place you cannot be sure you can hold. Well, then, can one ever be sure? If this principle of giving up without a fight any place you cannot be sure of holding were adopted, would not the enemy be able to make an unlimited number of valuable conquests without any fighting at all?

And where would you make the stand and engage with resolution? What would happen if you allowed the enemy to overrun without cost to himself the most valuable and strategic points?

Suppose we had never gone to Greece. And suppose we had never defended Crete. Where would the Germans be now? Suppose we had simply resigned territory and strategic points to them without a fight, might they not at this early stage in the campaign of 1941 already be masters of Syria and Iraq and preparing themselves for an advance into Persia?

The Germans in this war have gained many victories very easily. They have overrun countries and beaten down strong powers with very little resistance being offered them.

It is not only the question of time that is gained by fighting—even at a disadvantage—for important points, but there is also the vitally important principle of stubborn resistance to the will of the enemy.

The House will see there are some arguments at least which deserve to be considered before you can adopt the rule that you have got to have a certainty to win at any point and that if you have not got it it is better to clear out beforehand.

The whole history of the war shows the fatal absurdity of such a doctrine. Again and again it has been proved that fierce and stubborn resistance, even against heavy odds, even under exceptional difficulties and disadvantages, is an essential element in victory.

At any rate, the decision to hold Crete and to fight was taken with full knowledge of the fact that air support would be at a minimum. I take the fullest responsibility for that decision, but the chiefs of staff, the defense committee not only that Wavell thought not only that Crete ought to be defended but that, in spite of a lack of air support, we had a good chance of winning the battle. There were no illusions about the scale of the enemy's air-borne attack and it turned out that the enemy was prepared to pay an almost unlimited price; and his resources when concentrated on a particular point were often overwhelming at that point.

Broadcasts by Officers

[Hore-Belisha referred to broadcasts given by Major Gen. Collins and Air Commodore Goddard.]

I take no responsibility for those statements or for any others which may be made. These officers are not acquainted with the control of affairs. [Members: "Stop them broadcasting."] I should very much like to stop them and in some cases I have reduced them in number.

It is a very risky thing to ask a professional officer to give a weekly expatiation on war when he cannot know exact facts. [Cries of "Everybody thinks they speak for the government."]

I am very glad to see feeling in the House on the subject because, on the other hand, we are often appealed to to give more information. It is not possible for the head of the government or for chiefs of staffs to "vet" these weekly statements beforehand, but I think the matter must certainly be reconsidered.

I have been asked lots of questions about the actual conduct of the battle in Crete—why were Cretan airfields not mined beforehand, or again, why they were not commanded by long-range guns and why there were not more tanks allotted to their defense.

I could give answers to those questions, but I do not propose to discuss tactics here. His Majesty's Government, in their responsibility to Parliament, choose the best generals they can find. They set before them the broad strategic operations of the campaign. They offer them the advice or counsel they can and they support them to the best of their power in men and munitions and, as long as they return the confidence, they support them with loyal comradeship in failure or success.

The Only Answer to Defeat

It is impossible to go into tactical details. Defeat is bitter: It is no use trying to explain defeat. People do not like defeat and they do not like explanations, however elaborate or plausible, there is only one answer to defeat. The only answer to defeat is victory. If a government in time of war gives the impression it cannot, in the long run, procure victory, who cares for its explanations? It ought to go—that is to say if you can find another that can do better. However, it must be remembered no government can conduct war unless it stands on a solid foundation and is known to stand on that foundation.

We hoped 15,000 to 30,000 good troops with artillery and a proportion of tanks, aided by Greek forces, would be able to destroy parachute and glider landings of the enemy and prevent him from using air fields or harbors while the navy held off or destroyed the sea attack.

There was a time limit, however, and the action of the navy in maintaining the northern sea guard without adequate air defense was bound to be very costly. We could only stand a certain proportion of naval losses before the seaguard fleet had to be withdrawn. If, in the meanwhile, the army could succeed in biting off the head of this terrific apparatus of air-borne attack before the time limit was reached, then we would not have had to prepare all over again. We might well have, for a time at least, broken it off.

I wonder what would have been said by our critics if we had given up Crete without firing a shot? We should have been told we had surrendered to the enemy the command of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Precedents in Last War

Crete was an extremely important salient in our line of defense. It was like Fort Duamont in 1916 and Kamel Hill in 1918. These were taken by the Germans, but the Germans lost the war. Could you be sure the same results would have been achieved if the Allies had not fought for Duamont and Kamel Hill?

These battles can only be judged in relation to the campaign as a whole.

There is another point of some difficulty which presents itself to me whenever I am asked to make a statement in the House. Ought I to encourage good hopes of the successful outcome of a particular operation or ought I to prepare the public for disappointment? The latter is the course I have usually followed.

British opinion is unique in this respect. We are the only people who like to be told how bad things are. It is different in other countries. Authorities concerned with Arab problems have urged that we should not indulge in too gloomy hopes as Arabs do not understand the British habit.

It does make me feel that Members of Parliament have got to pick their words a little carefully in this deadly world in which we are adrift with dangers which are as measureless as they are unprecedented closing upon us on so many quarters.

It is a great pity if statements are made which add nothing to informative crtiticism which is so valuable but which can be taken from their context and placarded all over the world that we are not united or that our case is worse than it is.

There is one thing I regret very much. It is that the brunt of this fighting in the Middle East should have fallen so heavily upon the splendid Australian and New Zealand troops. I regret it for the reason, amongst others, that German propaganda is always reproaching us for fighting with other peoples' blood and will say that Britain will fight until the last Australian and New Zealander.

I was glad to see Mr. Menzies, in his noble speech, dealt with this foul propaganda as it deserves. There have been during 1941 almost as many British as there are Australian and New Zealand troops engaged in the Western Desert, Greece and Crete.

Losses this year are slightly heavier for British than Dominion troops, and in Crete the numbers were almost equal, though the British were slightly heavier. That includes killed, wounded and missing and excludes Indian and other troops.

I have asked the Secretary of State for War to have mentioned

more frequently when possible the names of British regiments. Among those that fought in Crete were the Black Watch, the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, Lancashire Regiment, Welch Regiment, York and Lancaster Regiment, Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers and a number of Royal Marines. Royal Marines formed the rear guard and suffered most. Of 2,000 Marines 1,400 became casualties or prisoners.

The naval loss of life in those operations exceeded 500 officers and men and we also lost 1,300 men in the Hood.

British Losses in the War

Out of 90,000 lost so far in this war at home and abroad, at least 85,000 came from the mother country. I repudiate the German propaganda both on behalf of the mother country and Australia and New Zealand.

I might well be asked why, having begun the Battle of Crete, did we not persist in the defense? If you could bring off 17,000 safely to return to Egypt, why not reinforce with 17,000 and carry on the battle?

I have tried to explain in a simple way that the moment it was proved we could not crush airborne landings before fleet losses became too heavy to keep off seaborne landings, Crete was lost. It was one thing to take off 17,000 men with sidearms and another to land 17,000 with guns and vehicles. I think it was a remarkable thing that so many got away.

The Battle of Crete attained a severity and fierceness which the Germans have not previously encountered in their walk through Europe. In killed, wounded, prisoners and missing we have lost about 15,000 men. This takes no account of the loss of Greeks and Cretans who fought with the utmost bravery.

From the most precise inquiries we believe about 5,000 Germans were drowned in trying to cross the sea and at least 12,000 were killed or wounded on the island. In addition, the air force the Germans employed sustained extraordinary losses—above 180 fighter and bomber aircraft and at least 150 troop-carrying airplanes, and this at a time when our air strength is overtaking the enemy is important.

I am sure it will be found that this somber, ferocious battle which was lost—and lost, I think, by no important margin—was a battle well worth fighting and it will play an extremely important part in the whole defense of the Nile Valley throughout the whole year.

I do not think there are any responsible for it who would not take the same decision again although, like our critics, we would be wiser after the event.

Lessons to Be Learned

As to the lessons to be learned, reports from officers who took part in the thickest of the fighting will be examined by the General Staff and will also be placed before Sir Alan Brooke, who commands several million men in this island and Great Britain, including the Home Guard.

There are two things to bear in mind in comparing what happened in Crete with what might happen here.

Firstly, we rely on a strong superiority in air power and on much greater air power, both actually and relatively, than was proved sufficient last Autumn.

Secondly, the scale of effort required of the Germans would have to be many times greater than was necessary in Crete, and this might be beyond their resources.

However, everything will be done to meet an air-borne or seaborne attack launched on a vast scale and maintained with a total disregard of losses. An attack by parachute troops and gliders may be likened to an attack by incendiary bombs, which if not extinguished quickly one by one may lead to an enormous conflagration.

We are making many improvement in the defense of our air fields and in the mobility of forces employed on that and other tasks. Nothing will be stinted and not a moment will be lost.

Nazi 'Chutists Exonerated

It is not true that Germans clothed their parachute troops who attacked Crete in New Zealand uniforms. I gave this report to the House as it reached me from the Commander in Chief for the Middle East, but he now informs me that a mistake arose from the fact that parachute troops after landing at one point drove a number of New Zealand walking wounded with them and before them in their attack, and therefore the cry arose that they were in New Zealand uniform.

There is no objection to the use of parachute troops in war so long as they are properly dressed in the uniform of their country and that that uniform is distinctive.

Hore-Belisha has associated himself with a movement for much greater development of the air force actively associated with the army.

Last year, when we were considering our forces, the great need was to multiply fighters and bombers. It became an enormously important matter. Army cooperation squadrons were associated with military corps, but not on the scale which was desirable or to the extent which was desirable.

I think it is of the utmost consequence that every division, especially every armored division, should have a chance to train in close relationship with the particular number of aircraft that it knows and that it can call on at will—and under its own command for purposes of tactical operations. But it was not possible last year to provide it on a large scale without entrenching on other domains which were even more vital to our safety.

R. A. F. Cooperation With Army

It is our intention to go forward upon that object immediately and to provide the army with considerable numbers of airplanes suited entirely to the work they have to do and, above all, to develop all that wireless connection between ground forces and air and military which Germans have carried out to such an extraordinary point of perfection.

If this had been done in Crete it would not have made any difference, because the numbers there for the purpose of cooperating with divisions could not have altered the event.

[Hore-Belisha asked how it was decided that the air force should be withdrawn.]

It was decided by the Commander-in-Chief for the air force in the Middle East on recommendation of General Freyberg and was concurred in by Group Captain Beamish, commander of the fleet air arm on the spot. If that had not been done they would have been blown off airdromes without being able to affect in the slightest degree the course of events.

The Syrian Operation

Now I come to the Syrian operation. Let me first of all repeat that we have no territorial designs in Syria or anywhere else in French territory. We seek no colonies nor advantages of any kind for ourselves in this war.

Let none of our French friends be deceived by latent German and Vichy propaganda. On the contrary, we shall do all in our power to restore the freedom, independence and rights of France. I have, in a letter I wrote General de Gaulle, said "the rights and greatness of France." We will do all in our power to restore her freedom, but it will be for the French to aid in the restoration.

There cannot be any doubt that General de Gaulle is a more zealous defender of France's interests than the men of Vichy, whose policy is one of utter subservience to the Germans.

It did not take much intelligence to that that infiltration into Syria by Germans and their intrigues in Iraq constituted a very great danger to the whole Eastern flank of our defenses in the Nile Valley and Suez Canal. The only choice before us in that theater for some time has been whether to encourage the Free French to attempt a counter penetration by themseles or whether, at heavy risk, to prepare a considerable force—as we have done. It was also necessary to restore our position in Iraq before any serious advance in Syria could be made. Our relations with Vichy and possibilities of an open breach with the Vichy Government eventually raised the military and strategic significance of these movements to the very highest point.

Libyan Menace to Egypt

Above all, the formidable menace of invasion of Egypt by the German Army of Cyrenaica, supported by large Italian forces with German stiffening, remains our chief preoccupation in the middle East. An advance by German armored forces into Egypt has been threatened for the last two months and there would not be much use in attempting to cope with the situation in Syria if, at the same time, our defenses in the Western desert were beaten down and broken through.

We have to take all these things into consideration and I was very glad when General Wavell reported he was in a position to make the advance which began on Sunday morning and which, so far as I have been informed up to present, is progressing with very little opposition and favorably.

This position in Syria was very nearly gone. German poison was spreading through the country. A revolt in Iraq, perhaps beginning prematurely, enabled us to take the necessary measures and correct the evil. But again we must not rejoice or give way to jubilation while we are engaged in operations of this difficilt character and when the reaction of the Germans still remains obscure and unknown.

It is very easy for critics, without troubling too much about our resources and often without sense of time and distance, to clamor for action now here and now there. One can see how many attractive strategic propositions there are even on a most cursory examination of an atlas.

Others have said we must not follow a hand-to-mouth strategy, we must regain initiative and impart to all our operations the sense of mastery and design which the Germans so often display.

No one agrees with all that more than I, but it is a good deal easier said than done, especially while the enemy possesses vastly superior resources and many important strategic advantages.

For these reasons I have never encouraged any hopes of a short or easy war. None the less, it would be a mistake to go to the other extreme and to belittle the remarkable achievements of our country and its armed forces.

Things to Be Thankful For

There are many things for which we can be thankful. The air attack on this island has not developed. It has not overwhelmed us. Indeed, we have risen through and from it strengthened and glorified.

There is no truth in the statement that productivity in our factories is falling at an alarming rate. It may not be going as fast as we should like, but if any one can do anything to make it go faster he will be rendering a great service.

In guns and heavy tanks the monthly average for the first quarter of 1941 was 50 per cent greater than in the first quarter of 1940. The output for the month of May, a four-week month, was the highest yet reached and more than double the monthly rate for the last quarter in 1940.

I took care to contradict Hore-Belisha's statement this afternoon because it happened to emerge from two foreign countries in the course of the morning. What a very serious effect this statement produced on opinion there, how it was published rapidly throughout Spain, for instance, given greatest prominence—coming, as it did, from an ex-Secrtary of State—it was said to be exercising a bad effect.

We have many things we may be thankful for. Our production is very far from being beaten down by the disorganization of the air attack. It is increasing at a very high rate.

The Battle of the Atlantic is also being well maintained. In January Hitler mentioned March as the peak month of his effort against us on the seas.

We were to be exposed to attacks on a scale never dreamed of and there were rumors of hundreds of U-boats and masses of aircraft that were to be used against us. These rumors were spread about the world and very alarming impressions were produced.

March has come and gone:

April and May have gone and we now near the middle of June.

Apart from the losses incurred in the fight in the Mediterranean, which are serious, the month of May was in fact the best month we have had for some time upon the Atlantic.

Enemy Ship Losses in May High

Prodigious exertions have been made to bring in the cargoes and protect the ships, and these exertions have not failed.

It is very much easier to sink ships than to build them or bring them safely across the ocean. We have lately been taking a stronger hand in this sinking process ourselves and it is a most astonishing fact that in the month of May we sank, captured, scuttled no less than 257,000 tons of enemy shipping, although they presented a target only one-tenth of what we present to them.

While they slink along from port to port, we maintain our whole world-wide traffic with never less than 1,000 ships on the sea or less than 400 in the danger zone on any day.

Yet losses we inflicted in the month of May were in the nature of three-fourths of the losses they inflicted on us.

This also has a bearing on the possibility of a sea-borne invasion because destruction of the enemy tonnage is proceeding at a most rapid and satisfactory rate.

Nor need solid grounds for confidence and thankfulness fall from us when we look at the aspect of the war in the Middle East. We have been at war for twenty-one months.

Almost a year has passed since France deserted us and Italy came in against us.

If anybody had said in June last year that we should today hold every yard of the territories for which Great Britain is repsonsible in the Middle East, that we should have conquered the whole Italian Empire, that Egypt, Palestine and Iraq would have been successfully defended, any one who said that would have been thought a foolish visionary. Yet that is the position at the moment.

It is more than three months ago since the Germans gave out that they would be in Suez in a month and were telling Spaniards when Suez fell they would have to come into the war.

Two months ago we were told we would be driven out of Tobruk or forced to capitulate, and we were also warned of a German thrust at Assiut, at the head of the Delta.

Various Fronts Recalled

Six weeks ago Iraq was ablaze. Habbaniyah was declared to be in direct jeopardy. An insurgent government ruled in Baghdad in closest association with Germans and Japanese. Our forces were pinned at Basra while Kirkuh and Mosul were in enemy hands.

All has now been regained and we are advancing in Syria in force.

Our front at Mersa Matruh, in the Western desert, is unbroken and our defensive lines there are stronger than ever.

The large forces occupied in conquest of Ethiopia are now set free and many of them are on their way to or have already reached the Delta of the Nile.

It would be most unfair and wrong, in the middle of operations which have so far been crowned with remarkable success, to select the loss of Crete as a pretext for branding with failure, or taunt the great campaign for defense of the Middle East which has so far prospered beyond all expectation and is now entering upon an even more intense and critical stage.

I give no guarantee, I make no promise or prediction for the future, but if the next six months, during which we must expect ever harder fighting and many disappointments, should find us in no worse position than that in which we stand today and if, after having fought so long alone against Germany and Italy and all the intrigues and treacheries of Vichy, we should still be found in six months time to be faithful and unbeaten guardians of the Nile Valley and of regions which lie about it—then I say that a famous chapter will have been written in the martial history of Britain and the British Commonwealth of Nations.

IL DUCE DEFIES U. S. TO DECLARE WAR UPON AXIS

Says America Now Is Foe de Facto—Is Sure of Aid From Japan.

CALLS ROOSEVELT A SULLA

Asserts This Country Could Not Bring a Victory to Britain—Turns Fire on Turks.

Rome, June 10 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini declared today that the United States was at war "de facto" and virtually defied her to declare war against the Axis.

American intervention in the war would result in a totalitarian dictatorship in the United States, the Premier declared at a solemn, full dress session of the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds on the first anniversary of Italy's declaration of war.

He referred to possible American intervention in these words:

"If Spain and Turkey remain out of the war, there is one transoceanic State which promises to enter it."

U. S. Envoy Is Absent.

Envoys from countries in the German-Japanese-Italian tri-partite pact heard Premier Mussolini's speech, but conspicuously absent from the diplomatic gallery

30.24-9671

30.24-9671

was the United States Ambassador, William Phillips.

As Il Duce spoke for fifty minutes, his words were carried from loud speakers to crowds under a hot sun in public squares and by radio to the whole nation. Stores were closed for the occasion.

"It should be known that American intervention does not bother us excessively," Mussolini declared.

"An explicit declaration of war would not modify the actual situation, which is one of de facto war if not de jure.

"American intervention, even completely employed, would be too late, and if not late, would not change the terms of the problem.

"American intervention will not give Britain victory, but will prolong the war. It will not limit the space of the war, but will extend it beyond the oceans. It will transform the United States regime into an authoritarian, totalitarian regime compared with which the forerunner European regime—Fascist and Nazi—will find themselves far surpassed and perfected.

Sulla a Modest Amateur.

"When it is desired to recall a dictator in the pure classic meaning of the term, Sulla is cited. All right Sulla appears a modest amateur in comparison with Delano Roosevelt."

Japan's attitude, he said, "is in perfect line with the tri-partite pact" and she would be loyal to the Axis in the event of "American aggression."

Il Duce's reference to Japan came in his discussion of American intervention.

"The Japanese are a brave, loyal people who could not remain indifferent in the face of American aggression against the Axis Powers," he said. "Japan also knows her future is at stake."

He stressed Italian-German unity, branding rumors of strain as ridiculous and repeating the slogan, "Two peoples, one war."

Their aim of throwing the British out of the Mediterranean will be accomplished, he assured the nation.

He painted a frank picture of Italian sacrifices at home, but told the chamber that war had "consecrated" the Italian people's tenacity.

"Recent critical points in our food situation are related to the distribution of stocks," he asserted. "War profiteers will be punished increasingly hard.

"It is not among the masses of the people that pessimists and doubters are found. The people 'feel' the war as a necessary and cruel phase of the great revolution which must eliminate the absurd position of privilege held by the great democracies prone before the calf of gold and Judah.

"The enemy is tenacious because he knows the stake is really supreme, but we are more tenacious than he. Axis blows have hurt him and have humiliated him to a point of desperately invoking aid from overseas.

'England Cannot Win.'

"Even if the war should last longer than is foreseeable, even if new complications should arise, England cannot win, because all her European positions and possibilities have been destroyed, and America, whatever she does, cannot substitute them.

"The Axis—revolutionary expression of the new Europe—will win.

"In the first year of the war is a certainty of victory, a proud, dogmatic certainty which we reaffirm.

"I sincerely believe that in this terrible battle between blood and gold, the God who lives in the souls of youthful people has made his choice.

"We shall win!"

Although Il Duce said that Turkey had aided Greece in the war, he asserted that Turkey's President was "aware of the sad fate of those who line up with England," and that Italy, therefore, continues to follow a policy of "compromise" toward Turkey.

Defends Albanian Campaign.

Mussolini defended the conduct of the Italian campaign against Greece.

"It was a matehmatical certainty in April," he said, that without any Balkan disturbance the Italians would have broken through the Greek defenses.

The Premier declared that Italian resistance to the British in Ethiopia "will be protracted to the limit of human possibility."

Accusing the British of a "strictly personal vendetta" against the Italians in Ethiopia, he declared:

"I cannot say today when and how, but we will return to those territories. Our debt cannot and will not remain unavenged."

DUCE SAYS U. S. IS AT WAR WITH AXIS 'IN FACT'

Declares "American Intervention" Will Not Stop Nazi-Fascist Victory

Calls "Delano Roosevelt" "A Dictator In Pure Classic" Style

JUN 11 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 10—Premier Mussolini told his people today that the United States is at war with the Axis in fact if not legally, but that "American intervention" will not prevent a Nazi-Fascist victory.

In effect, il Duce defied the United States to declare war formally. He assailed President Roosevelt—calling him "Delano Roosevelt"—as an example of "a dictator in the pure classic meaning of the term."

Further, Mussolini said American intervention in the war would result in bringing to the United States "an authoritarian, totalitarian regime."

Anniversary Observed

The occasion was observance of the first anniversary of Italy's declaration of war. Il Duce spoke before a full-dress session of the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds, the Fascist-style development of what once was the lower house of the Italian Parliament.

The fifty-minute speech was carried by loud-speakers to crowds gathered in public squares and by radio throughout the nation. All stores were ordered closed for the occasion.

United States Ambassador William Phillips was absent from the diplomatic gallery of the Chamber.

"Does Not Bother Us"

"It should be known that American intervention does not bother us excessively," il Duce said. "An explicit declaration of war would not modify the actual situation, which is one of *de facto* war if not *de jure*.

"American intervention, even completely employed, would be too late, and if not late would not change the terms of the problem.

"American intervention will not give Britain victory, but will prolong the war. It will not limit the space of the war, but will extend it beyond the oceans. It will transform the United States regime into an authoritarian, totalitarian regime compared with which the forerunner European regime—Fascist and Nazi—will find themselves far surpassed and perfected.

Attacks Roosevelt

Then Mussolini turned to President Roosevelt personally.

"When it is desired to recall a dictator in the pure classic meaning of the term, Sulla is cited," il Duce told his countrymen. "All right, Sulla appears a modest amateur in comparison with Delano Roosevelt."

[Lucius Cornelius Sulla, a Roman dictator who lived from 138 to 178 B. C., was noted for a policy of "blood and iron" and was referred to by his enemies as "half-lion, half-fox." He was the first ruler in Roman history to post in the public forum a list of outlaws and public enemies, a famed "proscription" which launched a reign of terror.]

Appears In Good Health

Sun-tanned and apparently in vigorous health, il Duce bounded to the rostrum two steps at a time, and he spoke vigorously, pounding his desk with his fist to emphasize his points.

"By agreement with the German command," he announced, "almost all Greece, including Athens, will be occupied by Italian troops."

Spain, he said, will be left to decide whether she enters the war.

"We are not in any way soliciting a decision of Spain," il Duce said. "We limit ourselves to thinking and believing that Spain knows on which side stand its proven friends and on which stand its no less proven enemies."

Speaks Of Home Front

Il Duce spoke plainly of Italy's situation at home, mentioning "recent critical points in our food situation" and "pessimists and doubters." These latter were not to be found among the masses, he said.

Reviewing the situation abroad, Mussolini said "Japan's attitude is in perfect line with the tripartite pact" and that "the Japanese are a proud and loyal people who could not remain indifferent in the fact of American aggression against the Axis."

Turkey aided Greece in the war with Italy, he said, but, he added, Turkey's President now is "aware of the sad fate of those who line up with England." Italy continues to follow a policy of "comprehension" toward Turkey, the Premier said.

Stresses Axis Unity

He stressed Italian-German unity, terming ridiculous rumors of strain. "Two peoples, one war," he said.

After stating that "recent critical points in our food situation are related to the distribution of stocks" and warning that "war profiteers will be punished increasingly hard," il Duce closed on a note of optimism for Fascists.

"The enemy," he said, "is tenacious because he knows the stake is really supreme, but we are more tenacious than he. . . .

"Even if the war should last longer than is foreseeable, even if new complications should arise, England cannot win because all her European positions and possibilities have been destroyed and America, whatever she does, cannot substitute them.

"The Axis—revolutionary expression of the new Europe—will win."

By The Associated Press.

ROME, June 10—The following are textual excerpts from Premier Mussolini's speech today before the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations:

Comrades, this is a memorable, solemn day. It is just a year since our entrance into the war. A year filled with events, giddy, historical developments. A year during which Italian soldiers on land, sea and in the sky fought heroically, mostly on the fronts of Europe and Africa. * * *

No one doubts any longer, in the light of unquestionable published documents, that between Italy and Greece there should be a rendering of accounts. At Athens, newspapers begin finally to disclose the criminal backstage of Greek policy. Since August, 1940, I had proof that Greece no longer was keeping even the appearance of neutrality. In the same months there was a period of tension which was followed by a few weeks of calm. * * *

Thus, on Oct. 15, it was unanimously decided to break hesitancies and take to the field at the end of the month.

It is absolutely mathematical that in April, even if nothing had happened to change the Balkan situation, the Italian Army would have overcome and annihilated the Greek Army.

It is necessary to state honestly that many Greek detachments fought courageously. * * * It is sad to affirm, furthermore, that the Greek Army would not have held for six months without the aid of England. The Greek Army was fed, supplied and armed by the English. Aviation was English. Anti-aircraft and artillery also were English. Not less than 60,000 English were in services and special groups flanking the Greek Army.

Material aid furnished by Turkey was modest. Its value did not amount to 2,000,000 Turkish pounds.

Calls Yugoslavs Faithless

While Italian troops were pushing to liquidate the Greek Army Yugoslavia revealed through a coup d'état its real sentiments. The Axis war against Yugoslavia, therefore, was rendered inevitable. Axis armies acted together with lightning rapidity. While the Second Army of the Alps was moving down along the Dalmatian Coast with forced marches which tried the resistance of our soldiers, the Greeks, with a ruse in the authentic style of Ulysses, tried at the end to hold us on the Albanian frontier by offering an armistice to the Germans and not to us.

They were energetically recalled by me to reason and finally surrendered unconditionally.

Regarding Yugoslavia, it revealed almost immediately the inconsistency and, it may be said falsity of its state organism in the third mosaic State artificially created at Versailles. With exclusively anti-Italian functions it falls into pieces at the first shock.

The Yugoslav Army for which Paris and the Little Entente circle had created a reputation of invincibility * * * was put out of action with the first blows. The English still made a few appearances on battlefields, but * * * found Hellenic soil also burned under their feet and they abandoned—fleeing by the usual sea route—dying Greece.

Calls Realignments Just

Political and military consequences which sprang up by the elimination of England from her last European bases * * * have profoundly changed the map of that region—changed for the better, especially if every one will keep a sense of proportion—that is to say, change toward a more reasonable arrangement according to justice, taking into account all elements which go to make them up and frequently snarl problems.

Here also it has not been possible to reach an arrangement perfect in every way, but one must not hope for the absolute in such matters.

Bulgaria annexes Macedonia, which is prevalently Bulgarian, and Western Thrace. * * *

Hungary * * * has enlarged her confines and Germany has carried hers to the left bank of the Sava. The rest of Slovenia has become an Italian province with a special regime. The most important fact is the resurrection, after two centuries, of the Croat State. * * *

With the annexation of almost all of the islands of the Dalmatian Peninsula, with the creation of the two provinces of Split and Kotor and the enlarging of old, extremely faithful Zara, the Dalmatian problem may be considered solved, specially taking into account * * * lations between the Kingdoms of Italy and Croatia, whose crown has been offered to a Savoy-Aosta.

If we wished we could have pushed our borders from Velebiti to the Albanian Alps but we would, in my opinion, have made a mistake. Without counting others, we would have brought within our borders several hundred thousand foreign elements naturally hostile.

Sees Crete as War Pivot

The conquest of Crete places at the disposition of the Axis air and naval bases very close for mass attacks on the Egyptian coast. Life will become ever more difficult for the English naval forces stationed at the bases of Egypt and Palestine. The objective, which consists of expelling Britain from the Eastern Mediterranean will be reached and with it a gigantic step will be taken toward a victorious epilogue of war.

Collaboration between the powers of the Tripartite Pact is under way. But above all, collaboration between Germany and Italy is under way. * * *

Ridiculous rumors which were speculating on eventual frictions or dissensions and come of the feeble minded who worked even further, like the English Prime Minister in his useless Christmas Eve speech, are reduced to silence. * * *

Added to this Japan * * * is in perfect line with the Tripartite Pact. The Japanese are a proud and loyal people who would not remain indifferent in the face of American aggression against the Axis powers.

With the other powers adhering to the Tripartite Pact, namely, Hungary, Slovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria, relations are more than cordial even where special political accords do not exist.

Regarding Turkey, that country has until now refused to all English solicitations. President Inonu ha seen the tragic fate that awaits all nations which in any way trust themselves to Britain. But I wish to take this occasion to say to President Inonu that Italy intends to follow toward Turkey that policy of comprehension and collaboration which was inaugurated in 1928 and which for us is still in effect.

If Spain and Turkey are out of the fighting there is one transoceanic State which seems likely to enter it. It is well that it be known that American intervention does not bother us excessively. A specific declaration of war would not change the present situation, which is one of de facto war, if not de jure. American in-

tervention, when employed completely, would be late, and if it were not late, would not remove the terms of the problem. American intervention will not give victory to Britain but will prolong the war; will not limit the area of war but will extend it to other oceans; will change the United States regime into an authoritarian, totalitarian one in comparison with which the European forerunners—fascist and nazi—will feel themselves far surpassed and perfected.

When it is desired to be called a dictator in the pure classical meaning of the word, Sulla is cited. Sulla appears to us a modest amateur compared with Delano Roosevelt.

Italians to Occupy Greece

By agreement with the German command, almost all of Greece, including Athens, will be occupied by Italian troops. This lays a very serious problem before us, especially from the point of view of food, but we shall face it seeking to alleviate as far as possible miseries inflicted upon the Greek people by their governors subordinated to London and having in mind that Greece re-enters into Italy's vital Mediterranean space.

Many times after Cheren the English have announced the campaign in Italian Africa might be considered more or less virtually concluded. But after Cheren they had to go up against Amba Alagi, where for the second time Italian resistance reached epic proportions. After the fall of Amba Alagi the English again proclaimed that all was now finished. Instead, they are still fighting. There are three zones where our barricaded troops are still giving the English plenty of wool to twist—Dankalia, Jimma and Gondar.

How long it may last cannot be known, but it is certain that resistance will be protracted to the limits of human possibility.

Even the whole conquest of the empire by the English has no decisive importance toward the ending of the war. This is a vendetta of strictly personal character which could have no influence on the results of a war which has dug even deeper chasms between Italy and Britain. I cannot tell you today when or how, but I affirm in the most categoric manner that we shall return to that land bathed by our blood and—— Our dead shall not go unavenged.

By Associated Press.

Italy's first year in the war has given Premier Mussolini a junior partner's share in two major conquests at a cost of his East African empire, a quarter of a million men and much of his battle fleet.

Twice after he shouted to his Fascist followers a year ago today, "We are descending into the battlefields. . . . The die is cast," he has sent his armies into military ventures of their own. And twice, after reverses that cost him heavily, his partner, Adolf Hitler, has hurled the weight of Nazi arms into the balance and pulled an Axis victory out of the fire of battle.

Struck as France Tottered.

Italy has gained a thin strip along the French Riviera, won and lost British Somaliland, tacked onto her Albanian territory most of the Epirus section of northwestern Greece, and took under her wing Croatia, Europe's newest kingdom, torn from northwest Yugoslavia. The gains amounted to about 35,000 square miles. But she has lost more than 550,000 square miles—her East African empire of Somaliland, Eritrea and all of Ethiopia save a few islands of resistance.

Italy's first gleanings from the harvest fields of triumph which Il Duce had promised came with the fall of France—a France already tottering in her last stand against a Nazi onrush when Italy entered the war. Less than two weeks later, on June 22, France signed an armistice with her German conquerors, and completed a similar pact with Italy in another two days.

Spearheaded by the Germans.

The second of what Mussolini has described as glorious victories for Italian arms came ten months later when, with Yugoslavia's armies smashed, Greek generals signed a surrender. That was on April 23, when the Nazi blitzkrieg divisions which drove into Yugoslavia and Greece on April 6 had pushed almost within artillery range of Athens and cut off the Greek left flank which was still holding the Italians close to the Albanian frontier.

Between these victories Italy had seemed on the verge of losing Albania to the Greeks and Libya to the British. The Fascist invasion of Epirus from Albania on October 28, last, was thrown quickly into reverse and before the Nazis took a hand the Greeks had swarmed over almost a fourth of Albania. Mussolini's carefully prepared drive into Egypt went into a similar reverse. Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's Army of the Nile, through January and February, routed the Italians from all of eastern Libya only to lose its gains in March and April before a counter-drive spearheaded by Germans.

The Fascists themselves estimated yesterday that Italy's first-year losses in men totaled 245,075 — 22,199 killed, 55,617 wounded and 167,259 captured and missing. The British have said that Italy's naval losses were so great as to cripple the striking power of her fleet. They have reported four of Italy's eight battleships put out of action by serious damage, at least seven of her nineteen cruisers sunk, and a heavy toll taken of her fleet of 127 destroyers and 125 submarines. The British have also said that up to the middle of May Italy had lost 1,100,000 tons of other shipping—215 ships sunk, scuttled, captured or seized in Western Hemisphere ports.

Gayda Sees U. S. 'Civil War'

Says Army Intervention in Plane Strike Bears Him Out

ROME, June 10 (AP). — Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor, said today that military intervention in a strike at the North American aviation plant confirmed his prediction some weeks ago that Washington's policy would "provoke something like civil war" in the United States.

Worker strikes for higher salaries, he wrote in "Il Giornale d'Italia," "threatened to provoke agitation among soldiers for higher pay" and hence the War Department applied "repressive measures."

"It is question," Gayda said, "how far this policy will be able to reconcile itself at such complex times with the feelings of the organized working mass which is, so to speak, a civilian army of tens of millions of men."

SULLA BOSSED ROME IN 82 B. C.

By Associated Press.

Sulla, to whom Premier Mussolini compared "Delano Roosevelt" in today's speech in Rome, bore the title of "dictator" of Rome after he ended a civil war in 82 B. C.

His enemies called him "half-lion, half-fox" and the exponent of the policy of "blood and iron."

General and politician, he was the first Roman to lead an army successfully against the city of Rome. He was author of the "proscription" when for the first time in Roman history a list of men declared to be outlaws and public enemies was exhibited in the forum to start a reign of terror.

JUN 11 1941

BRITISH TARS LAND ON LEBANON COAST

Naval Parties Reported Saving Bridges In Path Of Allied Advance On Beirut

English And Free French Declared Within 10 Miles Of Damascus

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Wednesday, June 11—Small British naval parties landed on the Lebanese coast to seize control of bridges and other vital points ahead of the Allied troops advancing on the Lebanese capital of Beirut, it was reported here today.

Some of these units were reported to have grabbed the bridge over the Litani river, forty miles south of Beirut, when pro-Vichy French troops tried to destroy it. They held it and facilitated the crossing of the British and Free French land troops.

In Sight Of Damascus

Farther inland in French-mandated Syria other Allied columns were reported within sight of Damascus, the Syrian capital. Last reports said they were within ten miles of the ancient city.

"Fifty-fifty" opposition slowed the advance, the British said.

It remained to be seen whether resistance would be offered outside Damascus, a British spokesman said tonight, while Free French sources said the troops were expected to enter the city tonight or early tomorrow.

Two Drives Launched

With two drives launched against Damascus, a third column was proceeding against Beirut. Authorities said these troops were making "good progress," but they declined to say how far they had gone.

Free French forces pushing toward Damascus covered more than sixty miles in two days, Free French headquarters announced.

Attitude "Fifty-Fifty"

British headquarters said the attitude of the French defenders seemed to be "fifty-fifty." They were described as seeming not to want to fight very much, but not wanting anyone else in Syria.

French sources in Cairo declared martial law had been declared in Beirut. They agreed with British informants that a minimum of resistance was being offered to the Allies, claiming that most of the Vichy French troops holding advanced positions had laid down their arms, preferring not to fight on either side.

Some Opposition Met

The British advance has not been a triumphal march, it was stated, for some opposition had been encountered, chiefly from the metropolitan French forces. On the whole, however, the local populations seemed to be glad of the British advance, British headquarters said.

The British Middle East command said the penetration of Syria was "proceeding smoothly" and added that "the general impression is that Arab reaction to the arrival of our forces is favorable."

The R. A. F. announced its planes shot down five "enemy" aircraft while patrolling over the British Mediterranean fleet off Syria Monday night.

Nazi planes attempted to bomb a British motor transport at Sanamein and were driven off, it was said.

Nazi Planes Active

The only German opposition to the advancing British and Free French has been from Nazi planes.

Nazi bombers operating from Aleppo, Syria, attacked British warships operating off the Lebanese coast, the British said. The official communique described these as "enemy aircraft."

The British said also that the German bombers attacking Haifa, Palestine, last night were based at Aleppo. Damage to Haifa was slight, and there were few casualties, it was said.

The R. A. F. counter-attacked the Aleppo airdrome to start fires among grounded craft, the communique said.

French Africa Planes Reported Sent To Syria

Vichy, June 10 (AP)—French sources said tonight that French planes had taken off from North African bases to bolster Syrian defenses against a British-de Gaullist invasion nearing Damascus.

[A Berlin radio report heard in New York said the French African air squadron had arrived in Syria.]

Resistance of both French and native troops was described unofficially as satisfactory.

Lines were reported holding south of Damascus and Beirut, capitals respectively of Syria and Lebanon and a British landing of troops at the mouth of the Litani river was said to have resulted in damage to two British destroyers.

Under Weygand's Command

The aerial reinforcements were from bases in the North African command of Gen. Maxime Weygand, who arrived in Casablanca, Morocco, this morning from Vichy, where he attended cabinet meetings concerned with the defense of Syria.

A Vichy communique acknowledged withdrawal of outposts at Kuneitra and Sheikh-Meskine after a delaying action that was declared to have "inflicted serious losses on the enemy."

French military commentators said damaging of the two destroyers by French planes raised to four the total of British warcraft crippled in the brief war and declared four British pursuit planes were shot down.

DARLAN WARNS FRANCE TO WOO REICH OR DIE

JUN 11 1941

Says Nation Must Collaborate To Secure Place In New Europe

Indicates Belief In Nazi Victory, Appeals To People For Support

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, June 10—Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan tonight warned the nation that France must cleave to Germany or perish.

By emphatic repetition, Darlan indicated he believed eventual German victory was assured and that France must wholeheartedly play the role of "loyal" collaborator in order to merit a favorable peace settlement and a secure place in a Nazi-dominated new Europe.

The Vice-Premier, in a speech broadcast to the nation, made no mention of the British invasion of French-mandated Levant States—although in a preceding address he scathingly attacked France's former allies.

Appeals For Support

Darlan appealed for unreserved support in his collaboration policy and declared the Government had three essential tasks:

One, to ease the present situation of the French people.

Two, to prepare for peace in so far as the vanquished can.

Three, to prepare for France's future in a new Europe.

Of the first, he emphasized that France's immediate aim was to modify the armistice in order to secure increased supplies of food and the return of war prisoners now in German hands.

JUN 11 1941

The keynote of Darlan's address was "preparation for peace," and he repeatedly emphasized the necessity of creating "a favorable climate for the establishment of an honorable peace."

Seeks Best Bargain

Nowhere did he indicate there was a possibility of an immediate peace agreement with Germany. He made it clear that the essential purpose of the present policy of collaboration, from the French point of view, was to gain the best possible bargaining position when Germany decided the time had come to convert the armistice into a final peace treaty.

Darlan acknowledged that "the signature of a definite peace remains difficult so long as the great problems posed by the present conflict have not been solved."

Fears "Disastrous" Peace

Of France's position in a Nazi new Europe, Darlan asserted that unless the nation recognized the necessity of cooperation, he feared "a disastrous peace for France."

"For France not to carry out the armistice loyally and give the victor reason to denounce it would be equivalent to suicide for herself and her empire," he warned.

"If we don't obtain an honorable peace, if France with numbers of departments amputated, with important territories across the sea lost, enters the new Europe knocked down and bruised she will not rise again and we and our children will live in misery and the hate which war begets."

Pleads For Unity

In appealing for national unity and support for the policy of collaboration, Darlan pointed out that "the armistice, being an act signed by Germany and us—if we wish to modify it, it is necessary to negotiate with Germany,

30.24—9623

30.24 9673

"The Marshal (Chief of State Petain) charged me with that negotiation.

"He has approved developments."

Vichy Claims Druse Aid

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Unoccupied France, June 10.—French sources said today their defense forces in Syria and Lebanon still were holding out, but admitted that the defense forces lacked equipment and manpower for a major fight.

It was reported here that the Shiek of the Druses, warlike natives of the Jebel Ed Druz Mountains south of Damascus, had proclaimed loyalty to the French.

Semi-official French military [illegible] announced tonight that British troops had advanced to within eighteen miles of Damascus after driving through Sheikh-Meskine to the south.

Reports were received here today that reinforcements for the French air force in Syria had made a flight from North Africa. The route followed and the numbers of planes were not disclosed.

NAZI BOMBERS RAID EGYPTIAN PORT OF MATRUH

Berlin Reports Attack on Railhead 110 Miles From Libyan Line.

CAIRO CLAIMS VAST GAINS

Says 45,000 Square Miles More Have Been Taken Over in Ethiopia.

Berlin, June 10 (A. P.).—German planes thrusting some 110 miles beyond the Libyan border pounded the British-held Egyptian railhead at Matruh and Axis ground forces repulsed attacks by British shock troops at Axis-encircled Tobruk in Libya, the German High Command announced today. The British anti-aircraft batteries and defense works at both Matruh, the jumping off place of last winter's British drive across North Africa, and the port of Tobruk were heavily attacked, the communique said.

Meanwhile today DNB, the German official news agency, reported all quiet in the region about Salum, the Egyptian frontier post, which is now in German hands.

DNB said that one British plane of a squadron attempting to bomb the Libyan port of Bengasi on Sunday night was shot down by anti-aircraft batteries. The other planes, it added, were forced to turn back but another bomber was brought down while attacking an unidentified North African port.

A British air attack yesterday on the harbor at Derna, a German report stated, was a complete failure. In air fights over Tobruk two British Hurricanes were reported shot down while Axis planes dealt a heavy blow on a transport parking lot in the Fort Capuzzo-Salum area.

Claim 45,000 Square Miles.

Cairo, June 10 (A. P.).—The British Command today announced that "as a result of the battle of the Lakes and the battle of the River Omo (in southern Ethiopia) a further 45,000 square miles of Italian territory has fallen into our hands."

"In spite of great difficulties due to the mountainous country, bad roads and heavy rain, at least four Italian divisions have been destroyed or dispersed in these battles," the communique said. "All major opposition in front of Jimma has been overcome and operations are proceeding favorably."

Meanwhile today the Egyptian Premier, Hussein Sirry Pasha, announced that 557 persons were killed and 123 injured in Wednesday and Saturday night's raids on Alexandria. The Premier said that 147 persons were killed and ninety-two injured on Wednesday night and 410 killed and thirty-one injured on Saturday night.

3900 Italians Captured.

London, June 10 (A. P.).—Authoritative British spokesmen said today that 3,900 [illegible] were taken in the advance of two British columns on an Italian stronghold in the Jimma section of Ethiopia, southwest of Addis Ababa. A column from the south pushed on twelve miles beyond the Omo River and one from the north reached Socorro, fifteen miles southwest of Abalti, these spokesmen declared.

Reports Refusal to Surrender.

Rome, June 10 (A. P.).—The Italian garrison at Debra Tabor, in the Lake Tana region of Ethiopia, 200 miles north of Addis Ababa, has again rejected British demands for a surrender and is holding out against new attacks, the Italian High Command said today. The British were reported to have followed up their demand with a heavy bombardment and an attack on the outer defenses of the stronghold—one of the last Italian points of resistance in East Africa.

Hard fighting also is continuing in the Gall Sidamo region of western Ethiopia, despite bad weather, the communique declared.

On the North African war front, the Italians said, Axis warplanes kept the beleaguered British garrison at the Libyan port of Tobruk under heavy attack, and pounded the British railhead at Matruh in the Egyptian desert to the east. Two British fighters were reported shot down by German flyers in these operations, while one British and one Italian plane were said to have been destroyed in battles over the Mediterranean southwest of Malta.

The Italians acknowledged the British had bombed the Fascist bases of Tripoli and Bengasi in Libya on Sunday night.

2-Day Bombing Of Cyprus Told By Nazi Radio

Port and Capital Reported Blasted; Haifa Is Raided, Presumably From Crete

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—The German-controlled [illegible] radio station in [illegible] said in a broadcast heard in London today that German and Italian air forces had directed violent and continuous attacks against the British Mediterranean island of Cyprus during the last forty-eight hours. The naval port of Famagusta and Nicosia, the capital, were listed as objectives of the attacks.

German and Italian air forces from the Dodecanese Islands and Crete were said to be actively interfering with British naval operations off Syria.

Cyprus, which lies just sixty-nine miles from the coast of French-mandated Syria, is in the line of any Axis thrust against the Middle East from the recently captured island of Crete. A British crown colony since 1914, it is an important naval base for control of the Mediterranean waters leading to the Suez Canal. Mountain ranges line the northern and southern shores of the 141-mile-long island. A wide valley lies between them.

Berlin Reports Haifa Raided

BERLIN, June 10 (AP).—German bombers raided Haifa, the oil pipeline port of Palestine, last night, D. N. B., official German news agency, said tonight. It said bombs hit a pier as well as one of the great tanks in which oil from the Mosul fields of Irak is stored.

This was the first raid by the Nazi Luftwaffe against Haifa, but it has been raided before by Italian bombers.

"A direct attack on the greatest and most important fuel supply center of the British Mediterranean fleet now had opened," D. N. B. said. "Action of the German Luftwaffe has spread to the British Palestine coast."

Although D. N. B. did not specify, the raiders undoubtedly took off from air bases on Crete, about 550 miles from Haifa.

Germany's sympathies liee 100 per cent on the side of France in the Syrian situation a government spokesman said today in a careful statement. The spokesman avoided any discussion of the possibility that Germany might somehow be involved in a military way in Syria developments [illegible] again whether France might [illegible] German aid, he said nothing was known here regarding this angle.

He avoided talking about the prospects of France's success in defending Syria and advised questioners to wait for French Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan's address today for authentic information about France's military position.

He said there were some bright spots from the French point of view, including the reported sinking of two British destroyers off Syria, the capture of a British landing party and the capture and destruction of British armored cars.

Germans reiterated with the greatest positiveness that "there are no German troops in Syria; British statements to that effect are lies." Germany was pictured as watchfully waiting developments there.

The press, meanwhile, commented bitterly on the British military action in the French mandate. The "Deutsche Diplomatisch - Politische Korrespondenz," a commentary which usually expresses Foreign Office opinion, declared: "The British dagger-thrust in the back of an erstwhile ally who covered the British retreat out of France and in return was ignominiously foresaken is disgraceful enough. Still more disgraceful is the action of French traitors who for thirty pieces of silver prepared to weaken French colonial troops loyal to the fatherland."

British Await Thrust

By G. H. P. Anderson
British Journalist

With the British Army in the Western Desert, June 9 (Delayed)—The left flank of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's Middle East Army, holding advance posts along the Egyptian frontier facing Libya, is ready for any German-Italian thrust designed as a counter-move to the British-Free French invasion of French-mandated Syria and Lebanon.

Word that the British had entered Syria and Lebanon spread like wildfire along this desert front. Convoy drivers passed the news as they moved along the line.

"This Time We Moved First"

Tank crews in concealed wadies (ravines), aviators stationed at dusty airdromes and South African troops newly arrived from [illegible] battles, greeted the word with:

"This time we moved before Jerry."

It is believed that the Germans took advantage of the Royal Navy's recent preoccupation with Crete to move further reinforcements of men and materials into Libya, but what I have seen indicates that the British are ready to give a sharp answer to any fresh attack on this front.

Desert Like Naval Fighting

The British, whose pride is in the Royal Navy, find in the desert fighting the nearest approach on land to conditions of the war at sea.

Desert armies have no flanks to protect; no fixed positions to defend. Their tanks maneuver like battleships, steering by compass across uncharted wastes of sand. Patrols frequently pass within a few yards of each other like ships in the night.

Supply Columns In Desert

The tanks meet supply columns to take on oil and water at a secret rendezvous under the stars just as sea raiders meet supply ships. Motorized squadrons charge into action like ships in the line of battle. Fast-moving screens of light tanks take the part of scouts and destroyers.

Sudden sandstorms blot out visibility just as fog does at sea.

Ankara Reports German Agents Quitting Syria

Nazi Diplomat Says Reich Will Sacrifice No Troops, Defense Is Up to French

ANKARA, June 10 (AP).—Nazi advance experts, reported sent into Syria to lay the groundwork for air and army bases, have been ordered out of the French mandate at once, a high authority said, and a German diplomatic source declared: "No German soldiers will be sacrificed in Syria."

This spokesman last night took the attitude that "it's entirely up to the French to defend the territory." Other Axis quarters seemed pessimistic regarding the chances of the French forces holding the mandated territory.

Belief was expressed here that the Germans could have no difficulty in removing advance personnel said to have been sent into Syria recently by ship, train and plane, but it was considered likely that considerable quantities of equipment would have to be left behind.

Germans Leaving Syria.

London, June 10 (A. P.).—From Ankara came information today indicating that the Germans were giving up Syria.

Nazi experts sent in to lay out air and army bases were said to have been ordered by Berlin to come out at once, and a German diplomatic informant remarked: "No German soldiers will be sacrificed in Syria.

"It's entirely up to the French to defend the territory."

French Report Foe Near.

Vichy, June 10 (A. P.).—Semi-official French military sources announced tonight that British troops had advanced to within eighteen miles of Damascus after having driven through Sheikh-Meskine to the south.

French reports from Syria declared that the main British column advancing on Beirut had been held up by stubborn French resistance at the river Litani, north of Tyre, but that the British succeeded in landing a small force in rear of the French lines which the French were trying to clean up. British warships supported the advance along the coast, the reports said, while heavy mechanized units formed the spearhead.

Military commentators reported two more British destroyers damaged in the debarkation of troops north of the Litani River. Two other destroyers were reported yesterday to have been hit.

The French said that the destroyers were hit by French warplanes which kept up a running attack on the vessels and the men landing on a narrow strip of the Lebanese coast. Four British pursuit planes were downed, the French asserted.

At the same time reports were received here that re-enforcements from the French air force in Syria had made a flight from North Africa. The route followed and the number of planes were not disclosed.

Consul in Smyrna Quits.

Istanbul, June 10 (A. P.).—Telegraphic reports from Smyrna today said that the French Consul-General there had resigned in a protest against the Vichy Government's policy of collaboration with the Axis.

U. S. Blamed By Nazis For Invasion Of Syria

Roosevelt Government "Encouraged British Crime," Says Berlin Newspaper

Berlin, *Wednesday*, June 11 (AP)—The United States Government and especially President Roosevelt's policy of intervention were blamed today by German newspapers for the British attack on Syria.

The Roosevelt Government has "in advance given its blessing to the new British attack on France, [illegible] encouraged British crime," said the *Berliner Börsen Zeitung*.

President Roosevelt's European policy culminated in personal defeat for the President, the newspaper said. Similarly, the Syrian adventure at the proper time will reveal itself as a "big mistake in the final reckoning," the article predicted.

ADD-BERLIN-JUNE 11

THE VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, HITLER'S OWN NEWSPAPER, HEADLINED ITS LEAD ARTICLE ON THE SYRIAN INVASION, "ROBBERS AT WORK".

OFFICIAL GERMANY, HOWEVER, MAINTAINED ITS RESERVE AND TO QUESTIONS OF WHETHER FRANCO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS WOULD RESULT FROM THE BRITISH ACTION IN SYRIA, OR WHETHER FRANCE HAD ASKED GERMANY FOR MILITARY HELP, A SPOKESMAN REPLIED "NOTHING IS KNOWN THEREON."

THE AUTHORITATIVE COMMENTARY DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND, WHICH OFTEN REFLECTS VIEWS OF THE WILHELMSTRASSE, SAID GERMANY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD FRANCE IS THAT OF "POSITIVE SYMPATHY."

THE REICH LOOKS UPON THE SYRIAN PROBLEM PRIMARILY FROM THE POLITICAL POINT OF VIEW, DIENST EXPLAINED, ADDING THAT IT WAS NOT UNINTERESTING TO RECALL THAT THE FUEHRER'S STATEMENT THAT THE "ENGLISH WILL BE DEFEATED WHEREVER WE MEET THEM," ALSO HOLDS GOOD OUTSIDE EUROPE.

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

WITH THE BRITISH TROOPS IN SYRIA, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-(AP9-BRITISH FORCES PUSHING INTO SYRIA TODAY MET ONLY A QUICKLY-COLLAPSING FRENCH RESISTANCE AND NO OPPOSITION AT ALL IN MANY PLACES.

AUSTRALIAN INFANTRYMEN TAKING THE COASTAL LEBANESE ROAD WERE HELD UP SLIGHTLY WHEN DEFENSE FORCES BLEW UP A SECTION OF THE ROAD NEAR ESCANDELION.

THE ROAD WAS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN MINED AT THAT POINT, AND AUSTRALIAN EFFORTS TO PREVENT THE EXPLOSION FAILED. AFTER A SHORT DELAY A DETOUR WAS ESTABLISHED.

IN THE DRIVE ON DAMASCUS THE BRITISH ATTAINED POINTS AS FAR AS 40 MILES INSIDE SYRIA AND USED CAVALRY DETACHMENTS. LITTLE OPPOSITION WAS MET AND IN MOST TOWNS THE TROOPS WERE CHEERED BY THE NATIVES. ONE LEBANESE CHASSEURS UNIT OFFERED THEIR SERVICES.

HAIFA, PALESTINE, JUNE 10-(AP)-A THREE-HOUR GERMAN AIR ATTACK BEGINNING AT 1 A.M. RESULTED IN A FEW CASUALTIES AND SLIGHT DAMAGE HERE.

NAVAL UNITS IN THE HARBOR COMBINED WITH LAND BATTERIES THREW UP A HEAVY BARRAGE AGAINST THE PLANES SWARMING OVER THE PORT UNDER A WANING MOON.

HULL CAUTIONS PORTUGAL ON ATLANTIC ISLES

Views "With Anxiety" Nazi Threat To Azores And Cape Verde

U. S. Has No Designs On Them, He Replies to Lisbon Protest

Washington, June 10—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, asserted today that this Government, as clearly indicated by the President in his recent fireside chat, is viewing with increasing anxiety Germany's expanding acts of aggression "threatening the peace and safety of countries of this hemisphere."

He was referring to the two Portuguese outposts in the Atlantic—the Azores and Cape Verde islands.

The United States raised no question as to the sovereignty of either of the Portuguese colonies, but fully understands how difficult it would be for Portugal, unaided, to guarantee them against German violation if the Nazis should covet them.

Designs On Isles Disclaimed

And there is no notion that the United States desires these Portuguese islands, or would take them as a gift except for the temporary purpose of guarding them against German aggression.

At the very outset of his note to Dr. John Antonio de Bianchi, Portugal's Minister to the United States, Mr. Hull disclaimed any designs upon any nation's territory, Portugal's or any other, but this country reserves the right to act for its own self-defense.

Reasserts Neutrality

The Lisbon Government had read with deep interest the President's references to Portugal's island colonies in his address of May 27, calling attention to the ease with which they might be used by an aggressor as stepping stones for an attack upon the Western Hemisphere.

The Lisbon officials had called upon the State Department for a clarification of the President's mention of these islands, at the same time reasserting Portugal's neutrality, and expressing the Portuguese determination to defend their sovereign rights against attack from any quarter whatever.

What Roosevelt Said

What the President said in his May 27 broadcast, referring first to the situation of Greenland and Iceland, was:

"Equally the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands: if occupied or controlled by Germany, would endanger the freedom of the Atlantic and our own American physical safety. Under German domination they would become bases for submarines, warships and airplanes raiding the waters that lie immediately off our coasts and attacking the shipping in the south Atlantic. They would provide a springboard for actual attack against the integrity and the independence of Brazil and her neighboring republics."

Refers To Portugal

Going a step further, a moment later, Mr. Roosevelt said, regarding Portugal and Spain:

"They (the Axis powers) also have the armed power at any moment to occupy Spain and Portugal; and that threat extends not only to French North Africa at the western end of the Mediterranean Sea, but extends also to the Atlantic fortress of Dakar and to the island outposts of the new world—the Azores and Cape Verde islands."

Hull's Reply To Protest

After acknowledging the Portuguese communication, which was in the nature of a protest against the President's fireside observations, Mr. Hull made this reply to Lisbon's note:

"For its part, the Government of the United States can state categorically that it harbors no aggressive intentions against the sovereignty or territorial integrity of any other country.

"The Government and people of the United States have sought to live in peace and friendship with all other nations, and has consistently supported the principle of non-aggression and non-intervention in relations between states. This Government time and again has reiterated its support of this principle.

Cites American Policy

"Our policy today is based upon the inalienable right of self-defense. The Government of the United States cannot but view with increasing anxiety the constantly expanding acts of aggression on the part of a certain belligerent power which now threatens the peace and safety of the countries of this hemisphere.

"In referring to the islands in the Atlantic, it was the intention of the President to point out the dangers to this hemisphere which would result if these islands were to come under the control or occupation of forces pursuing a policy of world conquest and domination.

"The strategic importance of these islands because of their geographical

30.24 -9675

30.24-9675

location was stressed by the President solely in terms of their potential value from the point of view of attack against this hemisphere."

Roosevelt Statement Unclear, Portuguese Say

Lisbon, June 10 (AP)—The Portuguese press today demanded clarification of President Roosevelt's declaration that Nazi occupation of the Azores and Cape Verde Islands would endanger freedom of the Atlantic "and our own physical safety."

Almost every Lisbon newspaper published an editorial agreeing that the President's statements were not sufficiently clear.

O Seculo wrote that if the United States were endangered, the Axis would likewise be endangered by American occupation.

"Both sides, to their own advantage, ought to keep out of Portuguese islands."

Belittles Idea Of Attack

It went on to say that the Axis lacks the means to attack the Azores, Madeira and Cape Verde Islands so they could be menaced only by British and American naval guns.

"They would have to face resistance to the last resource," the paper said.

Novidades, official organ of the church of Portugal, said that even if America "ironically" meant to "offer her strong army to support Portugal in defending its insular provinces, we should repel such suggestion because Portuguese territory has not been threatened by anyone and we know that our Government is wisely and ably preparing its defense."

LISBON REPORTED IN PROTEST TO U.S.

Portugal Said to Object to Roosevelt's Speech.

Trustworthy advices reaching the Associated Press late today said that Portugal had delivered a formal protest to the United States against President Roosevelt's references to the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands in his broadcast speech of May 27.

The protest was lodged immediately after the speech, it was asserted, but thus far no reply has been given.

Meanwhile dispatches from Lisbon today reported a concerted Portuguese press campaign demanding a clarification of the President's remarks.

RESCUER SAYS THE ROBIN MOOR WAS TORPEDOED

Captain of Brazilian Ship Radios His Report on American Vessel.

U. S. AWAITS OFFICIAL WORD

35 of 46 Persons Aboard the Sunken Liner Are Reported Still to Be Missing.

By W. LUCIO PEREIRA.
Captain, the Brazilian Steamer Osorio.

Copyright, 1941, by Associated Press.

Aboard the S.S. Osorio, June 10 (A. P.).—On June 8, at 9 o'clock in the evening in lat. 0:46 North and lon. 37:37 West, I rescued eleven survivors in one lifeboat of the North American ship Robin Moor, which was torpedoed May 21 at the position lat. 6:15 North lon. 25:30 West.

Their names are John J. Banigan, Karl Nilson, Virgil Sanderlin, William S. Cary, Peter Buss, Donald Schableise, H. O. Rice, R. Carlisle, Antonio Santos, Hugh Murphy and P. C. Eccles.

The rescued members of the crew declared that there were three more lifeboats with twenty-eight members of the crew and seven passengers, including three women and one child.

The commander of the Brazilian ship Tamandare, which I also requested to investigate, said that at about 1 P. M. yesterday he found pieces of baggage consisting of one suitcase and children's toys.

Unfortunately, nothing more has been found up to now. (This radiogram was sent at midnight, Eastern standard time).

Among the eleven rescued are three officers.

We are continuing to Recife (Pernambuco), Brazil, where we expect to arrive tomorrow night.

President Asks Public to Wait.

Washington, June 10 (A. P.).—The White House asked today that judgment be suspended on the sinking of the American steamship Robin Moor until it is established how she was lost.

One intercepted radio message blamed a German submarine and this aroused grave concern in the capital. However, Stephen Early, White House Secretary, said there was no official information and added: "The President would appreciate it if there was a suspension of judgment on the sinking, pending a determination of the facts."

Mr. Early said it seemed to be fairly well determined that the position of the sinking was "in American waters—on this side of the Atlantic."

The steamship Osorio, which rescued eleven of the crew, was due in Brazil tomorrow night. Both here and in Brazil officials were striving to clear up the case and vessels continued a lookout for those still missing—twenty-eight crew members and seven passengers, among them three women and a child. One searching vessel reported to the Osorio the finding of "one suitcase and children's toys."

CALLS ROBIN MOOR SUBMARINE VICTIM

Continued from Page 1.

4 Americans Believed Lost.

There were four United States citizens among the eight passengers on the American merchant ship, the Robin Moor, when she was sunk in the South Atlantic on May 21, and all of them are believed to have been lost. One was a 2-year-old boy.

A passenger list issued today by the Robin Lines here named them as Mr. and Mrs. Ben Cohn, R. W. McCullough, and his son, the infant, R. N. McCullough. Mrs. McCullough, a Dutch citizen who had not yet become an American, was also aboard, as well as Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Gemmell and P. C. Eccles, British subjects.

The only one of the passengers reported saved is P. Eccles, who is described as a banker. He was picked up in a lifeboat on Sunday by the Brazilian steamship Osorio, the captain of which has informed the Associated Press that the Robin Moor was torpedoed. Also in the boat were ten of the thirty-six members of the crew. According to the dispatch to the Associated Press which gave the names of the eleven survivors, they said that three other boats put off from the Robin Moor, containing the rest of the ship's company, but none of these has been found; it was more than two weeks after the sinking that the Osorio picked the one up.

The line was able from its records to give additional information concerning the rescued men of the crew, who were identified as John J. Benigan, New York city, third officer; William Cary, Delmar, N. Y., boatswain; Hollie O. Rice, Bowie, Tex., able seaman; Donald Schablein, 153 North Broadway, Yonkers, able seaman; Peter A. Buss, Bethlehem, Pa., able seaman; Karl Nilson, Baltimore, first assistant engineer; Virgil C. Sandelin, New York city, third assistant engineer; Richard Carlisle, Maywood, Cal., fireman; Antonio Santos, 24 Downing street, Newark, chief cook, and Hugh T. Murphy, East Boston, Mass., messman.

List of Missing Crew Members.

The missing members of the crew were listed thus by the line: E. W. Myers, Baltimore, master; Melvin V. Mundy, Bethlehem, Pa., first officer; Robert E. Taylor, Salisbury, Mass., second officer; George Newton, Taylor, Neb., radioman; James J. O'Neill, Brooklyn, able seaman; Fred Hayes, Cleveland, able seaman; John Johnson, Waterton, Mass., able seaman; Jose Reyes, San Juan, P. R., ordinary seaman; Salvatore A. la Pera, 50 Woodbury street, New Rochelle, ordinary seaman; Francis J. Batkiewicz, Altoona, Pa., ordinary seaman; Henry Elrod, New Berry, S. C., chief engineer; Richard P. Phillips, Brooklyn, second assistant; Frank B. Ward, Portsmouth, Va., oiler; John McHenry, New York city, oiler; Lee Silver, New York city, oiler; George W. Blakeley, New York city, oiler; Enrique Aguirre, New York city, water tender; Robert P. Burton, New Orleans, water tender; Peter Danielak, Akron, water tender; Peter P. Ruda, 37 Randell avenue, Trenton, fireman; William D. Malone, Miami, fireman; Troy E. Elrod, New Berry, S. C., wiper; Morris Sperber, New York city, wiper; Charles Gans, New York city, chief steward; Oscar L. Grimm of Berne, Switzerland, second cook; Michael J. Quinn, New York city, messman; Stanley H. Boice, Somers Point, N. J., messman, and Frank S. Stevens, Wichita, Kan., messboy.

Carried No Munitions.

At the office of the Robin Lines it was said that no further identification of the passengers was available, not even data on home towns, let alone street addresses. All of the members of the crew were Americans, it was said.

According to the line, the 4,999-ton vessel was fully loaded with general cargo when she left here on May 6 for Cape Town, South Africa. None of it was war material, officials of the line said; it included steel plates and bars, trucks and cars, cereals and other items, but nothing in the line of guns and ammunition.

Forty-six persons, including three women and one child were aboard the Robin Moor when she went down May 21. The Ozorio picked up eleven of them.

No trace of the others who took to lifeboats has been found aside from a few pieces of floating luggage and a child's toys, the Ozorio captain said.

Due In Port Tonight

The Ozorio is due at Pernambuco, Brazil, tomorrow night. Further details of the Robin Moor's fate are expected then.

The eleven survivors were described as being in fairly good physical condition despite their exhaustion after spending eighteen days in an open boat without adequate water supplies under the boiling equatorial sun.

Their names were given by the Ozorio as John J. Banigan, Karl Nilson, Virgil Sanderlin, William S. Cary, Peter Buss, Donald Schableise, H. O. Rice, R. Carlisle, Antonio Santos, Hugh Murphy and P. C. Eccles.

The 4,999-ton Robin Moor left New York May 6 for Cape Town, South Africa, with a general cargo, and was sunk May 21 about 600 miles south of the Portuguese Cape Verde Islands.

Rescued Sunday Night

The Ozorio came across the eleven drifting survivors late Sunday night.

An earlier message from the rescue ship said the survivors told the captain that three more lifeboats with twenty-eight members of the Robin Moor crew and seven passengers, including three women and one child, had put to sea from the stricken ship.

They have not yet been found.

"The commander of the Brazilian ship Tamandare, which I also requested to investigate," the captain radioed, "said that about 1 P. M. yesterday he found pieces of baggage consisting of one suitcase and children's toys. Unfortunately, nothing more has been found up to now."

SURVIVORS ACCUSE GERMAN SUBMARINE

Rescued After 18 Days, They Say U-Boat Sank Ship, Captain Reports

Eleven Saved From South Atlantic Expected To Reach Brazil Tonight

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, June 10—Survivors of the sunken United States ship Robin Moor declared she was "torpedoed by a German submarine" in the South Atlantic, Capt. Waldemar Lucio Pereira, skipper of the rescuing Brazilian steamer Ozorio, radioed the Associated Press tonight.

Washington Disturbed By Robin Moor Sinking

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 10 (AP)—A White House request that the public reserve judgment on the sinking of the American ship Robin Moor was issued today, while officials, gravely concerned, tried to determine whether a Nazi U-boat sent the vessel to the bottom.

Word of the sinking of the Robin Moor and the attendant circumstances brought unfeigned concern to Washington officialdom, conscious of the possibility of its containing an "incident" of significant proportions. Speculation was rife, and included the possibility that Germany was using Dakar as a submarine base, which has been unofficially reported to be the case several times.

Late in the morning, while the official investigation continued, Stephen Early, a Presidential secretary, told reporters that "the President would appreciate it if there was a suspension of judgment on the sinking, pending a determination of facts." He also said it seemed clear that the sinking was "in American waters—on this side of the Atlantic."

Two More Ships Sunk

New York, June 10 (AP)—Maritime circles today listed the 5,842-ton Swedish freighter Lidingo and the 6,857-ton British tanker British Grenadier as war losses.

They said the tanker was torpedoed off the African coast and that a score of her men were reported killed and missing. No details were available on the Lidingo.

THE 5,000-TON ROBIN MOOR, REPORTED TORPEDOED IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, IS THE FIRST AMERICAN SHIP WHOSE LOSS IS ATTRIBUTED TO SUCH ACTION IN THE CURRENT WAR.

ONE OTHER AMERICAN VESSEL, THE 5,883-TON CITY OF RAYVILLE, SANK OFF AUSTRALIA NOV.8, 1940, WITH THE LOSS OF ONE OF HER 38 CREWMEN AFTER STRIKING A MINE. AUSTRALIAN AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED LATER THAT FIVE MINES SWEPT UP IN THE VICINITY WERE OF GERMAN ORIGIN.

THE FIRST UNITED STATES VESSEL TO BE TORPEDOED IN THE WORLD WAR WAS THE 5,189-TON TANKER GULFLIGHT, ATTACKED OFF THE SCILLY ISLANDS ON MAY 1,1915--A LITTLE LESS THAN TWO YEARS BEFORE THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR APRIL 6,1917.

THE GULFLIGHT KEPT GOING, HOWEVER, AND WAS BEACHED WITH THE CARGO OF OIL SHE WAS CARRYING FROM PORT ARTHUR,TEX., TO ROUEN,FRANCE. THE GERMANS ACKNOWLEDGED THE ATTACK AND AGREED TO PAY AN INDEMNITY.

RECHRISTENED THE NANTUCKET CHIEF, THE TANKER BECAME THE OBJECT OF WAR ACTION AGAIN 23 YEARS LATER WHEN SHE WAS CAPTURED BY [illegible]NISH INSURGENTS IN JANUARY, 1938, REPORTEDLY WHILE TRYING TO RUN GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO'S BLOCKADE OF THE SPANISH EAST COAST.

A THIRD AMERICAN SHIP, THE 4,963-TON FREIGHTER CITY OF FLINT, FIGURED DRAMATICALLY IN SERIES OF ESCAPADES IN THE CURRENT CONFLICT.

UNDER COMMAND OF VETERAN CAPT.JOSEPH A.GAINARD, SHE PICKED UP 223 SURVIVORS OF THE BRITISH LINER ATHENIA, SUNK OFF SCOTLAND SEPT.3, 1939, THE DAY BRITAIN AND FRANCE DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY.

HEADING BACK ACROSS THE ATLANTIC AFTER LANDING THE SURVIVORS AT HALIFAX, THE CITY OF FLINT WAS BOARDED BYA PRIZE CREW FROM THE GERMAN POCKET BATTLESHIP DEUTSCHLAND WHICH HALTED HER ON OCT.9,1939.

THE GERMANS SAID THEY SEIZED THE OLD FREIGHTER BECAUSE SHE HAD CONTRABAND ABOARD. THEY RENAMED HER THE "ALPH" AND FOR NINE DAYS SHE SAILED UNDER THE GUISE OF A DANISH SHIP.

SHE PUT IN AT TROMSOE, NORWAY, ON OCT.20 FLYING THE GERMAN MERCHANT FLAG, AND FROM THERE THE GERMANS SAILED HER TO MURMANSK, RUSSIA.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THE RELEASE OF THE CITY OF FLINT ON OCT.26 AND SHE NEXT TURNED UP, STILL MANNED BY THE GERMANS, AT HAUGESUND, NORWAY, WHERE SHE AND HER CREW WERE RELEASED BY THE NORWEGIANS.

AGAIN SAILING UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES THE FLINT REACHED BERGEN, NORWAY, ON NOV.5 AND LEFT THE FOLLOWING JAN.7, REACHING BALTIMORE, HER HOME PORT, AT THE END OF THE MONTH.

WHEN THE ATHENIA WAS SUNK THERE WERE 180 AMERICANS ABOARD, 30 OF WHOM WERE LOST.

THERE ALSO WERE 138 AMERICANS ABOARD THE EGYPTIAN LINER ZAMZAM, SUNK BY A GERMAN RAIDER IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC LAST APRIL 17. THEY WERE REMOVED BY THE GERMAN LINER DRESDEN, LANDED IN FRANCE AND MOST OF THEM LATER WERE FREED.

ITALIANS REPORT NINE SHIPS SUNK

Germans Claim One British Vessel Blown Up.

Rome, June 10 (A. P.).—Italian submarines have sunk nine steamships totaling 63,000 tons in a recent attack on a British convoy in the Atlantic, the Fascist High Command announced today.

Berlin, June 10 (A. P.).—German warplanes have sunk a 5,000-ton munitions steamship and damaged another merchant vessel of 1,200 tons in new attacks on British shipping in the English Channel, informed Germans reported today. A 4,000-ton British tanker also was damaged last night in Bristol channel on the English west coast, the Germans said.

Singling out air force units operating under Col.-Gen. Stumpf, the German High Command said that these planes during the week of June 1-7 sank eleven ships totaling roughly 82,000 tons and severely damaged fifteen additional ships. Since February 1 these units were declared to have destroyed thirty-three merchantmen, totaling 208,000 tons, and to have damaged eighty-six others.

In their latest attacks on Britain's sea commerce Nazian units were stated to have sunk two ships, totaling 10,000 tons, one off the British south coast and one in the Atlantic. Two other vessels, one in the Atlantic and the other off Portland, were reported damaged so seriously that their loss must be reckoned with. A bomb hit was claimed on an armed tanker in the Bristol Channel.

London, June 10 (A. P.).—Dodging through anti-aircraft fire and low clouds, British bombers made widespread attacks yesterday on German shipping along the European coast from France to Norway and fought aerial battles with protecting Nazi fighters, the Air Ministry announced today.

The British acknowledged that four bombers were lost during these operations and said at least one Nazi fighter was destroyed and several others were damaged. Another German plane was reported downed by British fighters off the English coast this morning.

Visibility was so poor that results of the bombing attacks on German shipping could not be ascertained, the Air Ministry communique said.

30.24 -9677

30.24-9677

NAZI PLANE FALLS AFIRE IN IRELAND

British Aircraft Comes Down an Hour Later.

Dublin, June 10 (A. P.).—A German plane crashed in flames today near Churchtown, Carnsore Point, County Wexford, killing all five occupants, it was officially announced.

A Government communique also reported that a British plane made a forced landing near Kilmacthomas, County Waterford, about an hour later. The pilot, the only occupant, was discerned.

London, June 10 (A. P.).—The lesson of the battle of Crete is that an invasion of Eire could be accomplished and it would "not be a matter of days, but of hours," Hastings Lees-Smith, Laborite, warned Commons today.

HESS IS DECLARED PRISONER OF WAR

British Say He Landed in Uniform---And That's All.

London, June 10 (A. P.).—An authoritative spokesman declared today that the status of Rudolf Hess, one-time No. 3 Nazi, is that of a British prisoner of war, but declined to break official silence shrouding his doings and whereabouts. The silence will continue, the official asserted, "because it is absolutely essential that the Germans do not learn what Hess has said."

He explained that Hess, who broke from long association with Adolf Hitler into a beeline flight to Scotland, is a prisoner of war because he landed in military uniform. It is understood that the uniform was that of captain of the German Air Force.

The British Government "has of course kept the United States informed on the subject" of the flight of Hess, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons late today, adding that he had no statement to make on the Hess affair.

CLEANUP IS URGED BY MRS. RATHBONE

American-born M. P. Warns British Parliament.

London, June 10 (A. P.).—Mrs. Beatrice C. Rathbone, born in Boston, who took her husband's seat in Parliament after he had been killed in the R. A. F., told the House of Commons in her maiden speech today that "we should have a national spring cleaning, now that Crete dust is settling."

"I wish the Prime Minister's spirit were as contagious as measles," she added. "We can and must be capable of ruthless efficiency. This is not the eleventh hour—but half-past the eleventh hour.

"Recriminations are futile if we learn a very definite lesson from past experiences, but the time for learning is becoming short. People willing to accept explanations in the past are not so ready to do so now. They want vigorous action. Are our preparations vast enough and careful enough? The R. A. F. and army must work in closer co-operation in the defense of airdromes. Training home guards in conjunction with the army is working extremely well in some areas, but in others there is no contact. We must give the people training in staying put."

Sir Percy Harris Liberal, said that Mrs. Rathbon s speech was "like a breath of fresh air from America coming to us by way of Cornwall."

COTTON'S GOLF AIDS BRITISH WAR RELIEF

London, June 10 (A. P.).—England's golf wizard, Henry Cotton, has turned his fairway magic into cash for Britain. The 1934 and 1937 British open champion has raised $104,224 for the Red Cross and the St. John's Ambulance Fund in exhibition matches last fall and this spring.

Sports in general have contributed $557,456 to the two organizations.

U. S. Materials Are Used In Singapore Naval Work

Base Now Big Enough to Handle 'an Allied Fleet'

SINGAPORE, June 10 (AP).—American as well as British Emipre materials have been used in the new construction which has made the Singapore naval base "ready to cope with any fleet likely to require its hospitality and assistance," Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Great Britain's naval commander in chief for the Far East, disclosed in a broadcast today.

Admiral Layton said that although the base already had been prepared to provide all facilities, changing war conditions and also "the possibility of its use by an allied fleet as wel las our own" had promoted expansion work of "large dimensions."

He declared that large army and air force reinforcements had arrived in Malaya from Britain, Australia and India in recent months, while "a constant stream of military and semi-military equipment" from both the Empire and the United States has been unloaded at Singapore wharves.

You have only to look at the Singapore sky to realize the very great material assistance we are receiving from America in the way of fighters and medium and heavy bombers," he said. "Apart from these obvious things, a wide variety of supplies is pouring into Singapore from America under the terms of the Lend-Lease act."

Tokio Hints Indies Pact Is Off

Recall of Negotiators From Batavia Is Called Mere Question of Time.

Tokio, June 10 (A. P.).—Domei, the Japanese official news agency, said today that the withdrawal of the Japanese negotiators from Batavia is now merely a question of time in view of agreements arrived at by Government leaders here on Japan's unsuccessful efforts to reach a trade understanding with the Dutch East Indies.

The agency said that this complete agreement, details of which were not given, had been reached by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, the various divisional chiefs of the Foreign Office and the representatives of other Government departments concerned.

The newspaper Yomiuri said that the Japanese Government has been asked by its representatives engaged in economic negotiations in the Dutch East Indies to call them home. The newspaper said it believed that such action is being seriously considered at the meetings of Japanese leaders in Tokio.

Blame U. S. and Britain.

The Tokio press as a whole blamed Great Britain and the United States for the failure of the Dutch East Indies to meet Japanese demands for a greater share of their tin, oil and rubber resources, but Government spokesmen maintained a reserved attitude toward the situation. Koh Ishii, Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman, said that the reply the Dutch authorities delivered to Japanese trade proposals last Friday was very unsatisfactory, but declined to say that the negotiations were taking on a political aspect when queried about a sharp editorial in the newspaper Kokumin, which said that the Dutch answer "signifies the start of a war for supremacy in the west Pacific between Japan and the Anglo-American camp."

Making Time in Batavia.

Ishii also declined to say that the editorial and similar comment in other papers reflected the Government's attitude. He declared, however, that Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the chief Japanese negotiator, is still in Batavia, but marking time pending word from Tokio.

[Dispatches from Saigon said that business leaders there predicted that Japan would seek a larger share of Indo-China's zinc, copra and other exports as a result of the Dutch East Indies' stand. The Japanese were also expected to begin exploiting mineral mines in which they recently acquired concessions in northern Indo-China.]

Kokumin, elaborating its theme, said that the "Dutch rejection of Japan's demands at this juncture cannot merely mean a rupture in economic relations. It is undeniably a challenge to Japan's co-prosperity sphere. . . . The Indies authorities are playing to the tune of the United States and Britain."

JUN 11 1941

TOKYO, JUNE 10-(AP)-JAPAN MAY CONTINUE THE STALEMATED ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, IT WAS INDICATED TONIGHT BY RELIABLE INFORMANTS, AFTER A DAY OF CONFLICTING REPORTS.

MOST HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WERE REPRESENTED AS FAVORABLE TOWARD FURTHER PARLEYS WHILE LESSER OFFICIALS WERE SAID TO HOLD THE VIEW THAT THE DISCUSSIONS SHOULD BE TERMINATED.

DOMEI, JAPANESE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, WHICH EARLIER IN THE DAY DECLARED CLAMOR WAS GROWING FOR IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF THE JAPANESE ECONOMIC MISSION AT BATAVIA, CHANGED ITS TONE TONIGHT AND JOINED IN SUGGESTIONS THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS MIGHT BE RENEWED.

KOH ISHII, FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN, WHO DESCRIBED LAST WEEK'S DUTCH ANSWER TO JAPANESE PROPOSALS AS "VERY UNSATISFACTORY,"

SAID IT WAS LENGTHY AND INVOLVED AND THAT JAPAN'S RESPONSE LIKEWISE PROBABLY WOULD GO INTO CONSIDERABLE DETAIL.

JAPAN IS SEEKING MORE TIN, OIL AND RUBBER BUT THE BATAVIA GOVERNMENT HAS FIRMLY REJECTED HER PROPOSALS. AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE DUTCH SAID THEY WERE DETERMINED THAT NONE OF THEIR PRODUCTS SHOULD GO TO GERMANY AND THAT IN ANY CASE THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN SHOULD BE GIVEN PRECEDENCE OVER OTHER CUSTOMERS.

ONE SIGNIFICANT ANGLE WAS NOTED BY THE NEWSPAPER NICHI NICH WHICH SAID IN A DISPATCH FROM BATAVIA THAT CANADA AND THE EAST INDIES HAD STARTED ECONOMIC AND TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.

JUN 11 1941

FOLLOW TOKYO JAPANESE

BATAVIA, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, JUNE 10-(AP)-TOKYO'S REPLY TO THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES' REJECTION OF HER ECONOMIC PROGRAM FOR THE INDIES HAS NOT BEEN RECEIVED, A MEMBER OF THE JAPANESE DELEGATION SAID TODAY.

JUN 11 1941

THE DELAY INCREASED BELIEF AMONG OBSERVERS HERE THAT JAPAN MAY ACCEPT THE DUTCH STATEMENT. NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AUTHORITIES SAID THE DOCUMENT HANDED TO KENKICHI YOSHIZAWA, CHIEF JAPANESE NEGOTIATOR, JUNE 6 CONSTITUTED THEIR LAST WORD THAT NEGOTIATIONS WON'T BE CONTINUED, HENCE THE TOKYO GOVERNMENT COULD HAVE REPLIED IMMEDIATELY IF IT WAS UNABLE TO AGREE WITH THE DUTCH VIEWPOINT.

BATAVIA-FIRST ADD FOLLOW TOKYO JAPANESE X X X DUTCH VIEWPOINT.

THE INDIES STATEMENT HELD JAPANESE PURCHASES OF STRATEGIC RAW MATERIALS TO THAT OF NORMAL PRE-WAR CATEGORIES AND REFUSED TO GRANT INCREASED QUOTAS WHICH JAPAN ASKED. RUBBER EXPERTS EXPRESSED BELIEF JAPAN ALREADY HAS GAINED ACCESS TO AT LEAST 25,000 TONS MORE RUBBER THAN IS NEEDED ANNUALLY BY HER OWN INDUSTRIES.

JUN 11 1941

THEY SET JAPAN'S INTERNAL REQUIREMENTS AT 70,000 TONS ANNUALLY. THEY SAID INDICATIONS WERE THAT JAPAN IS GETTING VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE RUBBER PRODUCTION OF THAILAND (SIAM), WHICH IS 45,000 TONS, AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA'S 35,000 TONS.

THE AMOUNT ALLOTTED BY THE INDIES WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT IT WAS RELIABLY ESTIMATED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF 15,000 TONS. ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS ARE BELIEVED TO BE REACHING THAILAND FROM MALAYA THROUGH NATIVE SMUGGLERS, EXPERTS HERE SAID.

WHETHER THE SURPLUS IS BEING TRANSSHIPPED TO GERMANY IS UNKNOWN HERE, BUT THAT POSSIBILITY PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN THE DUTCH REFUSAL TO INCREASE RUBBER SALES TO JAPAN.

HONGKONG, JUNE 10-(AP)-A.MANUEL FOX, UNITED STATES MEMBER OF THE CHINESE-AMERICAN CURRENCY STABILIZATION BOARD, TOLD THE AMERICAN CLUB AT A LUNCHEON TODAY THAT "AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH CHINA, IT IS SAFE TO SAY, NEVER HAVE BEEN MORE CORDIAL."

JUN 11 1941

"WE ARE COOPERATING WITH CHINA IN MANY WAYS," HE SAID. "INCREASING AID IS BEING RENDERED CHINA UNDER THE LEASE-LEND ACT. UNDER THIS ACT ESSENTIAL WAR MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES ARE BEING GATHERED AND MADE AVAILABLE TO CHINA.

"A SECOND FORM OF AID IS THROUGH COMMERCIAL LOANS, WHICH ENABLE CHINA TO PURCHASE MACHINERY, MACHINE TOOLS, TRUCKS, COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, RAILROAD AND BRIDGING MATERIALS AND SO FORTH. IN RETURN CHINA SENDS THE UNITED STATES IN PAYMENT TUNG OIL, TIN, TUNGSTEN AND ANTIMONY.

"THE STABILIZATION OPERATIONS WHEREWITH I HAVE THE HONOR TO BE ASSOCIATED WILL, I TRUST, CONSTITUTE A THIRD VITAL FORM OF AID."

30.24 - 9679

30.24-9679

Sabotage in Bordeaux Area

BORDEAUX, June 10 (AP).—German occupation authorities declared today that industrial plants at Pessac, near here, had been damaged by sabotage and that unspecified reprisals were being taken. A communique offering 100,000 francs reward for information leading to the arrest of the saboteurs indicated serious damage.

American Food Ship Arrives in Spain

Cadiz, June 10 (A. P.).—The Spanish steamship Motomar arrived here today from Baltimore on its way to Seville with a cargo of foodstuffs sent to Spain by the American Red Cross.

The cargo consisted mainly of 450 tons of evaporated milk, fifty tons of soap and 1,000,000 quinine tablets to be distributed in southern Spain where typhus is most prevalent.

GIBRALTAR IN ACTION

Unidentified Airplane Flees as Guns Open Fire.

La Linea, Spain, June 10 (A. P.).—Anti-aircraft batteries at nearby Gibraltar fired on an unidentified plane that circled over the British stronghold at a high altitude today. The plane fled south, whence it came, with British fighters in pursuit.

British authorities today withdrew permits allowing Spaniards to enter the Gibraltar military zone to work on defense projects, which now are virtually completed.

TO PUNISH DANES FOR ANTI-NAZI TALK

Copenhagen, June 10 (A. P.).—For action in word or deed against German troops, Danish citizens now are liable to fine or two years' imprisonment.

A proclamation today by the Ministry of Justice put the law into effect, the reason being attributed to intermittent demonstrations with flags of foreign nations.

ARMS COMMISSAR OUSTED IN MOSCOW

Vannikov Accused of Failing to Cope With Work.

Moscow, June 10 (A. P.).—Tass, the official Russian news agency, announced today that B. L. Vannikov had been relieved of his post as Commissar of Armaments, "for failure to cope with his duties," and had been replaced by Dmitri Ustinov.

JOHN SCOTT QUITS MOSCOW

Expelled Son Of American Leftist En Route Home

Moscow, June 10 (AP)—John Scott, son of the American leftist educator-writer, Scott Nearing, left aboard the Trans-Siberian express tonight for home following his expulsion for "slanderous" articles against the Soviet Union," written for the London newspaper *News Chronicle*.

Scott, who does not use his father's last name, was accompanied by his Russian wife and their two children.

Japanese Rayon Arrives in Mexico

Mexico City, June 10 (A. P.).—The first of three large shipments of Japanese rayon—2,514 boxes—has arrived at the Pacific port of Manzanillo aboard the Japanese steamship Naruto Maru, the Ministry of National Economy announced today.

The Government recently authorized large purchases of rayon from Japan when textile factories were forced to close because their supplies were exhausted. Two other shipments, 1,818 boxes, scheduled to arrive in July aboard the Japanese steamship Kiyokawa Maru, will provide Mexico with sufficient rayon for nine months, the Ministry said.

Defense Census for Canal Zone

PANAMA, P. R., June 10 (AP)—A special defense census in preparation for "any emergency" is to be taken in the Panama Canal Zone. Employes will be asked to give their residences in the United States and tell where they would go if they had to leave the Isthmus.

French Ship Reported Seized By Dutch

British Radio Reports Arita Intercepted By Netherlands Training Ship Van Kingsbergen

New York, June 10 (AP)—The British radio reported that the Netherlands training ship van Kingsbergen has intercepted the French steamer Arita.

The report was heard here by NBC. Lloyds' register of merchant shipping lists no Arita, but the report may refer to the 5,390-ton French merchantman Arica.

The destroyer-like little Netherlands training ship intercepted the French passenger ship Winnipeg last month and the German freighter Rhein when it attempted to run the British blockade last December.

Holland, Mich., Greets Juliana and Bernhard

Princess Visits City to Receive Degree From Hope College

HOLLAND, Mich., June 10 (AP).—This was a festive day in Holland, a city built by Dutch immigrants.

Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, accompanied by Prince Consort Beruhard, came here to receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Hope College, and the royal couple were caught up in a whirl of social engagements.

The couple will remain here tonight and leave tomorrow for Boston. Prince Bernhard, who flew from England to Montreal in a Royal Air Force bomber, disclosed that he had indulged in his photographing hobby during London air raids.

"I couldn't stand to go to an air-raid shelter. It would give me claustrophobia," he said. "So I go up on the rooftops instead and take pictures."

SHIP LOSSES REPORTED

Freighters of Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Britain Sunk

Maritime circles yesterday listed the 5,842-ton Swedish freighter Lidingo and the 6,857-ton British tanker British Grenadier as war losses, The Associated Press reported.

The tanker was torpedoed off the African coast and a score of her men were reported killed and missing. No details were available on the Lidingo.

The Finnish freighter Kastelholm, 5,417 tons, which had been promised safe passage by the belligerents from Petsamo, Finland, to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been sunk in the North Atlantic with the loss of one crew member, it was also reported.

Maritime circles also reported that the 2,389-ton Danish freighter Astra had been sunk in the North Atlantic. They had no details.

Ex-Sailor Traps Two Japanese As Spies by Working With Them

By The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES, June 10.—Al D. Blake, fifty-year-old former yeoman in the United States Navy, was charged with two Japanese with conspiracy in an asserted espionage plot against the United States, but a Federal official called him a hero today as the charges against him were dismissed.

An investigator in the United States District Attorney's office said Mr. Blake obtained "first-hand, on-the-ground" information which led to the arrests.

United States Attorney William Fleet Palmer had filed charges of "conspiracy to obtain national defense information to be used for the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign power" against Mr. Blake and two others:

Itaru Tatibana, thirty-nine, a lieutenant commander in the Imperial Japanese Navy, registered as a language student at University of Southern California.

Toraichi Kono, fifty-six, for many years majordomo in the home of Charles Chaplin, screen comedian, and known as one of the most prominent Japanese in Hollywood.

Tatibana was released under $50,000 bail provided by Japanese Consul Kenji Nakauchi after unsuccessful efforts to have the amount reduced. Kono, unable to post $25,000 bail, remained in jail. They were arrested yesterday.

"We have a good case against the Japanese, and the investigation is not yet over," said Mr. Palmer.

The conspiracy charge carries a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine. Mr. Palmer said he would ask the Federal Grand Jury today for an indictment directly charging espionage, which carries a maximum twenty-year penalty.

The information against Tatibana and Kono charges they sought confidential reports regarding the firing record of the U. S. S. Phoenix in Hawaiian waters. Mr. Palmer said, however, that more than a truckload of information about the Navy was seized at Tatibana's quarters.

A spokesman in Mr. Palmer's office related this story:

Mr. Blake made two trips to Hawaii at the expense of the Japanese to obtain information concerning the Pacific Fleet there.

Mr. Blake told naval intelligence officials, who instructed him to work with the Japanese. For several months he did, so ably that he was not suspected of engaging in counter-espionage. He received several thousand dollars from the Japanese and turned it over to United States officials.

Savings insured up to $5,000 at Railroad Federal Savings & Loan Association, 44 Lexington Avenue (at 24th St.), N.Y.C.—Advt.

1,000 Aircraft Sent British by Curtiss-Wright

Touring Reporters Inspect New Pursuit Ship, Rated in Excess of 400 M.P.H.

BUFFALO, June 10 (AP).—The Curtiss-Wright Company announced today it had sent more than 1,000 fast Tomahawk fighters to Britain and demonstrated a faster, spike-nosed pursuit plane whose performance and armament were kept secret.

Officials of the company said they did not know how many Tomahawks had reached England or the Near East and had not yet received detailed reports of their performance in battle.

The Bell Aircraft Corporation, which makes the P-38 Airacobra, said it had sent eleven of these cannon-carrying fighters to England, but that none had yet seen action. Curtiss expects production capacity of sixty pursuit planes a day by spring and Bell, six a day.

The new Curtiss P-46, more pointed and streamlined than the P-40 Tomahawk, was flown before returned American war correspondents on a tour of defense centers, who went through the Curtiss and Bell plants. Although company employees said they could not talk about its performance, they declared it was "much better" than the Tomahawk and would be safely in the 400-mile-an-hour class.

The new Curtiss is powered by an Allison engine, believed to be the new 1,325 horsepower motor with improved supercharger. Burdette Wright, vice-president of Curtiss-Wright, said he believed the P-46 would equal any foreign fighter.

Both Mr. Wright and Lawrence D. Bell, president and general manager of Bell Aircraft, said motor deliveries from Allison were now keeping up with plane production. Neither Bell nor Wright indicated how much of their production went to England, but correspondents noted that most of the planes being finished in the two plants either bore the Royal Air Force insignia or had special British fittings.

At the end of the Bell production line were four Airacobras, three fitted with mountings for 20-millimeter guns which the British are ordering, and the fourth with the American 37-millimeter cannon.

Bell gave no indication of the size of England's order, but said he had been told the British had "3,000 airplane cannon there for installation when planes arrive."

312 Million Dry Eggs To Be Sent to Britain

CHICAGO, June 10 (AP).—The Department of Agriculture has purchased 26,000,000 dozen of eggs for shipment to England. To slash shipping weight the eggs will be broken, the yolks and whites removed and then put together again after going through a process that reduces them to a fine powder. None of the edible or nutritional qualities is lost, just the shells and moisture.

Egg drying, an old Chinese industry, is comparatively new in this country and much of the equipment for the modernized process is concentrated in Chicago.

Homes Facing Coal Shortage, Oil Rationing

U. S. Warns Householders; Moses in Blast at Ickes Scoffs at 'Gasless' Sundays

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Anticipating "very grave danger of a shortage" of coal next winter, the government urged householders throughout the country tonight to "buy winter coal now."

At the same time Harold L. Ickes Oil Co-ordinator, removed the qualification "probably" from forecasts of an oil shortage and said definitely that Easterners "will have to get along with less gasoline for their cars and probably less oil to heat their homes." No indication was given, however, as to when restrictions would be imposed.

Both coal and oil shortages are threatened not by lack of supplies but by the demands the defense program is making on transportation facilities. The coal shortage may be avoided, officials said, if the campaign for summer buying succeeds.

[In New York, Park Commissioner Robert Moses said yesterday he had studied the fuel situation and decided "there was no need whatever" for the suggestion made on June 6 by Mr. Ickes that the Eastern seaboard might expect restrictions on gasoline and fuel oil.]

Mr. Ickes proposed in a formal statement that "all of us" reduce gasoline consumption:

"1. By reducing our driving speeds;

"2. By refraining from non-essential driving;

"3. By less hasty get-aways in city traffic, and

"4. By adjusting our cars for maximum fuel efficiency so that no gasoline will be belched through the exhaust pipe."

"All of us can give up some pleasure driving," he added. "We will be glad to make such a small sacrifice. I also suggest that each of us sees

that his oil burner is in good condition. It will be more healthful, too, and more economical if we keep our homes a little cooler next winter."

The appeal to "buy winter coal now" was issued by the consumers' counsel, with indorsement of the Office of Production Management, Transportation Co-ordination, Price Administration and the Consumer Adviser.

Paul Sifton, acting director of the consumers counsel, a government agency established to protect bituminous coal users, said that "it is extremely important to get this coal moved this summer. If consumers do not buy now they may be in trouble later."

"Purchasing and storing of substantial tonnages during the summer will lighten the peak that movement of crops and national defense production will throw upon the transport system beginning next September," the counsel said.

"Summer buying and storage of coal is advocated as a direct and substantial aid to national defense, provided the prices at which the coal is being offered are not out of line with last winter's prices less the usual summer discounts."

The counsel warned against "panicky buying at high prices," saying that reports had been received of price jumps up to 35 and 40 cents a ton in some Eastern fields.

In a statement accompanying the appeal Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, said:

"The chief headache in the bituminous coal situation—and it is a serious one—is to see to it that this bulk commodity, which is more than 30 per cent of the total rail traffic of the nation, is moved from the mines to the consumers with a minimum interference with the movement of other commodities that must be moved if national defense is to be accelerated without interruption.

"Every coal consumer who has the storage space and the money can do his bit for the nation by ordering and taking delivery during the summer months. Orders should be placed now and delivery taken as soon as producers, distributors and retailers can move the coal."

Threatened shortages were reported most likely in the East and some portions of the Middle West and many localities where coal is not moved by truck.

The appeal to coal consumers will be emphasized, the counsel announced, by press, radio, posters and the co-operation of local defense councils, coal distributors and retailers in a concerted drive to move the maximum amount of coal before winter.

"If the campaign goes over," Sifton said, "a coal shortage may be avoided."

The announcement emphasized that coal may be bought now in many regions at "summer prices," and Sifton said the counsel had petitioned the Bituminous Coal Administration to modify minimum prices for all districts allowing summer discounts.

100 Pursuit Planes Made In U. S. Reported In China

110 Pilots In Hawaii Have Volunteered For Service In That Country, Official Says

Honolulu, June 10 (AP)—King Chau Mui, Chinese Consul-General at Honolulu, today said he had received word from Washington that one hundred American-made pursuit planes had arrived in China and were in action against the Japanese.

"Coming on the heels of reports that the Japanese army is near exhaustion," said the Chinese official, "the hundred planes will be a real blow against the aggressors."

He added he had received information indicating some multi-motored American-made bombers would reach China soon. More than 110 pilots in Hawaii have volunteered for service in China, King said.

Defense Commission Scientist To London

Dr. Norman Foster Ramsey, Jr., Off On Clipper For Indefinite Stay In War Capital

New York, June 10 (AP)—Dr. Norman Foster Ramsey, Jr., a chemical scientist and member of the National Defense Research Commission, left for London on the Pan American Airways' Yankee Clipper today to become a consultant for the board.

He said his stay would be indefinite. A resident of Urbana, Ill., he is an associate instructor with both the University of Illinois and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Three officials of the Curtiss-Wright Aircraft Corporation also left for London. They were John S. Allard, of Bronxville, N. Y., vice-president; William Paul Youngs, manager of the London office, and James C. Willson, of New York city, a director.

The plane carried 13 Lisbon-bound and 17 Bermuda-bound passengers and 1,885 pounds of mail.

Communiques of Belligerent Powers

British

CAIRO, June 10 (AP).—The Royal Air Force Middle East Command communique:

RHODES: Bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. carried out heavy raids on military objectives on the Island of Rhodes during the night of June 8-9. Direct hits were made on the Northern Mole of Rhodes Harbor. At Calato Airdrome large fires were started which were visible sixty miles from the target, and at Kattavia bombs fell among about fifty dispersed aircraft, causing many fires and explosions.

SYRIA and PALESTINE: Aircraft of the R. A. F. and Royal Australian Air Force continued to give support to the advance of our troops in Syria.

Our fighters attacked and drove off a number of enemy aircraft which attempted to bomb our motor transport at Sanamein. Patrols were carried out for His Majesty's ships off the Syrian coast, and during these five enemy aircraft were shot down into the sea.

Hostile aircraft approached Haifa last night and were engaged by anti-aircraft defenses. The enemy attack lasted for a considerable time. Bombs were dropped, causing slight damage to civilian property. There were a few casualties, but none of a serious nature. One hostile aircraft was shot down by anti-aircraft fire, and others were damaged.

Before the last enemy raider had returned from Haifa to the German-controlled base at Aleppo, British aircraft were over the airdrome, bombing aircraft on the ground and a flare path along which raiders were landing. Fires were observed and much damage was caused.

MALTA: Four S-79's were intercepted by our fighters fifty miles west of Malta yesterday. Two of the enemy aircraft were shot down, and the two others were badly damaged.

Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm attacked the harbor of Tripoli during the night of June 8-9. Fire was started on a ship and another on the Spanish Mole. R. A. F. fighters machine-gunned and damaged a number of enemy aircraft on the airdrome at Derna yesterday.

ETHIOPIA: Enemy positions and troop concentrations in the small area of Ethiopia still occupied by Italians were machine-gunned and bombed by the R. A. F. and South African Air Force. Four of our aircraft are missing from all these operations, but the crew of one has been saved.

A British Middle East Command communique:

SYRIA: The penetration of Allied forces is proceeding satisfactorily, and the general impression is that Arab reaction to the arrival of our forces is favorable.

LIBYA: There is some patrol activity in the frontier area. About Tobruk, the situation remains unchanged.

ETHIOPIA: As a result of the Battle of the Lakes and the Battle of the River Omo, a further 45,000 square miles of Italian territory has fallen into our hands.

In spite of great difficulties due to mountainous country, bad roads and heavy rain, at least four Italian divisions have been destroyed or dispersed in these battles. All major opposition in front of Jimma has been overcome, and operations are proceeding favorably.

IRAK: No change.

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

In daylight yesterday widespread attacks on enemy shipping off the coasts of Norway, Holland, Belgium and France were made by aircraft of the Bomber and Coastal Commands. Visibility was poor and in most instances prevented observation of results.

Our aircraft encountered intense anti-aircraft fire and fought several engagements with enemy fighters. Two of our heavy bombers successfully beat off attacks by six enemy fighters.

They shot down one of the fighters into the sea and damaged several others, one of which was last seen diving toward the sea, low down and on fire.

Four aircraft of the Bomber [illegible] mmand are missing from these [illegible] erations.

This mornig our fighters shot down an enemy bomber into the sea off the west coast of England.

An Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

This afternoon single enemy aircraft dropped bombs at one point in the northeast. Litlte damage was done and no casualties were reported. Apart from this incident, enemy activity during daylight today was very slight.

An Admiralty communique:

Yesterday afternoon a Messerchmitt-109 was engaged by H. M. S. Blencathra (Lieut. M. N. Tufnell, D. S. C., R. N.). The German aricraft was seen to be severely damaged, and it now is known that it crashed four miles inland. H. M. S. Blencathra suffered neither damage nor casualties.

French

VICHY, June 10 (AP).—An official communique:

On the afternoon of June 9 and the morning of June 10 British and de Gaullist forces between the Lebanon coast and Jebel ed Druz (Jebel Druse), of several divisions' strength, including one armored division, renewed their efforts in the direction of Beirut and Damascus.

Between Jebel ed Druz and the Hermon Mountains, garrisons of our advanced posts of Kuneitra and Sheikh-Meskine were withdrawn after having carried out brilliantly the delaying action assigned them. They inflicted serious losses on the enemy.

The enemy this morning found himself stopped on the general line Merj Ayoun, south of Sasa, Chabages and the western border of the Leja Desert.

In the coastal region of southern Lebanon the British tried without success to break the resistance of our troops. The attacks were led by armored units, supported by artillery fire from warships. Units which succeeded in disembarking on the coast north of the mouth of the Litani River have been counter-attacked.

Our aviation is spending itself ceaselessly to co-operate in the defense. During yesterday it bombarded our adversary's concentrations in the region south of Syria and successfully took part in the engagement already reported against British naval units.

British prisoners expressed astonishment at meeting only French and not Axis troops; captured naval officers believed they were all going into German hands. These prisoners thus, themselves, give most signal confirmation to denials which the French government never stopped making against the British campaign of false news which prepared the aggression.

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 10 (AP).—The French command communique:

Operations during the day were marked by increased activity on land and in the air.

South of Mers Ayoun, where the enemy launched an attack supported by artillery, they were repulsed.

Along the Lebanon coast British forces tried in vain to advance with the strong support of warships.

South of Damascus reconnaissance proved the quality of our aircraft.

In Jebel-Druse there is nothing to report.

Aviation and artillery very effectively bombarded enemy concentrations.

The airdromes at Narab and Palmyra were bombed by British planes without results.

German

BERLIN, June 10 (AP).—The German high command communique:

Off the British south coast and on the Atlantic the Air Force sunk two merchant ships totaling 10,000 gross registered tons. Two more merchant ships were so seriously damaged on the Atlantic and off Portland that their loss must be reckoned with. In the Bristol Channel an armed enemy tanker was hit by a bomb.

In North Africa enemy shock troops near Tobruk were repulsed in attacks on the front German and Italian positions.

In air fights over the Channel and North Africa, as well as during attempts to fly over the occupied regions, the enemy lost ten planes.

There was no enemy operations over territory of the Reich either day or night.

Conducting the war against British supply shipping, Air Force units of Col. Gen. Stumpf were especially successful. During the week of June 1-7 these units sank eleven ships of roughly 82,000 tons and badly damaged fifteen other ships.

Italian

ROME, June 10 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

In the central Mediterranean southwest of Malta our planes fought enemy fighters. One enemy fighter was shot down, and one of our planes failed to return to base.

In North Africa, on the Tobruk front, a small attempt by the enemy to break out was quickly thrown back.

Italian and German airmen attacked anti-aircraft emplacements and defense works in the Tobruk zone and near Matruh.

The night of June 8 the enemy again made air raids on Tripoli and Bengasi.

In East Africa sharp fighting between our columns and the enemy continues in the Galla Sidamo region, hindered by bad weather. In the Gondar zone the enemy bombarded and machine-gunned outposts at Debra Tabor, repeating surrender demands which our garrison rejected.

Our submarines in the Atlantic attacked an important enemy convoy and sank nine ships totaling 63,000 tons.

MOSCOW, JUNE 10—AP—THE NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA SAID TODAY

A NEW SOVIET WARSHIP SUPERIOR IN ARMAMENT "TO THE SAME CLASS OF SHIP IN ANY CAPITALIST COUNTRY" HAS BEEN LAUNCHED.

THE GUARDED DISPATCH WHICH FAILED TO GIVE TONNAGE OR OTHER DETAILS OF THE VESSEL SAID IT WAS "NOT INFERIOR" TO THE SHIPS OF OTHER NATIONS AND THAT ITS ARMAMENT INCLUDED TORPEDOES AND ARTILLERY CAPABLE OF "THE MOST DISTANT RANGE."

TWO HUNDRED SOVIET FACTORIES COOPERATED IN BUILDING THE SHIP UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ENGINEER VENIAMIN OSIPOVICH.

THE COMMUNIST HYMN "THE INTERNATIONAL" WAS PLAYED AS THE SHIP WAS LAUNCHED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A WOMAN ENGINEER, NADEJDA DUNAEIVA.

30.24-9681

30.24-9681

NEW YORK, JUNE 10-AP-THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY CBS THAT "ALL OF THE ITALIAN MERCHANTMEN ONCE PLYING THE ITALIAN EAST AFRICAN WATERS" HAVE MANAGED TO RETURN TO EUROPE THROUGHTHE BRISITH SEA BLOCKADE.

THE ITALIAN NEWSPAER CORRIERE DELLA SERA WAS QUOTED AS THE SOURCE FOR THIS REPORT AND SAID THE SHIPS ARRIVED--ARRIVED AFTER AN ADVENTUROUS TRIP AROUND THE DARK CONTINENT, A JOURNEY OF SOME 14,000 MILES OF WATER ALLEGEDLY RULED BY THE BRITISH FLEET."

MICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 10-(AP)-JACQUES BENOIST MECHIN AND HENRY MOYSSET, BOTH ASSISTANTS TO VICE PREMIER ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, WERE ELEVATED TODAY TO SECRETARIES OF STATE IN THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, JUNE 10-(AP)-CANADIAN MISSIONARIES OF THE OBLATE ORDER ABOARD THE EGYPTIAN LINER ZAMZAM WERE TAKEN TO GERMANY AFTER IT WAS SUNK BY A NAZI RAIDER, ACCORDING TO CHARLES L.HARRISS OF NEW YORK, WHO WAS ABOARD THE VESSEL.

HARRISS, AN AMERICAN AMBULANCE DRIVER, SAID TODAY HE SAW THE GROUP OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS, MOST OF THEM FROM QUEBEC PROVINCE, START OFF BY TRAIN FOR GERMANY. THEY WERE PUT ON THE TRAIN AT BORDEAUX, OCCUPIED FRANCE.

OTTAWA, JUNE 10-(AP)-VERY REV.GILLES MARCHAND, PROVINCIAL OF THE FRENC SPEAKING OBLATES IN EASTERN CANADA, SAID TONIGHT HE HAS RECEIVED WORD THAT THE 12 OBLATE MISSIONARIES ABOARD THE EGYPTIAN LINER WHEN IT WAS SUNK BY A NAZI RAIDER WILL BE HELD IN GERMANY FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

HE SAID THE PRIESTS WILL BE PLACED IN THE CARE OF THE PROVINCIAL OF THE OBLATE FATHERS IN GERMANY, FATHER ROBERT BECKER.

TORONTO, JUNE 10-(AP)-MRS. ADELAIDE PLUMPTRE, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE CANADIAN RED CROSS CORPS, HAD GOOD NEWS TODAY RIGHT OUT OF GERMANY--FIVE POSTAL CARDS WHICH SHE CARRIED CAREFULLY IN A MUCHLY-FINGERED ENVELOPE.

THE CARDS--ENSCRIBED WITH A NAME AND A CAMP--WERE THE FIRST EVIDENCE THE CANADIAN RED CROSS HAS HAD, MRS. PLUMPTRE SAID, THAT PACKAGES OF FOOD WERE GETTING THROUGH TO BRITISH AND CANADIAN WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

ABOUT 10,000 PARCELS OF CANNED BUTTER, DRIED MILK AND CHOCOLATE BARS ARE SHIPPED WEEKLY FROM TORONTO TO NEW YORK, WHERE AN AMERICAN EXPORT LINER CARRIES THEM TO LISBON. FROM THERE A RED CROSS SHIP TAKES THE PACKAGES TO MARSEILLES, WHERE THEY ARE SENT IN A SEALED TRAIN TO GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, AND THENCE INTO GERMANY.

RIOHACHA, COLOMBIA, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE COLOMBIAN STEAMER ALICIA MARIA WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY BRITISH NAVAL AUTHORITIES AT ARUBA, DUTCH WEST INDIES, ON A CHARGE OF PROVISIONING GERMAN SHIPS IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

ARUBA IS AN ISLAND OFF THE VENEZUELAN COAST.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT FILED A PROTEST WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY FOR TRANSMISSION TO ITALY AGAINST WHAT IT CALLED THE BOMBING OF OPEN CITIES BY ITALIAN WARPLANES.

A FORMAL NOTE WAS DELIVERED BY THE EGYPTIAN MINISTER, MAHMOUD HASSAN BEY, TO SUMNER WELLES, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE.

THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTS EGYPT'S INTERESTS IN ITALY BECAUSE EGYPT AND ITALY DO NOT MAINTAIN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

THE NOTE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AXIS BOMBING OF ALEXANDRIA, IMPORTANT BRITISH NAVAL BASE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT EGYPT PROBABLY WOULD PROTEST ALSO TO GERMANY THROUGH THE DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS OF IRAN, WHICH REPRESENTS EGYPT'S INTERESTS IN GERMANY.

BE BETTER QUALIFIED "TO DIVINE WHETHER GERMANY IS REALLY BUILDING 400 PLANES A DAY AS ONE RETURNING DIPLOMAT REPORTS."

SPEAKING OVER COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, BREWSTER APPEALED FOR UNITY IN FACING THE NATION'S FOREIGN PROBLEMS.

"UP IN MAINE," HE SAID, "WE HAVE BEEN BROUGHT UP ON THE SEA AND WHEN THE SHIP GETS OUT OF SIGHT OF LAND WE RECOGNIZE THAT THE CAPTAIN IS THE BOSS. WITH BREAKERS AHEAD AND A STORM RAGING IT IS NOT PRACTICABLE TO HOLD A TOWN MEETING EVERY TIME WE PORT THE HELM OR REEF A SAIL. X X X

"I DID NOT VOTE FOR THE CAPTAIN BUT ALONG WITH 100,000,000 OTHER AMERICANS, I AM STILL A MEMBER OF THE ALL-AMERICAN TEAM. IF I AM COMPELLED TO A CHOICE BETWEEN ROOSEVELT AND HITLER, I CHOOSE ROOSEVELT."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:30 P.M., E.S.T., TONIGHT, TUESDAY, JUNE 10)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:30 P.M., E.S.T., TONIGHT, TUESDAY, JUNE 10)

JUN 11 1941

WASHINGTON, JUNE 10-(AP)-SENATOR BREWSTER (R-ME) SUGGESTED IN A RADIO ADDRESS TONIGHT THAT COL.CHARLES A.LINDBERGH BE SENT TO BERLIN AS MILITARY ATTACHE FOR AVIATION.

SUPPORTING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FOREIGN POLICY BUT CRITICIZING HIS "HANDLING OF THE LINDBERGH AFFAIR," HE SAID NO ONE COULD

(THIS DAILY FEATURE, CONDUCTED BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, IS BEING WRITTEN IN HIS ABSENCE ON VACATION BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT).

- - -

WHATEVER THE FACTS ABOUT THE SINKING OF THE AMERICAN FLAG SHIP ROBIN MOOR, STURDY LITTLE VETERAN OF THE MEDITERRANEAN TRADE, THE NEWS EMPHASIZES RUDELY THE FACT THAT THE WAR IS MOVING INEXORABLY INTO THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

ALSO IT IS BOUND TO REVIVE THE SPECULATION OVER THE EXTENT OF FRANCE'S SHOT-GUN WEDDING WITH GERMANY; WHETHER THE TERMS OF COLLABORATION DO OR ARE LIKELY TO COVER FULL NAZI USE OF DAKAR, WEST AFRICA, AS A BASE.

JUN 11 1941

WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN THE SEA OF PERIL THAT IT IS TODAY, THE MAIN FLOW OF SORELY NEEDED AMERICAN SUPPLIES FOR THE BRITISH MIDDLE EASTERN FORCES MUST MOVE DOWN BETWEEN THE HUMPS OF AFRICA AND SOUTH AMERICA AND THENCE AROUND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE INTO THE RED SEA, NO MATTER WHAT COUNTRY'S SHIPS CARRY THE GOODS.

THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT FRENCH DAKAR, ON THE RIM OF THE AFRICAN HUMP, IS BEING USED AS A REGULAR U-BOAT BASE BY THE GERMANS. THESE REPORTS STILL MUST BE ACCEPTED WITH RESERVE, FOR THE REASON THAT THE USE OF A BASE IMPLIES THE AVAILABILITY OF ADEQUATE SUPPLIES, AND FUEL OIL, AMONG OTHER THINGS, MUST BE IMPORTED BY FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

PROBABLY, HOWEVER, A LIMITED SUPPLY OF OIL STILL EXISTS AT DAKAR, SENT THERE ORIGINALLY FOR THE USE OF THE FRENCH NAVAL UNITS NOW HOLED UP IN THE HARBOR.

THE ROBIN MOOR APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN SUNK 600 MILES SOUTH OF THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (OR ROUGHLY THE SAME DISTANCE SOUTHWEST OF DAKAR).

THE DATE WAS MAY 21, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL REPORTS TO WASHINGTON. THAT WAS FOUR DAYS BEFORE GERMAN GRAND ADMIRAL ERIC RAEDER CHARGED

30,24-9683

SHEET

MISSING

30.24-9685

FIERCE FIGHT RAGES SOUTH OF DAMASCUS

French Report Strong Resistance to Heavy Attack—Admit Allies Have Crossed Litani in Drive on Beirut.

JUN 12

Damascus, June 11 (A. P.) 9:10 P. M. (3:10 P. M. New York Time).—The British columns driving toward Damascus were attacking heavily east of Kiswe, ten miles from the city, at nightfall and were encountering bitter French resistance tonight.

French aviation took an important part in the day's fighting, attacking British formations and other targets.

Toward Beirut the [illegible] advance along the Mediterranean coast continued supported by the heavy guns of naval squadrons offshore.

British Cross Litani.

Vichy, June 11 (A. P.).—The British have crossed the Litani River in their drive toward the capital of Lebanon, Beirut, although a whole French battalion was sacrificed in an effort to hold that line, the French acknowledged tonight.

That the British drive had carried close to Damascus was indicated by a French statement that the main fighting was in front of Kiswe, shown about ten miles south of the capital of Syria. There, it was stated, French defenses were holding.

Australian troops pushed the British lines forward slightly beyond the Litani, the French said, after heavy British artillery and guns from British warships off the coast had blown up a line of French blockhouses on the north bank of the river. It was there, they said, that an entire battalion was sacrificed.

In all, it was said, the British have lost about ten planes in the four days since the invasion began.

Admit Merdjayoun Fell.

The French also admitted that Merdjayoun had been abandoned by Syria's defenders, but declared a new line had been established behind that position, which is just over the Lebanese frontier from Palestine.

The British, these reports said, are bringing up heavy re-enforcements to replace tired units with fresh troops, especially in the column advancing along the road from Deraa to Damascus.

These were said chiefly to be De Gaullist troops supported by armored cars and tanks.

French reports only shortly before had said the British attack in southern Syria was weakening in the face of successful French counter-attacks, particularly on the direct route to Damascus.

The French declared, however, that so far as actual operations Syria are concerned they not only have received no German help, but have turned down Nazi offers of assistance.

The French are using artillery and planes to resist the Allied drive and one gun crew alone was credited with having destroyed seven British tanks.

At the same time the French said that a British column moving up the Euphrates Valley from Iraq had reached French border outposts at Abou Kemal, where the oil pipeline from the Mosul oil fields enters eastern Syria.

Allies Reach Kiswe.

London, June 11 (A. P.).—The Allied drive into Syria, an authoritative British source said today, has reached Kiswe, ten miles south of Damascus.

French resistance admittedly was stiffening.

Meanwhile the launching of a British drive into eastern Syria in an effort to seize the important air base at Palmyra was reported. Units of the desert-wise forces that participated in the recent fighting in Iraq presumably were taking part in the push toward Palmyra, which the Royal Air Force has bombed several times on the ground that it was being used as a German air base.

Reuters, British news agency, said the Turkish radio reported that the British armored column advancing from Abou Kemal into Syria had occupied the important airfield at Deir Ez Zor.

[Deir Ez Zor is about seventy miles northwest of Abou Kemal on the Euphrates River. A French communique said a column of British armored units had made contact with the French at Abou Kemal on the Iraq frontier.]

Claim Hits on British Warships.

Beirut, June 11 (A. P.).—The French claimed today that their naval forces had badly damaged two British destroyers in a naval battle off Saida, the ancient port of Sidon on the Lebanon coast, in which the French were heavily outnumbered.

French reports said both British destroyers received direct hits and started spouting large columns of black smoke.

One destroyer, it was said, was hit during an engagement yesterday afternoon, brought to an abrupt halt and remained immobile in plain sight off the Lebanon coast until darkness fell.

[This engagement apparently was the same as that in which Vichy reports yesterday said two British destroyers were damaged in troop landing operations. The French said this made a total of four British warships injured, since two others of unspecified classification were reported hit Monday. Saida is about twenty-five miles south of Beirut, about halfway between that port and Tyre, which the British hold.]

VICHY ADMITS REVERSES ALL OVER SYRIA AS ALLIES DRIVE NEARER DAMASCUS

But Declares That Free French Attempts To Outflank Defenders Southeast Of Capital Have Been Beaten Off

Petain Regime Reports One Setback After Another—Troops Pushed Back By British And De Gaullists In Most Sections

[By the Associated Press]

JUN 12

Vichy, June 11—Heavily reinforced de Gaullists, charged behind British tanks and armored cars today and drove almost to the outskirts of Damascus, Syrian capital, after only four days of Middle East warfare, it was reported here tonight.

The Free French were reported stopped just twelve miles south of Syria's largest city by the most bitter fighting on the road through Kissoue.

Late in the day the Free French attacked violently to the east of that village, ten miles south of Damascus, attempting to drive around the French defenses, but again their attacks were said to have failed.

One Reverse After Another

This news capped a day-long flurry of French communiques and dispatches detailing one reverse after another in which heavy activity by aviation (of undisclosed nationality) and the severe damage of two British destroyers in a naval battle were the only favorable factors for the defenders of Syria.

A French battalion, which made a sacrificial stand at the Litani river, twenty miles north of the Palestine frontier, has been overrun by Australians who charged across that stream under cover of continuous shelling from British warships off the coast, a communique admitted. The Australians advanced slightly toward Beirut after crossing the little stream.

Range Of 13 Miles

[illegible] French destroyers opened fire [illegible] British destroyers at a range [illegible] miles, French accounts said. [illegible] before the engagement was over [illegible] the British ships were spouting [illegible] shared.

[illegible] first British destroyer was se- [illegible] hit within a few minutes, it [illegible] was [illegible]

But two [illegible] guard of [illegible] force, joined [illegible] made for [illegible] Beirut.

Pursued [illegible]

Forced To Take Up New Positions

Between the Australians and the de Gaullists, a central British column has forced the French out of Merdjayoun, west of Mount Hermon. The French have been obliged to take up new positions farther north, where a narrow pass is dominated by a series of hills known as the heights of Hasbaya.

To the east, from Iraq, a new threat has presented itself in the form of armored British detachments which have made contact with the French about [illegible] frontier post of Abou Kemal.

Although dispatches from [illegible] said two British destroyers were left spouting flame and smoke after shell hits in a battle with two French destroyers, it was admitted the French were forced to hurry away when a much stronger British fleet came into view.

Still Throwing Shells

Tonight the British warships were reported still throwing shells into the French positions along the coast where the Australians were attempting to

Pursued by heavier ships, the French

Dispatches from Beirut said the naval engagement between French and British destroyers was fought yesterday off Saida, the ancient port of Sidon south of Beirut.

JUN 12

steered a zigzag course in order to avoid the "precise shelling" the British were giving them, first one French destroyer and then another turning for a moment to take aim. It was during one of these brief engagements that the second British destroyer was hit. The French said it probably was the warship which reconaissance planes later found to be aflame.

The entire engagement was said to have been followed from the coast by French soldiers who cheered as each French hit was scored.

Had Claimed Success

Before today's communique was issued the French claimed to have brought the British to a stop along the entire front and to have counter-attacked with success.

Some neutral sources here said a large part of French resistance probably was due to the [illegible] aid of the German air force.

But the French declared they had received no German assistance, and moreover, had rejected Nazi offers of help.

(The Turkish radio declared the Irak column had occupied Deir-ez-Zor, important airfield and desert garrison post, seventy miles up the Euphrates from Abou Kemal, according to Reuters, British news agency. Another armored column roaming the desert north of Deir-ez-Zor passed Ras-el-Ain on the Turkish frontier, the radio said, and advanced toward Akche Kale. Ras-el-Ain is 125 miles from the Irak frontier and only 140 miles from Aleppo, reported to have been one of the main air bases used by German planes. Many German planes were reported to have flown to Deir-ez-Zor recently.)

Nazi Air Support Indicated

DAMASCUS, June 11 (AP)—British forces closing in on this ancient capital launched a heavy attack against French defenders in the last hour of daylight tonight just east of Kissoue, only ten miles south of here.

French forces resisting the drive of a second British-Free French column formed new lines in the region of Meri Ayoun, forty miles south of Beirut, after the invaders had forced them back in a continued advance. This advance, directed upon Beirut as an immediate goal, was supported strongly by the British Mediterranean fleet operating off shore.

Overhead French aviation was increasingly active, bombing enemy formations and centers at various points.

Today's late British onslaughts came after French resistance had stiffened sharply, supported by new aerial aid offered by bombers that yesterday raided the British oil port of Haifa, Palestine.

It was acknowledged that the British had been able yesterday to land some forces from the Mediterranean near the mouth of the Litani River to support the drive on Beirut, the Lebanese capital, but heavy Allied losses were reported inflicted between Kuneitra and Sheikh-Meskine by defenders makin ga stand south of Damascus.

Haifa Drives Off Raiders; No Damage, British Say

Heavy, Nazis Insist; Plane Falls on Shore of Galilee

HAIFA, Palestine, June 11 (AP).—Haifa had its fourth air-raid alarm at 11 p. m. yesterday when unidentified planes flew over the port and anti-aircraft guns opened fire. The planes were driven off before they could drop any bombs.

A plane shot down by anti-aircraft guns early last night crashed on the shore of the Sea of Galilee, and its crew of three were killed.

British Forces Reach Point Near Turk Border

Istanbul, June 11 (AP)—British troops striking along the Baghdad-Aleppo railway into Syria from Iraq have reached Kamechlie [illegible] across the Turkish frontier, it was reported here tonight.

Kamechlie is the capital of the Jezireh district where the League of Nations established settlements for Assyrians. Old-established German colonists, Kurds and Bedouins also live in the region.

The British were said to have encountered little or no resistance in their advance thus far.

Italian Ship Reported Sunk Off Dardanelles

Sent Down By British Warcraft, Presumably Submarine, Turkish Authorities Say

Istanbul, Turkey, June 11 (AP)—Authorized sources reported today that an unidentified Italian ship had been sunk off the Dardanelles by a British warcraft, presumably a submarine.

The Turkish ship Tirhan, en route from Izmir to Istanbul, radioed that she had picked up a number of survivors from the Italian vessel. The message also said a torpedo had narrowly missed the Tirhan, which immediately sought safety in Turkish territorial waters.

Marine circles expressed the opinion that the sunken Italian ship was the one which recently sent an SOS, giving its position as near the Dardanelles.

British Report Capture Of Field Used By Germans

London, June 11 (AP)—Reuters said tonight the Turkish radio reported that the British armored column advancing from Abou Kemal into Syria had occupied the important airfield of Deir ez Zor.

Another British armored column, the radio said, had been operating north of Deir ez Zor and parallel to the Syrian-Turkish border.

It has passed to the south of Ras el Ain and is advancing toward Akche, this report said.

One announcer declared many German aircraft had flown to Deir ez Zor from other Syrian bases.

Deir ez Zor is about seventy miles northwest of Abou Kemal on the Euphrates river.

French Stand Stiffens

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—The Allied drive into Syria has reached the outskirts of Damascus, an authoritative British source said today, and that ancient city is expected to be in British hands by nightfall.

Giving detail to the Middle East general headquarters' bare report of "satisfactory progress," this source said the British-Free French forces had reached El Kesweh, ten miles south of Damascus and within easy sight of its minarets.

Although French resistance admittedly was stiffening, it still was an open question whether the French would make more than a formal gesture of defense.

Dynamited roads and artillery fire, more than a pitched stand at any place, have cut the Allies' speed, and vacated garrisons along the line of the advance have indicated that the defense is more a token than a reality.

The Allies, stressing that they are marching in as friends rather than as foe, are showing restraint in the use of their superior strength. They hope anti-German sentiment will bring the Levant's defenders over to their side and already whole groups are reported to have joined arms with the Allies.

Although the British apparently control the whole area south of the Leontes River, they concede that pockets of French resistance still exist there.

German Planes Bomb Haifa From Bases On Isle Of Crete

Berlin Regards Heavy Assault As Warning To British Forces Attacking French In Syria

JUN 12 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 11—German bombers have raided Haifa, the high command announced today, in an attack seen here as doubly important because it implied a warning to the British forces in Syria.

Haifa, which forms part of the imperial British defensive triangle in the eastern Mediterranean, is the main port supplying the advancing British.

The announcement suggested that the raid was carried out from the air fields of Crete.

Fires Reported

Fires were said to have been set off and the German news agency DNB added that oil-loading facilities on the northern end of the harbor were attacked with particular effect.

Although German sources have insisted so far that the the fighting in Syria is an affair between France and Britain, the assault was taken as a plain warning of the possibilities of the future.

In Berlin the speeches yesterday of Premier Mussolini, Prime Minister Churchill and Admiral Jean Darlan, the Vichy Vice-Premier, drew more attention than the shooting in Africa and the Mediterranean area, with Churchill and Mussolini getting most of the play.

New Role For Italy

The most interesting part of Mussolini's speech as analyzed here was the section in which he dealt with Greece and the forthcoming occupation of that country by Italian troops. It was emphasized in the Wilhelmstrasse that bringing of Greece into the *Lebensraum* of Italy "will not affect Greece's sovereignty."

It was indicated in this section here that Italy is to be regarded by the Axis in the future as guardian of the Mediterranean.

In the war at sea the German high command reported that 2,235,000 tons of British and Allied shipping had been destroyed by the German navy and air force in the first four months of 1941 and that 1,200,000 more tons were damaged.

Say Mines Laid In Suez

It also asserted that German and Italian planes had laid mines in the Suez Canal. It was recalled that Germany recently declared the Gulf of Suez a danger zone for shipping.

In a summary for the four months released today the high command reported eight British warships sunk and twenty-four damaged, not including the fighting for Crete. In the same period it reported German naval losses as only one torpedo boat, three U-boats and three other small warcraft.

A total of 584 British planes was reported destroyed in the same four months, exclusive of operations in the Balkans and Crete.

Claim 2-To-1 Ratio

Naval anti-aircraft batteries ashore and afloat accounted for 71 planes, army anti-aircraft, 97; fights over Britain and surrounding waters, 271; destroyed on the ground, 73; African operations, 72.

German plane losses for the same four months were described as less than fifty per cent. those of the British in one place, where defense forces dynamited a section of the road.

Clear Honor, Then Surrender.

At Metulla, at the tip of the finger of Palestine which sticks twenty miles north into Syria, Australians encountered sterner opposition. Two mountain-top forts, Klia and Khiam, garrisoned with Algerians and led by French officers, still were holding out after thirty-six hours of shelling, covering the barren slopes to their strongholds with machine-gun fire.

[Reuthers, a British news agency, reported today that the British had taken Khiam Fort, which with Klia, another mountain top stronghold, blocked the advance northward. The dispatch said that the French still held positions in the sector, however.]

Some French officers, who capitulated, expressed sympathy with the British cause and hatred of Germany. Asked why, then, they had fought the Allied forces, they replied: "We have to do our duty and clear our honor before coming over."

Captured Lebanese, Algerian, Tunisian and Senegalese troops told the British: "We had to do what our officers told us."

Cavalry Charge Seen in Syr

Real Old-fashioned Thing Is Revived—Refugees in Holiday Mood.

By EDWARD KENNEDY.

With the British Forces in Syria, June 10 (Delayed) (A. P.)—Lo[illegible]tillery duels are thundering between Australian and French batteries north of Metulla on the Palestine-Lebanese frontier, where resistance to the British advance into French-mandated territory has been fiercest. Elsewhere British and Free French forces moving northward from Palestine and Trans-Jordan into Syria and Lebanon have met with opposition crumbling in some places and non-existent in others.

Some cavalry units swept as far as forty miles north of the Palestine and Trans-Jordan frontiers, meeting scant opposition to the west; Australian infantry moved up a coastal road through ancient Tyre. They were delayed of warfare which this Middle-Eastern land has known for thousands of years. The entire region of Lebanon south of the River Litani—except for isolated cores of French resistance—was in British hands. Further east, Free French, Indian and British columns were pushing steadily closer to the Syrian capital of Damascus, and part of this drive was through the mountainous Jebel ed Druz, where in some places British cavalry patrols were welcomed by the natives.

One patrol encountered a company of lancers clad smartly in khaki and with Arab head-dresses. The British cavalry halted and sent envoys ahead. The warlkie Druses sent back word that they would not surrender, but would join the British if permitted to retain their weapons. They were escorted back to Palestine.

Cavalry Unit Charges.

The cavalry operations produced one thundering, old-fashioned charge, which ended, however, without a fight. A mounted troop descending onto a plain encountered a Lebanese cavalry unit drawn up in formation. The British fanned out in a charge and the Lebanese, waiting for a few moments, wheeled and galloped off.

Despite the fighting, the surrounding community seemed peaceful. Life went on little disturbed at Metulla, although its citizens—mostly Hebrew—voted to send women and children to safety at Safad and Tiberias. A bus carried some of them away—the children crying because they wanted to stay and see the war, and mothers carrying live chickens and geese as presents for relatives with whom they planned to stay.

A London regiment which struck out from Rosh Pinna, south of Metulla, had easy going

Druses Join British.

To the east and west the British swept northward with cavalry out front, as in the old days

30.24-9687

30.24-9684

to the northeast. It reported that a frontier post gave in without a a shot. The regiment advanced thirty miles to Kuneitra, in the shadow of Mount Hermon, and took a big hill dominating the town which was held by 5,000 French, Foreign Legion, Senegalese and Algerian troops.

Four Soldiers Hold Town.

British representatives, after discussing terms with the French for five hours, brought back word that, although all the French officers except the commander at first seemed willing to capitulate, they decided finally to resist.

The British forces drew up during the night. When they attacked the French barracks beyond Kuneitra they found them deserted.

As the sun came up, the white flag could be seen flying f the town's tallest minaret, the British marched in. The tives watched wit interest as t big guns were hauled throug the streets. The British, leaving three French soldiers and o Senegalese behind to keep or moved on toward Damascus, following the French force which had withdrawn northward in the night.

While the Tommies were in town, the ships did a brisk business. Tradesmen took in Palestine piastres and gave change in Syrian piastres without batting an eye. After about an hour, trade dwindled. The Tommies had found out the Syrian piastre was worth only one-tenth as much as the Palestine piastre.

ORDERS ARREST OF FREE FRENCH

With British Forces in Syria, June 10 (Delayed)—(A. P.).—British forces which moved into the Syrian town of Kuneitra after a French withdrawal toward Damascus reported finding an order by Gen. Henri Dentz, French High Commissioner of Syria and Lebanon, for the arrest of any Free French as traitors.

A Free French officer who accompanied British officers to Kuneitra in negotiations before the French garrison withdrew observed that he had not been arrested, and said: "I had too many friends among them."

AXIS REPORTS MINING SUEZ

Berlin, June 11 (A. P.).—German and Italian planes have laid mines in the Suez Canal, the German High Command declared today.

made this report, with no boration, in its review of the first four months of 1941.

Germany, it was recalled, recently declared the Gulf of Suez a danger zone for shipping.

AERIAL WAR WAGED ON EGYPTIAN FRONT

British Bomb Thirty Trucks in Libyan Convoy

Cairo, June 11 (A. P.).—The R. A. F. Middle East Headquarters reported today that British fighter planes had destroyed about thirty Axis motor trucks in an attack on a convoy between Barce and Derna in Libya.

R. A. F. bombers also struck a heavy blow against Axis airdromes on the island of Rhodes last night and the night before, the communique said. Two aircraft were burned out in a large gasoline fire and others were damaged and destroyed by bombs at Calato, it said.

Besides the attack on transport in Libya, it reported hits on a ship and the mole in the harbor of Bengasi, the Axis's chief supply port in North Africa, on the nearby Benina airport and on the landing grounds at Derna, Gambu and Gazala, damaging some aircraft.

Matruh Is Bombed Again.

Berlin, June 11 (A. P.).—For the second successive day German air raiders yesterday attacked fuel depots and other targets at Matruh, the British railhead in the Western Egyptian desert, informed spokesmen said today.

BRITISH SMASH 30 TRUCKS IN AXIS CONVOY

'Large Tankers' In Libya Destroyed, R.A.F. Command Says

Bombers Also Strike Heavy Blow At Airdromes On Rhodes

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 11—The R. A. F. Middle East headquarters reported today that British fighter planes destroyed about thirty Axis motor trucks—described as mostly "large tankers"—in an attack on a convoy between Barce and Derna, Libya.

R. A. F. bombers also struck a heavy blow against Axis airdromes on the Island of Rhodes lost night and the night before, the communique said.

Two aircraft were burned out in a large gasoline fire and others were damaged and destroyed by bombs at Calato, it said.

Other Raids Reported

Besides the attack on transport in Libya, it reported hits on a ship and the mole in the harbor of Bengasi, the Axis' chief supply port in North Africa, on the near-by Benina airport and on the landing grounds at Derna, Gambu and Gazala, damaging some aircraft.

"The R. A. F. continued to give full support to the advance of our ground troops," the communique reported on the Syrian offensive. "A bombing attack was made on the airdrome at Palmyra and direct hits were obtained on hangars."

3 Nazi Planes Claimed

Defensively, it reported one Axis plane was downed in the course of two air alarms yesterday on the Palestine port of Haifa and another was shot down attempting to scout the Egyptian port of Alexandria.

There were no British losses in ahy of these operations, it said.

Axis Aircraft Reported Active In North Africa

Rome, June 11 (AP)—The Italian high command reported today that German warplanes again had bombed the British railhead of Matruh in the Egyptian desert and asserted that Fascist aircraft and artillery were keeping the besieged British garrison in the Libyan port of Tobruk under heavy fire.

In East Africa, the daily war bulletin said, Italian troops holding out in the Gondar zone of northern Ethiopia inflicted "considerable losses" on British attackers.

The Italians acknowledged British air raids had attacked the island o Rhodes in the eastern Mediterranean Sunday and Monday nights.

British Give $4,000,000 For Egypt Raid Shelters

Nation Gets U.S. Supplies Originally Intended for Greece

CAIRO, June 11 (AP).—Amid loud cheers, the Egyptian government announced in the Chamber of Deputies tonight that the British government had given £1,000,000 ($4,000,000) to assist Egyptian air-raid precaution work. The money is to be used to speed construction of shelters in exposed cities.

MOVE IS SEEN AS "SQUEEZE" FOR OIL, GRAIN

Artillery And Aircraft In Poland And Rumania, London Hears

Nazi Withdrawal From Syria Linked To New 'War Of Nerves'

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, June 11—Information that Germany is massing troops, artillery and aircraft at Krakow in occupied Poland and in Rumania in a "war of nerves" intended to squeeze important concessions from Soviet Russia was received today by reliable sources in London.

Russian sources professed to know nothing of the reports, but Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador to Moscow, arrived here during the day and it is probable that he will be consulted on them.

Concessions Not Specified

No one specified the concessions which Germany presumably hopes to extract, but speculation centered around the Russian oil fields in Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia, and the wheat areas of the Ukraine. It is assumed the Germans will ask priority on these supplies, plus the admission of technicians and machinery to increase output.

Neutral military sources in London declared that the apparent German withdrawal from Syria might have been necessitated by troop concentrations on the Russian frontier.

No Contact Yet Reported

British military informants made no comment upon this except to say: "The Germans have not come in contact with Allied forces in Syria as yet."

Reports on German threats against Russia were surprising, since the Nazis already are waging a campaign for the Suez Canal. The general Nazi policy of fighting on only one front causes Britons to suspect that the German troop movements reported are threats and nothing more.

Unofficial but informed observers believe the U. S. S. R. would agree to any but vital concessions, pointing to Russia's two-year avoidance of the European war.

Move Toward War's End

It is widely speculated, too, whether a move against Russia might not serve Germany's plan of ending the war within a year. Should it be successful, Germany could face Britain and the world as having established herself as a bulwark against Communism as well as the organizer of a "New Europe." Any German peace plan would be strengthened by this position, neutral sources feel.

There is one report that, although German demands already have been made in Moscow, the Kremlin has remained silent.

TRADE ACCORDS INITIALED

Russo-Japanese Negotiations Under Way Four Months

Moscow, *Thursday*, June 12 (AP)—Two agreements for stimulating trade exchange between Japan and Soviet Russia were initialed yesterday, Tass reported today.

The initialing of the final drafts by the Japanese Ambassador, Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, and the Russian Foreign Trade Commissar, A. I. Mikoyan, came after four months of negotiation.

Russ Envoy Leaves Turkey

New York, June 11 (AP)—The Russian Ambassador to Turkey returned tonight to Moscow for undisclosed reasons, the NBC representative in Ankara declared tonight in a broadcast from Turkey.

British Bomber With U.S. Sight Sinks Axis Ship at 8,000 Feet

American Expert Reported on Attacking Plane; Sperry Device Believed Used, Newer Norden Apparatus Presumably Never Released

By The Associated Press

LONDON, June 11.—A reliable American source said today that a British bomber equipped with a United States-developed bombsight sank an Axis ship off the Dutch coast June 7 with a direct hit from 8,000 feet with the first bomb released. This source said an American civilian bombsight expert was aboard the bomber at the time.

The British already have reported use of the Sperry sight by their planes, but there is no indication the United States has given Great Britain the Norden sight.

Norden Sight Not Released

A secretary of President Roosevelt said last June 21 that the nation's most efficient bombsight remained a military secret and was not being released to Britain with bombing planes. He said they were equipped with the Sperry sight, which was considered "more or less obsolete" in relation to the Norden sight.

The newer apparatus, considered America's foremost military secret, was developed after fifteen years' work in co-operation with the Navy Department. The government has never announced where the sights, standard equipment of American warplanes, are manufactured.

American officials said the Norden sight permitted spreading of a deadly bomb pattern over a small target from a great altitude.

Norwegian Freighter Sunk

The 5,655-ton Norwegian motorship freighter Teneriffa, operating under British control in ferrying American supplies to England, has been sunk in the North Atlantic and her entire crew saved, maritime circles said last night. The Associated Press reported.

LONDON THINKS R. A. F. BOMBED PRIZE CRUISER

British Say Ship at Brest May Be Prinz Eugen, Bismarck Escort.

ST. NAZAIRE ALSO IS RAIDED

Germans Launch Minor Attacks on England and Wales—London Cites Weather.

London, June 11 (A. P.).—British planes attacked a German cruiser, believed to be the 10,000-ton Prinz Eugen, in the course of a bombing raid last night on the naval base at Brest, the Air Ministry declared today. It was stated that large loads of bombs were dropped on docks and anchorages, but there was no specific claim to having hit the cruiser.

The Prinz Eugen accompanied the German battleship Bismarck on her Atlantic venture that ended in her destruction after she had sunk the British battle-cruiser Hood. The Prinz Eugen, however, parted company with the Bismarck soon after the sinking of the Hood.

Today's communique said:

"Last night a strong force of Bomber Command aircraft attacked docks at Brest, where a Hipper-class cruiser, believed to be the Prinz Eugen, is taking refuge along with the battle-cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. A large weight of bombs was dropped on docks and anchorages."

Planes of the Coastal Command were also said to have bombed docks at St. Nazaire, likewise on the Nazi-occupied coast of France, an authoritative spokesman reported today. Occupation of the Syrian capital by nightfall was expected here.

This source said that Kiswe could be regarded as part of the Damascus defense system, and that the resistance to the British still could be described as "patchy."

Stiff opposition, however, was reported encountered by British forces landed on the Lebanon Coast north of Tyre under the guns of British warships and pushing toward Beirut.

Fighting also was reported at Merdjayoun, inland in Lebanon, where the British advanced from the northern tip of Palestine.

Sources here said that several hundred prisoners had been taken on all fronts, but it was not certain whether these were captured in battle or gave up after mere "token resistance."

Meanwhile the launching of a British drive into eastern Syria in an effort to seize the important air base at Palmyra was reported. Units of the desert-wise forces that participated in the recent fighting in Iraq presumably were taking part in the push toward Palmyra, which the Royal Air Force has bombed several times on the ground that it was being used as a German air base.

Official sources were silent on the reported British drive toward Palmyra and there was no indication how far it might have carried.

Palmyra, oasis crossroads of desert caravan routes in bygone times, lies about 150 miles west of the Iraq frontier and 130 miles from the Lebanese coast. Now little more than a collection of Arab hovels, it was a flourishing city in the days before the Christian era, when it was known as Tadmor. It is famous for its ancient ruins, but it is strategically important, not only because it is the site of an air base, but because it is a station on the oil pipeline from Kirkuk, Iraq, to Tripoli on the shores of Lebanon.

Allies Proceeding Slowly.

The British said that their forces were deliberately proceeding slowly to avoid clashes with the French wherever possible. It was disclosed that the Allies were making extensive use of loud speakers in appealing to French troops to join the Free French forces and were distributing large quantities of food to gain support of the natives. These tactics were said to be proving effective.

French sources in Cairo agreed that a minimum of resistance was being offered to the British and said that a large number of the Vichy troops holding advance posts had laid down their arms, preferring not to fight on either side.

British naval forces, which landed on the Lebanese coast north of the Latani River, forty miles below Beirut, were said to be taking part in the drive on that city.

Haifa Reported Bombed.

Berlin, June 11 (A. P.).—An effective German air attack on British fuel deposits and port facilities in the Palestine port of Haifa from "new bases" was reported today by the German High Command.

[The communique did not specify when this attack was made or where it originated. Presumably, however, it was the same raid as that reported yesterday by the official German news agency DNB as having been carried out on Monday night. British reports previously had said that the raiders came from a base at Aleppo, Syria, and were chased back there.]

600 Desertions Reported.

Jerusalem, June 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—More than 600 French troops have come over to the Allied British-Free French forces as they advanced into Syria and Lebanon, a British spokesman said today.

Few German Planes Left.

Istanbul, June 10—(Delayed)—(A. P.).—A German report from Aleppo, Syria, said today that twelve Italian officers and one German of the Axis Armistice commission were leaving Beirut, on the orders of their Governments to establish temporary headquarters at Aleppo. It was expected, the report said, that the commission would leave Syria as soon as there was evidence that the British and Free French invasion of the Levant States was successful.

French spokesmen said that most of the German air force ground staffs had already left the French-mandated territories and that fewer than half-a-dozen German planes remained on Syrian airfields.

NAZIS RENEW AERIAL RAIDS ON ENGLAND

London, Midlands, Northeast Under Fire After Long Letup

R. A. F., In Turn, Blasts Gun Positions All Along French Coast

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, June 12—The *Luftwaffe* blasted at England early today in short sharp attacks which were the heaviest in several weeks, while waves of the R. A. F. dropped bombs on Calais, Boulogne and gun positions at Cap Gris Nez in return strokes.

German raiders darted over London, the Midlands, the northwest and north, but nowhere was damage reported severe. A north England town received the worst of the high explosive and incendiary attack.

The sharp crack of anti-aircraft guns ringed London heavily and consistently, ceasing just before dawn, when the all-clear was sounded.

Some Suburbs Bombed

Some suburban industrial areas were reported bombed, but it was indicated the damage was light.

Bomb blasts lighted Calais' water front in the first British attack, and the second wave blasted even harder. The latter attack also was spread out over Boulogne and the positions from which the gunners shell the English coast, witnesses said.

Buildings in Dover shuddered from the transchannel blasts. The R. A. F. loosed the attack on Calais in the early morning hours despite hectic anti-aircraft fire put up by the Germans.

Raid Alarm In London

London had an air-raid alarm just after midnight, the first since early on June 2. Sharp gunfire was heard after the first hour of the alert period.

Just before dark three German raiders over southwest England were attacked by a single R. A. F. fighter, who believed he damaged one. In the same area one raider machine-gunned a train as it was emerging from a tunnel and damaged three coaches.

Cruiser Eugen Is Target

Meanwhile, the Nazi's Atlantic raider haven at Brest on the occupied coast of France has been subjected to a new series of aerial bomb attacks in the belief that a 10,000-ton cruiser refuged there is the Prinz Engen, long-sought consort of the destroyed battleship Bismarck.

The Royal Air Force showered explosives Tuesday night on the Brest anchorages and docks in a concentrated renewal of the regular attacks aimed at the 26,000-ton German warships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst.

Bombs Dropped On Docks

While the Air Ministry communique did not claim hits on the Prinz Eugen, it said "a large weight of bombs was dropped on docks and anchorages" where a Hipper-class cruiser believed to be the Prinz Eugen is taking refuge.

For the operations against the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau the British have used armor-piercing bombs—explosives capable of going through even the heavily reinforced decks of such ships.

The continued presence of the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau at Brest has been the basis of British claims that they are too disabled to move from their anchorages.

With Bismarck On Raid

The Prinz Eugen accompanied the Bismarck on a brief foray that resulted in the sinking May 24 of the world's largest warship, the British battle-cruiser Hood, and, four days later, in the sinking of the crippled Bismarck by a great concentration of British air and surface power as she tried to dodge home—probably to Brest.

The Prinz Eugen parted from the Bismarck soon after the Hood was sunk between Iceland and Greenland and escaped interception while the British navy was concentrating on its major prize.

Since the floundering Bismarck went down, the sinking of six of her auxiliary ships has been claimed by the British; but they were small fry compared with the Prinz Eugen.

De Valera Said to Have Denied U. S. Appeal for Use of Harbors

Also Reported to Have Barred Airports in Eire for Sending Aid to Britain, but Wants Passenger Service.

London, June 11 (A. P.).—Irish sources said today that Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire had refused to permit the United States to use either seaports or airports in Ireland as a stepping stone for transportation of war supplies to Great Britain.

With the memory of bombs dropped in Dublin on May 31 still fresh in his mind, Mr. De Valera was said to feel that use of any part of southern Ireland for such purposes would open the country to German air attacks as a legitimate military target.

U. S. Speeds Air Route.

It was understood, however, that he is agreeable to establishment of a terminus in Ireland for trans-Atlantic passenger service.

The United States was said reliably to be speeding arrangements for a direct air link with Britain, because of fear that German moves in the western Mediterranean and Atlantic soon might severe the present connection via the Azores and Lisbon.

Robert H. Hinckley, Assistant United States Secretary of Commerce, was inspected airports in both Britain and Eire and negotiated for an Eastern terminus for American-operated air service, was expuected to report back to Washington in a few days. Mr. Hinckley met Mr. De Valera when he was in Ireland.

If Irish permission could have been obtained for a stopover by warplanes being ferried to Britain, it would have shortened such flights materially and helped solve fuel problems for such planes as heavy bombers. They have to be flown now from Halifax directly to Britain.

Bottleneck Is Admitted.

Meanwhile Lieut.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Minister of Aircraft production, told the House of Commons today that there still is a bottleneck in receiving and assembling increased deliveries of American aircraft.

He declared, however, that all steps are being taken to make the maximum number possible of aircraft available for operational flying without delay.

The Minister spoke after E. L. Granville, Liberal, had asked whether he did not believe that "it would be worthwhile to have a separate organization of men who understood American aircraft and American methods."

The Minister said this "is being done."

Welles Knows of No Request

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, said today that as far as he knew the United States had never requested use of Irish seaports or airports for transporting war supplies to Great Britain.

30.24-9689

2,235,000-TON TOLL CLAIMED BY NAZI STAFF

Both Navy and Air Force Credited for Vessels Lost to Britain.

COVERS FOUR-MONTH PERIOD

But Admiralty in London Admits Only 1,617,359 Tons—New Sinkings Listed.

Berlin, June 11 (A. P.).—The German navy and air force sank a total of 2,235,000 tons of British ships or ships carrying goods to Britain during the first four months of 1941, the High Command declared today in a report summarizing military operations for that period.

To the navy was credited 1,471,000 tons—978,000 tons by submarinse and 493,000 by surface ships—and to the air force 170 ships totaling 764,000 tons. In addition, some 1,200,000 tons of shipping in British use was reported damaged.

[The German claim is higher than Britain's acknowledged losses. An Admiralty summary through April 30 placed British and neutral losses at 1,617,359 tons.]

Mines Account for Others.

To these totals must be added British losses by mines and valuable prizes brought into ports under German domination, the High Command said. Figures on these losses were not given.

A total of seventy-one aircraft were shot down by the German Navy, it was said, outpost boats getting an especially high number of these.

German losses for the period were described as "extraordinarily small." They consisted of one torpedo boat, three submarines and three smaller craft, it was stated.

Air warfare against the British Navy and commercial shipping during this period was declared to have sunk eight English men-of-war and an additional twenty-four vessels, among them two cruisers and eight destroyers were damaged.

38 Air Force Attacks.

The German air force carried out thirty-eight attacks against English transport centers, harbors and industrial areas, the High Command said. London was said to have been subjected to thirty raids, of which the High Command described twelve as "mass retaliation attacks."

A total of ninety-seven British planes were shot down by anti-aircraft guns and 272 in air battles over Great Britain and the Continent, it was stated, while seventy-three were destroyed on the ground.

The German figure for the same period of four months was given as "considerably" under 50 per cent of the British losses, which totaled 442 planes, it was said.

"In Africa, until the end of April seventy-two planes were brought down, while German losses were slight," the High Command said.

GERMANS REPORT TWO VESSELS SUNK

Say Five Others Were Hit in Aerial Attacks.

Berlin, June 11 (A. P.).—German warplanes sank two merchant vessels totaling 10,000 tons and damaged five others aggregating 26,000 tons in attacks on two convoys off the British Isles last night, informed spokesmen said today. One of the convoys was said to have been attacked off Newcastle and the other at the entrance to the Irish Sea.

CHURCHILL WARY ON EMPIRE CABINET

Sidesteps Direct Reply to Commons Query.

London, June 11 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill parried suggestions in the House of Commons today that an imperial war cabinet be summoned in London, with the assertion that it would be at least in the summer or the autumn before various empire leaders could assemble here.

While he said that he would warmly welcome a meeting of the dominion Prime Ministers, and that he is in constant correspondence with them, he added that there had been no official formal request from overseas for the creation of an imperial cabinet.

Berlin, June 11 (A. P.).—Authorized German sources said today that Prime Minister Churchill's charge that New Zealand prisoners were driven ahead of German parachute troops in the battle of Crete was "a rotten alibi after his admission that the German parachutists did not wear New Zealand uniforms."

Mr. Churchill, in the Commons yesterday, charged that Germans had driven New Zealand walking wounded ahead of them, but retracted his previous charge that the invading parachutists had worn New Zealand uniforms.

EDEN PLANS CHANGE IN FOREIGN SERVICE

Men Without Private Incomes Will Get Posts, Ending 'Old School Tie' Monopoly

WOMEN WILL BE ELIGIBLE

Diplomatic and Consular Units to Be Merged—Expert Help for Missions One Aim

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that Britain's foreign service, long criticized as dominated by "old school tie" men, would be opened to deserving candidates without sources of private income.

The revolutionary change, it was said, will open high posts to men of all classifications in diplomatic and consular branches. In the past a monopoly of choice foreign posts has been held by England's public-school men. [England's public schools correspond to exclusive private preparatory schools in the United States.]

Mr. Eden said that women also would be eligible for promotion to the most responsible positions under the new regulations. His plan would merge the Foreign Office diplomatic corps and the consular service and open the field to those "without private means." This, he said, will enble the "heads of our missions" to have "expert advice on commercial and financial, as well as military, matters."

BRITAIN CONTROLS BUILDING WORKERS

Rules Right to Strike and Right to Discharge.

London, June 11 (A. P.).—Moving to speed up vital war work, the British Government today placed building and civil engineering industries under an essential works order. This means that workers' right to quit and employers' right to fire in these industries will be under Government control, as in the munitions industries.

"It is well known," said Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, "that full productivity of the war effort is dependent to a large extent on expediting certain buildings and civil engineering works in this country. We must speed up effort on air fields and on War Office and Admiralty construction. There is no time to argue with anybody."

The order guarantees a six-day work week.

It also was announced that the Government hopes to get a volunteer force of 100,000 workers not subject to military service who will be available for moving about the country for various essential projects.

Lord Reith, Minister of Works, said there would be a continued effort to eliminate work not part of the war effort.

LOVE BLOSSOMS IN RAID SHELTER

London, June 11 (A. P.).—An air raid shelter, a sandwich—and now Mrs. Rosina Mills, 67 years old, after living alone sixteen years, will marry James Thomas King, 63.

"I knew him by sight for eight months," she said. "Then I offered him a sandwich in a shelter and that started it."

BRITISH SUSPEND DOCKMEN

Action Concerning 1,000 Laid To Slackening And Wage Row

Liverpool, England, June 11 (AP)—One thousand dock workers were suspended today for what H. O. Pugh, port superintendent, called slacking and engaging in a dispute about overtime wages. Five hundred Manchester dock workers also were suspended.

Pugh said a quicker turnabout of ships was mandatory. The workers had engaged in a slowdown, he said.

U. S. TANKS FOR AUSTRALIA

Hundreds Ordered, Says Percy Spender, Army Minister

Sydney, Australia, Thursday, June 12 (AP)—The Australian Government has ordered a large number of light tanks from the United States, Percy Spender, Army Minister, announced today.

Hundreds of tanks were said to be involved and deliveries were expected to begin soon.

NEW ZEALAND LOSSES

5350 Men Unaccounted For After Greece and Crete.

Auckland, June 11 (A. P.).—Of 16,530 New Zealand troops who fought in Greece and Crete, 11,180 have been safely removed to Egypt, leaving 5,350 unaccounted for, Premier Walter Nash announced today before Parliament went into secret session.

'Insult' to U. S. Denounced

South African Leader Assailed for Questioning American Aims

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, June 11 (AP).—Dr. D. F. Malan, leader of the nationalistic Afrikaner party, was accused today by the Capetown press of "insulting America."

The editorial denunciation followed a speech by Dr. Malan in which he said the United States was arming "not for war but for peace because she wants to be heir to Britain's estate. She wants to hold a mortgage on the British fleet in case Britain loses it."

Gilbert and Sullivan Heard Despite War

London, June 11 (A. P.).—With its chorus depleted of war-age songsters and its props and costumes restricted because of bombing losses, the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company staged a rousing comic opera opening last night in London's West End before an audience whose steel helmets outnumbered silk toppers.

"The Gondoliers" was the opening performance of four weeks of Gilbert and Sullivan at the old Savoy Theater, which Richard D'Oyly Carte built in 1881.

ROME EXPLAINS U.S. WAR TALK

Says Duce Meant Axis Can't Be Blamed for Acts.

Rome, June 11 (A. P.).—An authoritative Fascist spokesman said today that any interpretation of Premier Mussolini's speech as meaning that a state of war exists between Italy and the United States was a grossly tendentious distortion of Il Duce's words.

Mussolini told the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds and the Italian nation by radio yesterday that "an explicit declaration of war would not change the present situation, while is one of de facto war if not de jure war."

Correspondents asked at a press conference for comment on the interpretation in some American quarters that this meant that "a de facto state of war exists between Italy and the United States."

Axis Not to Be Blamed.

"This interpretation is tendentious," the spokesman answered. "The statement means that acts are performed which are very near to being acts of war and for which neither Italy nor the Axis is to be blamed."

Commenting on Mussolini's speech, Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor with close official connections, declared that both Germany and Italy had strengthened their war efficiency during the winter pause, and predicted that further European countries would enter the Axis line-up.

Mussolini indicated yesterday that co-operation was expected from Spain and Turkey.

"New European proofs of British isolation will be had soon," Gayda wrote in Il Giornale d'Italia.

Nod to Poincare.

Berlin, June 11 (A. P.).—Germany is as grateful to President Roosevelt for compelling European unity as she was to Poincare for forcing German unity, an authorized spokesman declared today in commenting on Premier Mussolini's speech of yesterday.

[Raymond Poincare, then Premier of France, was responsible for the occupation of the Ruhr in 1923. One result was a lessening of internal friction in Germany.]

The spokesman continued:

"Mr. Roosevelt, the more difficult you make it for us, the more conscious you make all Europe of the necessity to co-operate. Europe does not want to be the toy of non-indigenous foreign Powers, just as Germany recognizes that the two Americas do not want to be the toys of non-American Powers."

Praise Darlan.

Authorized spokesmen said that Greece definitely had been assigned to Italy's lebensraum—living space—(confirming Mussolini's statement of yesterday).

Whether what remains of Serbia will also be thus assigned, these spokesmen were not prepared to discuss at present. But whatever happens in the Balkans is nobody's business except that of the Axis, they said emphatically.

The broadcast of Admiral Jean Darlan, the French Vice-Premier, was regarded by the Wilhelmstrasse with approval on account of his recognition of the German view that co-operation with Germany is essential to France's future and is, in turn, an element for European co-operation and European happiness.

11 SURVIVORS OF ROBIN MOOR REACH BRAZIL

U. S. Consul Tries To Learn At Once Whether Craft Was Torpedoed

Boards Rescue Vessel At Pernambuco—35 From Craft Still Missing

[By the Associated Press]

Pernambuco, Brazil, June 11—The Brazilian steamer Ozorio, carrying the eleven survivors of the sunken United States ship Robin Moor, arrived here tonight.

The United States consul immediately boarded her to talk to the survivors in an effort to learn whether a German submarine had sunk the ship.

Only Brazilian officials and the United States Government representative were allowed aboard.

Had Blamed Submarine

Capt. Waldemar Lucio Pereira, of the Ozorio, in a radiogram to the Associated Press yesterday quoted the survivors as saying the 4,999-ton Robin Moor was torpedoed by a German submarine May 21 about 700 miles south of the Portuguese Cape Verde Islands in the South Atlantic.

Forty-six persons were aboard the ship when she left New York May 6 for Capetown, South Africa. Twenty-eight members of the crew and seven passengers, including three women and a child, are missing.

The Ozorio put in at Pernambuco in an unscheduled stop apparently to land the eleven survivors who had spent eighteen days in an open boat under a broiling equatorial sun before their resuce Sunday night.

Fail To Find Other Boats

Efforts to locate the other three lifeboats from the Robin Moor have been unsuccessful, although a few pieces of luggage and a child's toys were sighted by the crew of the Brazilian steamer Tamandare which had been asked to aid in the search.

Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador to Brazil, said in Rio de Janeiro that newspaper men were free to talk to the Robin Moor survivors as soon as official depositions had been taken. The Ambassador sent Phillip Williams, embassy secretary, from Rio de Janeiro by airplane for that purpose.

The single passenger saved is listed as P. C. Eccles, of England.

Ten Crew Members Saved

The ten crew members picked up with him are:

JOHN J. BENNIGAN, New York, third officer.

CARL NILSON, Baltimore, first assistant engineer.

VIRGIL SANDERLIN, New York, third assistant engineer.

DONALD SCHABLEIN, Yonkers, N. Y., able seaman.

ANTONIO SANTOS, Newark, N. J., chief cook.

WILLIAM CARY, Delmar, N. Y., boatswain.

PETER A. BUSS, Bethlehem, Pa., able seaman.

HUGH MURPHY, East Boston, Mass., messman.

N. D. RICE, Bowie, Texas, able seaman.

RICHARD CARLSEN, Maywood, Cal., second foreman.

The Ozorio, which was en route to Rio de Janeiro from Norfolk, Va., picked up the Robin Moor survivors approximately 800 miles from the spot where the vessel was said to have been torpedoed.

The United States Maritime Commission's information was that the ship was carrying a general cargo to South Africa, but no war munitions.

Germans Reported Active In Area Of Ship Sinking

Boston, June 11 (AP)—Crew members of the American freighter Illinois, which docked today from Calcutta and Cape Town, said Nazi surface raiders and at least one German submarine had been very active in the South Atlantic area, where the American steamship Robin Moor was reported torpedoed.

Officers on the Illinois said she passed the vicinity where the Robin Moor went down, six days after the sinking, and saw no trace of lifeboats or wreckage.

The Illinois was about 1,500 miles from the scene at the time and heard no radio calls for assistance, crew members said.

A. H. Black, of Pittsburgh, rubber planter home on vacation, arrived from West Africa with reports of heavy shipping damage. Portuguese fishing vessels and British freighters came into Freetown, he said, with large numbers of survivors from ships destroyed by Germans.

British Freighter Sunk By 6 Torpedo Boats

New York, June 11 (AP)—The sinking by German torpedo boats of a British freighter only eight miles off the coast of England was described tonight by a member of the crew of the vessel—the 5,257-ton Trevethoe.

Bound from New Brunswick, the ship had a full cargo of grain. The seamon said only one of the crew forty-six was killed.

Despite the escort of a destroyer and three corvettes, six torpedo boats swooped down on the convoy in the bright moonlight, but as far as the seaman knew got only his ship. Two of the attackers were sunk, he said.

NAZI DOMINATION DENIED IN ASUNCION

President of Paraguay Says He Looks for U. S. Aid.

Asuncion, June 11 (A. P.).—Gen. Higinio Morinigo, President of Paraguay, answers widespread rumors of German domination of his Government with the declaration that Paraguay will fulfill her obligations in Western Hemisphere defense as soon as those obligations are defined by the joint action of the American nations at, he expected, a conference of Foreign Ministers. Whether air bases in Paraguay will be part of the obligation was being studied, the President said.

The stocky war hero stated his position at an interview at which he appeared confident of his ability to maintain a stable Government. Gen. Morinigo, who has quelled three revolutions since taking office after the death of Gen. Jose Estigarribia, said: "I believe all who sincerely wish stability and peace support me now."

Because of the long Chaco war with Bolivia, he said, Paraguay's greatest need now is money for reconstruction and the development of her resources, and Gen. Morinigo said he hoped this money would come from Washington. It could be used for a merchant marine to carry Paraguayan exports to the sea and for two highways to speed internal marketing of cotton, tanning extract, meat, hides, fruits, wood and vegetable oils which are now carried by oxcart over rambling trails, the President declared.

ARGENTINA ACTS ON NAZIS

Deputies Ask Move Against News Agency and 5th Column

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 11 (AP)—The Argentine Chamber of Deputies today urged the government to act against the Trans-Ocean News Service, a German news agency, and to push its campaign against fifth column activities.

By a vote of 73 to 16 the Chamber adopted a resolution directing the government to disclose what steps have been taken to halt fifth column operations in Argentina. Miguel Culaciati, the Minister of the Interior, must reply to the Chamber Friday. The resolution charged that meetings had been held in the German Embassy in Buenos Aires at which the Argentine form of government was assailed.

Transocean, which has no connection with any United States news service, was indicted by a United States Federal grand jury March 11 for violation of the Foreign Agents Registry Law.

(FROM MARITIME EX CHANGE JUNE 10, 1941)

THE GULFLIGHT'S NAME WAS CHANGED TO NANTUCKET

CHIEF IN 1937, AND NOW IS THE BRITISH

TANK STEAMER REFAST, HAVING BEEN GIVEN THE

LATTER NAME IN 1938. JUN 12 1941

SHE WAS BUILT IN 1914 BY THE NEW YORK SHIP-

BUILDING CORPORATION, CAMDEN N.J., IS 5,189 TONS GROSS

REGISTER.

HER PRESENT OWNERS ARE THE BELFAST STEAMSHIP

CO LTD OF LONDON.

THE MARITIME REGISTER CARRIES THE REFAST, BUT,

DOES NOT GIVE HER XXXXXXXXXX LOCATION, THIS

INFORMATION BEING CURTAILED, IN THE CASE OF BELIGERENT SHIPS

ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR.

30.24-9691

NAZIS BACK TOKIO INTEREST IN INDIES

Berlin Declares Germany's Recognition of It.

Berlin, June 11 (A. P.).—Germany recognizes Japan's interest in the Dutch East Indies, an authorized spokesman declared today in commenting on Japanese-Dutch difficulties. The economic negotiations at Batavia, it was said, were difficult and even critical but Japan's "lebensraum" (living space), it was intimated, includes the Dutch Far East possessions.

Article 2 of the ten-year military and economic pact which made Japan an ally of the Axis on September 27 last stipulates that Germany and Italy "recognize and respect the leadership of Japan in the establishment of a New Order in Greater East Asia."

Japan has made demands on the Dutch East Indies for increased exports of oil and other war essential materials, but the Indies Government has refused to meet the Japanese requests:

Negotiator May Go Home.

Tokio, June 11 (A. P.).—Domei, the Japanese news agency, said today that the Government was expected to withdraw Kenkichi Yoshizawa, chief Japanese negotiator at Batavia, as a result of the unsatisfactory answer of the Dutch to Japan's trade proposals.

Crisis Not Expected Now.

Batavia, June 11 (A. P.).—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, chief Japanese negotiator, conferred today with H. J. van Mook, Dutch Minister Extraordinary, on the recent answer of the Dutch East Indies to Japan's economic demands. Persons close to the Government sons that the Japanese had merely asked a clarification of various points in the reply and that he had said he was acting on his own responsibility in holding today's meeting.

Despite the tone of the Tokio newspapers, observers here doubt that Batavia's action will precipitate any crisis in the Pacific for the moment.

Meanwhile today publication of official figures showed that the Dutch East Indian Government has been spending an average of $20,000,000 a month on bolstering its defenses. The major portion was spent in the United States.

Air raid precautions are being studied in the oil fields of southern Sumatra operated by Shell and Standard Oil interests, Aneta, the Netherlands Indies news agency, said today. Motorized home guard units are being extended to this area.

REPORT NEW PIRACY

Filipinos Accuse Japanese of Seizing Second Boat.

Manila, June 11 (A. P.).—An amateur radio operator on Palawan Island today reported the theft of a Filipino commercial fishing boat by Japanese. It was the second such case reported in two weeks.

The radioed report said that the crew of a Japanese craft overpowered the Filipino crew of the motorboat Clover near Palawan yesterday and set the Filipinos adrift in a small boat. The Filipinos soon reached the small island.

The Clover and its captors vanished into the Sulu Sea, where a search for the fishing boat Cuyon, reported stolen by sixty Japanese off Palawan Island the night of May 27, has so far proved fruitless.

Canada Swears In New Cabinet Member

Joseph T. Thorson, Manitoba Attorney, Becomes Minister Of National War Services

Ottawa, Canada, June 11 (AP)—Joseph T. Thorson, 52-year-old Manitoba attorney and member of the House of Commons, today was sworn in as Minister of National War Services.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King, in announcing the appointment, said radio broadcasting, film-making and other official publicity services would come under Thorson's supervision.

The new Minister—nineteenth member of the Cabinet—will coordinate existing public information services of the Government with a view to "obtaining the utmost aid from the people of Canada in the national emergency," King said.

Canadian Trade Up, Manufacturers Told

Big Increases Reported In Imports To West Indies, Argentina And Brazil

Seigniory Club, Quebec, June 11 (Canadian Press)—J. A. MacKinnon, Trade Minister, told the Canadian Manufacturers' Association today that Canada's foreign-trade position was improving.

"In wartime," he said, "the power of a nation is shown by its ability to keep commerce flowing. The figures for our export trade today show clearly that Canada has that ability and, in accomplishing that purpose, the manufacturers of Canada have had a real part. . . .

"It may interest you to know that our trade has increased with the British West Indies nearly fifty-five per cent., with Argentina over sixty per cent., and with Brazil over sixty-eight per cent. in the first four months of this year as compared with same period of 1940."

Juliana and Bernhard Leave Holland, Michigan

Visit the Netherlands Museum There and Go to Detroit

HOLLAND, Mich., June 11 (AP).—Holland said farewell today to Crown Princess Juliana and Prince Consort Bernhard of the Netherlands after two days passed in the unaccustomed thrill of entertaining royalty.

The royal couple, accompanied by Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Minister in Washington, and other members of the official party, visited the Netherlands Museum here this morning, then left by automobile for Detroit en route to Boston.

The Crown Princess received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Hope College yesterday.

Danish Vessels Likely To Be Taken Over First

Maritime Commission Head Says Negotiations Are Farther Along Than Those Concerning Others

Washington, June 11 (AP)—Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, said today that Danish vessels probably would be the first of the foreign flag ships idle in American ports to be requisitioned by the United States.

The Danish ships will be first, he said, because negotiations for them are much farther along than those dealing with Italian and German vessels. He added that as far as he was concerned the *status quo* would be maintained for French ships under custody in American ports, indicating that for the present they probably would not be taken over for operation by the commission.

Land spoke after seeing President Roosevelt and, he said, discussing with him in general ways the transfer of some foreign ships to Britain.

ARMLESS MEN SELF-RELIANT

German Surgeon Shows How Invention Works.

Berlin (A. P.).—Soldiers who lose both arms can be made "self-reliant" by artificial limbs, according to Dr. Ferdinand Sauerbruch, eminent German surgeon.

To prove his point, Dr. Sauerbruch gave a demonstration before a group of foreign correspondents. He called up one of his former patients, a 26-year-old man whose arms were severed about halfway between the elbow and hand.

Equipped with artificial hands, the subject unbuttoned and buttoned his clothes, struck a match out of a box and lighted a cigar, carried a scuttle of coal, and handled a pencil.

Handwriting Unchanged.

Dr. Sauerbruch explained that the subject's handwriting was the same as it was when he had the use of his natural hands. The surgeon said that this was true generally in cases of amputation—that even the armless man in the circus sideshow who handles a pencil with his toes produces the same style of "handwriting" he formerly produced by hand.

The science of providing artificial limbs has reached the point where arms, with some practice, can be made to be from 30 to 60 per cent as efficient as the natural arms, depending upon the point at which the arm was amputated, explained the surgeon. This particular subject lost the lower part of his arm eight years ago.

Each of the two mechanisms consists of a hand of composition material, a metal sleevelike arm which slips over the stump of the amputated arm, and two ivory pegs.

Pegs Removable.

The surgery, after the amputation, consists of grafting a channel of skin under the muscles on each side of the arm. Ivory pegs about four inches long go through each of these channels. The pegs fit loosely into the channels and can be withdrawn readily.

The mechanical hand and arm hitch on to these pegs. The muscles of the arm motivate the peg, which exerts pressure on the mechanical arm which, in turn, moves the fingers.

The individual shown in the demonstration, the surgeon explained, had become self-sustaining. He operates an elevator in the huge hospital charity clinic, supervised by Dr. Sauerbruch. What was done for this individual can be done for hundreds of maimed soldiers, the surgeon said, although he admitted that shrapnel frequently complicates matters. It is better, he said, to make provision for the artificial limb soon after the amputation.

Daladier Asks New Court In Riom War-Guilt Trial

Charges Members Disclosed Parts of Their Inquiry

VICHY, June 11 (AP).—Charging that members of the Supreme Court of Riom had disclosed parts of their investigations to a newspaper, the attorney for former Premier Edouard Daladier has asked the government to appoint a new court.

The attorney, Maurice Ribet, in a formal protest to the Minister of Justice, called attention to a series of articles in the "Paris newspaper "Le Matin" by Paul Allard.

"Can judges who have opened their file to public opinion be considered to have the necessary impartiality, or should they be removed?" Ribet asked. "The pact of silence between the Supreme Court and the defense lawyers has been virtually torn to bits."

The Allard articles quoted members of the court and disclosed parts of the results of their investigations among witnesses who already have been called to testify against the prisoners.

Daladier, with former Premiers Leon Blum and Paul Reynaud and former Allied commander in chief, Gen. Maurice Gamelin, as well as others, are awaiting trial on charges of responsibility for France's entry into the war and her defeat.

Swiss Totalitarians Are Rounded Up

Sierre, Switzerland, June 11 (A. P.).—The Federal police arrested today a number of individuals accused of participation in a Swiss national organization which the Federal Council banned last November in a drive against totalitarian movements.

JUN 12 1941

Premier Antonescu Visits Ribbentrop

Berlin, June 11 (A. P.).—Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu of Rumania flew to Munich today and was met there by German Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, DNB, the official German news agency, announced.

Admiral Otto Schniewind
Passed by German censor

BERLIN, June 11 (AP)—Reichsfuehrer Hitler has appointed Admiral Otto Schniewind, chief of the naval staff, as fleet commander to succeed Admiral Guenther Luetjens, who went down with the battleship Bismarck, it was announced tonight.

Earlier in his career Admiral Schniewind commanded the German cruiser Koeln. In 1934 he held the post of inspector of naval construction. Because of his knowledge of naval warfare Reichsfuehrer Hitler gave him the Knight's Cross of the Grand Cross in April 1940. At that time his ability was said to have been an important factor in Germany's sea campaign.

BERLIN JUN 12 1941

ADMIRAL OTTO SCHNIEWIND AGE FIFTY CONFIRMATION DEATH LUETJL.
SHANKES SECOND 1940 THIS FIRST COMMANDED CRUISER KOELN STOP IN
GERMANS PARAGRAPH HIS SUCCESSOR OF (NOT USED)
JOINED NAVY 1907 STOP ONCE COMMANDING LATER CHIEF NAVAL
1934 BECAME CHIEF MARINE TRAINING 1938 CHIEF NAVAL STAFF STOP HE
DEFENSE BUREAU FINALLY IN JUNE 1938. STATE VISIT ROME IN MAY 1938.
ACCOMPANIED HITLER ON LATTERS

HARRIMAN MOVES TO NEW FRONTIER TO ASSIST BRITISH

Apparently Intends to Ask What They Want, Then See They Get It

TANKS APPEAR PROBLEM

President Reports to Congress as $75,000,000 of War Supplies Dispatched Overseas

Washington, June 11.—(AP)—In a move to strengthen the hand of Britain in the Mediterranean area, W. Averell Harriman was en route tonight from London to the Middle East to arrange for the receipt of American military equipment there.

The White House made this announcement at the close of a day in which President Roosevelt made his first report to Congress on operations under the Lease-Lend act. He said $75,000,000 worth of war supplies had been exported and a start made upon "the vast supply program which is essential to the defeat of the Axis Powers."

Harriman is Roosevelt Envoy

Harriman went to England some time ago as a special representative of the President with the mission of expediting the Lease-Lend program. Announcing his new assignment, the White House said only that he was on a "short trip to the Middle East," and did not give his exact destination.

But the statement added that the trip was connected with arrangements for the arrival of equipment shipped from this country. Presumably such shipments would go to the Suez Canal, by way of the Red Sea, which President Roosevelt recently withdrew from the combat zone category, thus opening it to American ships.

Three Americans who have been helping Harriman in London made the trip with him, the White House said. They were Brigadier General Ralph Royce, Colonel G. A. Green and R. P. Meiklejohn.

Knox Announces Carrier Plans

At a press conference, meanwhile, Secretary of the Navy Knox told reporters the Navy probably would convert several merchant ships into small aircraft carriers, capable of carrying about 25 planes each. One ship out of a number taken over from the merchant fleet by the Navy has been so converted.

There has been speculation that such small carriers might play a major role in the Atlantic patrol, designed to safeguard shipments to Britain.

The figure on actual lease-lend exports given by the President was only a small fraction of the billions appropriated. The sum, however, was supplemented by the delivery of war goods ordered by England itself before the legislation was enacted.

Thus, while the $75,000,000 figure covered the period from March 11 to May 31, all exports to the British Empire and Egypt totalled approximately $485,000,000 for the months of March and April alone. A year ago the figure for those two months was $270,000,000.

And, the President said in a letter transmitting the report to Congress, exports to Britain of "those things which are necessary for fighting have increased" at a far faster rate than exports in other categories.

Harriman Goes To Middle East On Aid Mission

Will Arrange for Receipt of Lease-Lend Materials Being Shipped From U.S.

LONDON, June 12 (Thursday) (AP).—W. Averell Harriman, American coordinator of the aid-to-Britain program, has left London for the Middle East, "in connection with arrangements for the receipt of American equipment being shipped there from the United States," it was announced today. The ministry of information disclosed his departure "on behalf of the United States Embassy."

President Roosevelt recently opened up the Red Sea area to American shipping after British troops conquered Italian East Africa.

Germany countered by declaring the upper half of the Red Sea leading to the Suez Canal a danger zone, and that any ship entering the area risked destruction.

Departs by Airplane

Mr. Harriman, a financier and board chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad, left by airplane Monday with Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce, Col. George Alan Green and a secretary, R. P. Meiklejohn. The President's lease-lend expediter was expected to pass from seven to ten weeks in the Middle East with particular attention to British tank requirements.

American observers have raised the question of whether the right type of tanks are being used in the Egyptian desert, it was said in military circles here. Col. Green, vice-president of General Motors in charge of engineering, who was appointed as an aid to Mr. Harriman, and Gen. Royce both are well acquainted with tank construction.

Mr. Harriman apparently intends to ask British Middle East commanders exactly what they want and then buckle down to work to see that they get their requirements as quickly as possible. He has operated in that manner here.

Both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill agreed that the trip was important at this time, it was learned.

Mr. Harriman bears the rank of an American Minister. His presence in London since his appointment last February has been accepted as a factor in quicker delivery of American war materials. His visit to the Middle East was expected to produce the same result.

Lease-Lend Law Transfers

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11—The following are the figures on defense articles transferred under the lease-lend program and the government departments in which they originated, as reported to Congress by President Roosevelt:

Department or Agency.	From Appropriations Made Prior to March 11, 1941.	From $7,000,000,000.	Total.
War	$34,963,187.38	$421,777.55	$35,384,964.93
Navy	7,086,246.38	845.39	7,087,091.77
Maritime Commission	10,492,908.01	.....	10,492,908.01
Treasury	11,930,400.00	2,308,799.49	14,239,199.49
Agriculture	.....	7,998,261.67	7,998,261.67
Total	$64,472,741.77	$10,729,684.10	$75,202,425.87

JUN 12 1941

The following are the same defense articles classified as to type:

Classification.	From Appropriations Made Prior to March 11, 1941.	From $7,000,000,000.	Total.
Ammunition for small arms and artillery, explosives, etc.	$9,760,361.08	.....	$9,760,361.08
Ordnance, arms and miscellaneous	20,580,109.13	.....	20,530,109.13
Aircraft	2,572,570.67	$1,455,726.16	4,028,296.83
Vehicles	3,005,807.00	399,911.45	3,405,718.45
Watercraft, etc.	26,155,193.89	27,000.00	26,182,193.89
Clothing and medical supplies, etc.	616,000.00	.....	616,000.00
Signal and chemical equipment, etc.	1,782,700.00	21,866.10	1,804,566.10
Agricultural products	.....	7,998,261.67	7,998,261.67
Machinery, etc.	.....	242,181.28	242,181.28
Raw materials and metals	.....	497,806.82	497,806.82
Miscellaneous	.....	86,930.62	86,930.62
Total	$64,472,741.77	$10,729,684.10	$75,202,425.87

Roosevelt's Letter Submitting War-Aid Report

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's letter transmitting to Congress today his first formal report on the operations of the lend-lease act:

To the Congress of the United States.

Section 5 (B) of public law No. 11, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved by me on March 11, 1941, provides in part as follows:

"The President from time to time, but not less frequently than once every ninety days, shall transmit to the Congress a report of operations under this act except such information as he deems incompatible with this provision." In compliance with this provision I am submitting this report:

We have supplied, and we will supply, planes, guns, ammunition and other defense articles in ever increasing quantities to Britain, China and other democracies resisting aggression.

Wars are not won by guns alone, but wars are not won without guns. We all know this full well now. Beginning with the outbreak of the war, the American public began to realize that it was in our own national interest and security to help Britain, China and the other democratic nations.

Beginning with the outbreak of the war British and French orders began to be placed. But dollars could not be immediately turned into airplanes and ships and guns and ammunition.

Recalls French Collapse

In those dark days when France was falling, it was clear that this government, to carry out the will of the people, had to render aid over and above the material coming off the assembly line. This government, therefore, made available all that it possibly could out of its surplus stocks of munitions. In June of 1940 the British government received from our surplus stocks rifles, machine guns, field artillery, ammunition and aircraft in a value of more than $43,000,000. This was equipment that would have taken months and months to produce and which, with the exception of the aircraft, cost about $300,000,000 to produce during the World War period. Most of this material would not have been usable if we had kept it much longer. This equipment arrived in Britain after the retreat from Dunkerque, where the British had lost great quantities of guns and other military supplies. No one can appraise what effect the delivery of these supplies had upon the successful British resistance in the summer and fall of 1940 when they were fighting against such terrific odds.

Since June, 1940, this government has continued to supply war materiel from its surplus stocks, in addition to the materiel produced by private manufacturers. The fifty over-age destroyers which Britain received in exchange for the defense bases were a part of the aid supplied by the government.

British Purchasing Power

By the turn of the year 1941 the British commitments in this country for defense articles had reached the limit of their future dollar resources. Their striking power required the assurance that their munitions and equipment would steadily and certainly be augmented, not curtailed.

The will of our people, as expressed through the Congress, was to meet this problem, not only by the passage of the lend-lease act but by the appropriation of $7,000,000,000 made on March 27 of this year to carry out this task.

In the ninety days since the lend-lease act was passed, and in the seventy-four days since the funds were appropriated, we have started in motion the vast supply program which is essential to the defeat of the Axis powers.

In these seventy-four days more than $4,250,000,000 out of the $7,000,000,000 have been allocated to the War, Navy, Agriculture and Treasury Departments and to the Maritime Commission to procure the aid authorized. Contracts have been let for long-range bombers, ships, tanks and the other sinews of war that will be needed for the defense of the democracies. The balance of less than $2,750,000,000 is being rapidly allocated.

"Many-Sided" Aid

To be effective, the aid rendered by us must be many-sided. Ships are necessary to carry the munitions and the food. We are immediately making available to Britain 2,000,000 gross tons of cargo ships and oil tankers.

But this is not enough. Adequate shipping for every day to come must be reasonably assured. Since the appropriation act was passed, $550,000,000 has been allocated for the construction of new ships under the lend-lease act. Contracts have been let and the new ways required to build these ship are now nearing completion. Allied ships are being repaired by us. Allied ships are being equipped by us to protect them from mines and are being armed by us to protect them as much as possible against raiders. Naval vessels of Britain are being repaired by us so that they can return quickly to their naval tasks.

The training program of 7,000 British pilots in our schools in this country is under way. Valuable information is being communicated, and other material assistance is being rendered in a mounting benefit to the democracies.

Millions of pounds of food are being and will be sent. Iron and steel, machine tools and the other essentials to maintain and increase the production of war materials in Britain are being sent and received in larger quantities day by day.

Sharp Rise in Exports

Since September, 1939, the war goods sent to Britain have risen steadily. The over-all total exports to the British Empire have greatly increased in 1941 over 1940. What is more important, the increase of those things which are necessary for fighting have increased far beyond our other exports. In the first five months of this year we have sent more than twelve times as many airplanes to Britain as we did in the first five months of 1940. For the first four months of this year the dollar value of explosives sent to the British Empire was about seventeen times as much as for the first four months of 1940. Ninety times as much in dollar value of firearms and ammunition was sent to Britain during the first four months of this year as for the first four months of 1940.

With our natural resources, our productive capacity and the genius of our people for mass production, we will help Britain to outstrip the Axis powers in munitions of war, and we will see to it that these munitions get to the places where they can be effectively used to weaken and defeat the aggressors.

In the report that follows, facts and figures are given to the extent advisable without disclosing military secrets to benefit the Axis powers. These facts describe the past and portray the present status of our aid to those nations so gallantly fighting the aggressors. They do not present the most important fact of all—the strong will of our people to see to it that these forces of aggression shall not rule the world.

We have before us a constant purpose not of present safety alone but, equally, of future survival.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
The White House, June 10, 1941.

Knudsen Says Air Plants Beat Schedule by 50%

Sees Output of 'All Planes We Want' by Fall

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management, told a group of 200 aircraft manufacturers today that with continuing co-operation the United States could produce more planes than any one else by the fall of 1942. He said that their present production was 50 per cent ahead of schedule and that by fall [illegible] be producing all the airplanes we want."

Labor difficulties, he said, have about reached the "hump" and are approaching a point of stabilization.

The O. P. M. announced that military aircraft manufacturers delivered 1,334 airplanes in May.

It did not disclose the types of planes nor how many went to United States forces and how many to Great Britain.

Comparable final figures for April showed 1,389 deliveries, the O. P. M. said, although its original announcement last month had shown 1,427 deliveries. Officials did not say why the final check showed such a reduction in April totals.

The decline for May was attributed to the Memorial Day holiday week end by some officials.

Submarine's Dive Makes Heart Jump

30.24-9693

30.24-9693

By Edwin Stout
Associated Press Staff Writer

Aboard the United States Submarine R-10, June 11.—The best way for a landlubber to keep from getting scared down here when the lights go off, doors bang, and sirens sound is to look straight at the young sailor with the telephone headset and mouthpiece.

Even when he says such terrifying things over the lound speaker system as "chlorine gas in the after battery" he looks and sounds as if everything is going to be all right—a great comfort to visiting reporters.

This 600-ton 1919 model submarine was put through its paces for them this afternoon from "hard dive" toward the sea floor to "battle surface" wherever it comes up fighting. For a time it lay on the bottom, 65 feet below the surface of Long Island Sound. With a group f returned war correspondents aboard besides its 30 men and 3 officers it was crowded from the torpedo room forward to the engine room aft.

Thirty-Degree Turn

The R-10 left from the Groton, Conn., docks of the Electric Boat Co. just after lunch and steamed down the Thames River where a long row of long-range, high-speed 2,000-ton submarines is being built for the two-ocean Navy. Just behind the ways a secret full-sized wooden model of a class of newer and larger undersea craft is being completed.

Lieut. D. F. Weiss, commander of the R-10, took her 4 miles out into Long Island Sound before he started diving. The first descent was to 45 feet. Next came the "hard dive" and a 30 degree turn at the same time.

When the vessel lay on the floor of the sea the lights were turned out. As flashlights went on in the control room the sailor at the telephone ordered "switch to hand control," and another stood by the hand steering wheel.

Then came the command "stations for battle surface" and five men climbed into the conning tower. At the order "battle surface" the craft rose sharply. When the conning tower hatch was still 2 feet under water it was loosened and blown open by air pressure from within.

Jump 13 Feet

The five men sprang out. In this maneuver—which they do summer and winter—they jump down 13 feet from the bridge to the deck as the submarine continues to rise, land in water up to their shoulders, and have the 3-inch gun firing within 1 5to 20 seconds. Gallons of water poured down into the control room—some of it is still dripping on the shorthand book on which this is being written.

Right now the sirens are sounding for "collision drill" but the sailor with the headphones tells you not to worry.

He's George Konen, 18, of Detroit. He has been in the Navy five months and says he would rather be a first class seaman on a submarine than anything else in the world.

Several people down here are glad he acts that way.

Communiques

British

CAIRO, June 11 (AP).—The Royal Air Force Middle East headquarters communique:

RHODES: Heavy and successful attacks were made by bombers of the R. A. F. on enemy airdromes in the Island of Rhodes last night and the preceding night. At Catalo, a large petrol fire was started, and two enemy aircraft were burned out and a number of others destroyed and damaged by bombs, which caused explosions and fires in the dispersal area.

CYRENAICA (LIBYA): The harbor of Bengasi was again raided, hits being made on a ship and on the Julian Mole. The near-by airdrome of Benina was also bombed, and the landing grounds at Derna, Gambu and Gazala were attacked. At Gazala, bombs fell among a concentration of aircraft, damaging a number of them. One of our heavy bombers also machine-gunned enemy aircraft at Gazala and started several fires among them.

Fighter aircraft machine-gunned a convoy of enemy motor transport between Barce and Derna, destroying about thirty of them, mostly large tankers.

SYRIA and PALESTINE: The R. A. F. continued to give full support to the advance of our ground troops. A bombing attack was made on an airdrome at Palmyra, and direct hits were obtained on hangars.

Haifa had two air-raid alarms yesterday. One enemy aircraft was shot down. A German aircraft which attempted to reconnoiter Alexandria yesterday was shot down by our fighters.

None of our aircraft is missing from these operations:

A Middle East headquarters communique:

LIBYA: Nothing of importance to report.

ETHIOPIA: Operations in the Jimma area are proceeding satisfactorily.

IRAK: All quiet.

SYRIA: Allied forces continue to make satisfactory progress.

LONDON, June 11 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

In daylight yesterday, aircraft of the bomber command continued to search for and attack shipping off the enemy's coasts. One heavy bomber, while searching off the Dutch coast, was persistently attacked by two enemy fighters. After a running fight, lasting for nearly twenty minutes, one fighter was shot down into the sea and the other was driven off.

Last night, a strong force of bomber command aircraft attacked docks at Brest, where a Hipper-class cruiser, believed to be the Prinz Eugen, is taking refuge, along with the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. A large weight of bombs was dropped on docks and anchorages.

Aircraft of the coastal command last night bombed docks at St. Nazaire, and enemy airdromes at Mandal and Stavanger, in Norway. Torpedo-carrying aircraft of the same command attacked an enemy supply ship of about 2,000 tons off the Norwegian coast. The vessel was hit amidship by a torpedo.

From all these operations, one aircraft of the coastal command is missing.

A later Air Ministry communique:

Docks at Ijmuiden were attacked by aircraft of the bomber command this morning and hits were scored on storehouses.

A small patrol vessel off the Dutch coast was bombed and sunk, and an enemy float plane, which was encountered by one of our bombers, was shot down into the sea.

One aircraft of the bomber command is missing from these operations.

This afternoon coastal command aircraft bombed the mole and shipping at Zeebrugge.

Later in the day an enemy tanker of about 5,000 tons was attacked in the Strait of Dover by aircraft of the same command, escorted by fighters, and was destroyed. Fighters also carried out offensive patrols over northern France and Belgium and over the Channel during the day.

In these operations one of our aircraft, a fighter, was lost.

An Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

Enemy activity over this country last night was on a small scale. Bombs were dropped in South Wales and at one point near the coast in Southeast England. In South Wales some damage was done and a small number of casualties has been reported, including some people who lost their lives.

A later Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

Enemy activity over this country has been slight. Late this evening, a small number of bombs were dropped in Southwest England, but no details have yet been received.

French

VICHY, June 11 (AP).—An official communique:

In the afternoon of June 10 and the morning of June 11 the British, after having reinforced their positions and brought up new units, launched powerful attacks against our positions.

In southern Lebanon, Australian troops, thanks to the aid of sea-borne artillery, which pounded our centers of resistance unceasingly, succeeded in advancing slightly along the coast north of the Litani River.

Our troops, despite severe losses, opposed a ferocious resistance with a complete spirit of sacrifice to troops of the adversary very superior in numbers.

West of Mount Hermon, units which had been defending Merj Ayoun had to be withdrawn further north to the heights of Hasbaya.

Between Mount Hermon and Jebel ed Druz (Jebel Druse) our troops succeeded yesterday afternoon, with the aid of aviation, in several local counter-attacks and held up south of Kissoue British and De Gaullist columns, which were making an effort in the direction of Damascus.

In this region the fight continued today. Our units defended themselves with fury against violent infantry attacks supported by tanks.

The British armored detachments coming from Irak made contact with our troops at the Syrian frontier near Abou Kemal. Our aviation co-operated very effectively everywhere in the defense, bombing the land forces and British warships. On the 8th and 9th of June they shot down nine planes; the planes downed on the 10th and 11th have not yet been enumerated.

The local command reports magnificent conduct under fire of all units fighting with the most complete self-denial to defend the unity of the French Empire.

BEIRUT, June 11 (AP).—The French Middle East command communique:

According to information received during the day, the enemy launched attacks east of Kissoue, all of which were halted by our forces.

In the region of Merj Ayoun our advance elements were organizing new positions. Along the coast our troops continued to resist the attack of British supported at sea by British fleet.

There was nothing to report in other sectors.

Our pursuit and bombardment aviation has shown itself extremely active during the day. It machine-gunned and bombed many objectives and dispersed numerous concentrations.

German

BERLIN, June 11 (AP).—The German high command communique:

In the Mediterranean, German combat units starting from new bases effectively attacked British fuel deposits and port facilities at Haifa. Several explosions and fires were caused.

In North Africa, German and Italian artillery shelled British battery positions in Tobruk, forcing the enemy to cease fire. Effective attacks of the German air force were directed against Matruh. Several fires were started in the military barracks and fuel dumps.

Bombers attacked two strongly protected British convoys on the Scottish east coast and in the Bristol Channel, sinking two merchantmen totaling 10,000 tons and so badly damaging an additional five freighters and tankers that further loss of shipping space was apparent.

A number of big and numerous small fires were observed during the raids against port facilities in the northern exit of the Bristol Channel.

No enemy operations took place on the Reich's territory during the day and night.

The commander of the Mountaineers Division, Maj. Gen. Ringel, as well as the commanders of Mountaineers Regiments, Cols. Jais, Utz and Krakau, and the commander of the Mountaineers Artillery Regiment, 1st Lieut. Wittman, participated decisively with their troops in the execution of operations on Crete.

Italian

ROME, June 11 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

NORTH AFRICA: On the Tobruk front our artillery effectively pounded the enemy. Our planes continued to hammer defense works, munitions dumps and enemy positions the night of June 9, causing fires and explosions. German planes attacked Matruh.

During the nights of June 8 and June 9 British planes bombed some places on the Island of Rhodes.

Our forces inflicted considerable losses on the enemy in an engagement on the Celga front, in the Gondar zone of East Africa.

LONDON, JUNE 11—AP—SIR KENNETH LEE, A VETERAN TRADE ADVISOR TO THE GOVERNMENT, HAS BEEN APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED STATES OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND EXPORT COUNCIL TO DIRECT EFFORTS TO STIMULATE THE PURCHASE OF BRITISH-MADE GOODS, THE BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

SIR DENNETH, WHO IS 62, SERVED FOR NINE MONTHS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR AS DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION. HE WAS MADE A BARONET LAST DEC. 31.

LONDON, JUNE 11—AP—THE VICTORIA DRUMMOND BRITISH-AMERICAN RESTAURANT, DONATED BY THE CITIZENS OF NORFOLK, VA., WAS OPENED TODAY BY MRS. MARTIN F. SCANLON, WIFE OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY AIR ATTACHE.

MISS DRUMMOND AFTER WHOM THIS FIRST BRITISH-AMERICAN RESTAURANT WAS NAMED, IS THE ONLY WOMAN HOLDING A BOARD OF TRADE CERTIFICATE IN THE MERCHANT NAVY.

ROME, JUNE 11-AP-THE FORMER BRITISH MINISTER TO BELGRADE, RONALD IAN CAMPBELL AND 106 OTHER BRITISH SUBJECTS KKK LEFT CHINCHIANO, NEAR PERUGIA TODAY ON THEIR WAY TO LISBON. #

JUN 12

VALLETTA, MALTA, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE SECOND YEAR OF ITALY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR OPENED WITH SIX AIR ALARMS ON BESIEGED MALTA DURING THE FIRST 24 HOURS.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT THE ALARMS APPARENTLY WERE CAUSED BY A SUCCESSION OF AXIS PATROLS SEARCHING NORTH OF THE ISLAND.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF AXIS RAIDERS DESTROYED OVER MALTA BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND FIGHTER DEFENSE SINCE ITALIAN ENTRY INTO THE WAR JUNE 10, 1940 IS PUT AT 155 CONFIRMED LOST. IN ADDITION 60 PLANES WERE BADLY DAMAGED BUT THEIR LOSS WAS UNCONFIRMED.

ATHENS, OCCUPIED GREECE, MAY 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FAR FROM SELF-SUFFICIENT IN THE BEST OF TIMES, GREECE NOW IS STRUGGLING TO AVERT FOOD SHORTAGES, TO REORGANIZE ITS WAR-WRECKED TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM AND TO CURB PROFITEERING.

JUN 12 1941

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL ECONOMY HAS WARNED THE NATION THAT THE FOOD SITUATION IS SERIOUS DESPITE EFFORTS OF GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIE WHO HAVE RELEASED REQUISITIONED STORES.

THE NEW GERMAN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER DEUTSCHE NACHRICHTEN FUER GRIECHENLAND TOOK COGNIZANCE OF THE SITUATION IN AN EDITORIAL HEADED: "GERMANS BLAMED FOR EVERYTHING."

"IT IS JUST AS MIGHT BE EXPECTED," THE NEWSPAPER SAID. "GRADUALLY IT HAS COME TO BE SAID THAT THE GERMANS ARE TO BLAME FOR EVERYTHING. THEY ARE TO BLAME FOR THE DISAPPEARANCE OF FOOD, FOR HIGH PRICES, FOR DISCHARGES OF EMPLOYES, FOR LACK OF RAW MATERIALS AND NATURALLY, FOR EVERYTHING MENTIONED IN THE PRESS."

THE PAPER CONTINUED: "THIS HAS GONE TOO FAR. LET US SPEAK STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER. GREECE CARRIED ON A WAR AND LOST IT. THAT THE LOSS HAS NOT GONE WITHOUT LEAVING A MARK UPON THE PEOPLE IS CLEAR.

"THIS IS REGRETTABLE, AND NO LESS A FIGURE THAN ADOLF HITLER HIMSELF HAS EXPRESSED HIS REGRET. MODERN WARFARE ESPECIALLY HAS COME TO MEAN DESTROYED HIGHWAYS, EXPLODED BRIDGES AND DAMAGE HERE AND THERE. A LOST WAR MEANS OCCUPATION, BURDEN AND SACRIFICE."

THE EDITORIAL REVIEWED GERMANY'S SUFFERING AFTER THE WORLD WAR AND SAID, "THERE WAS NOT A SOUL ON EARTH WHO GAVE THOUGHT TO THE FATE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE."

JUN 12 1941

THE NEWSPAPER DECLARED THAT GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES WERE MAKING EVERY EFFORT TO REBUILD GREECE, ADDING "WE GERMANS ARE OBLIGED TO STAND BY WHILE GREEK SOLDIERS SUFFERING AND STARVING COME BACK FROM THE FRONT AND WE ARE FORCED TO SEE HOW THESE HUMAN BEINGS ARE THRUST AWAY FROM THE DOORS OF THEIR WEALTHY COMPATRIOTS OF WHOM THERE ARE STILL PLENTY."

"WE ARE FORCED TO STAND BY WHILE SHOPKEEPERS INCREASE PRICES AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE FOR THOSE WHO CAN PAY, WHILE THE GREEK PEOPLE FOR DAYS HAVE NOT SEEN AS MUCH AS THE SIGHT OF VEGETABLES." THE NEWSPAPER SAID IN SUGGESTING THAT THE GREEKS LOOK FOR FAULTS "AT HOME."

THE EDITORIAL SUGGESTED THAT THE SALVATION OF THE COUNTRY LIES IN THE GREEKS GIVING UP THEIR "BELOVED CHARACTERISTIC OF INDIVIDUALISM" AND WORK FOR THE COMMON GOOD.

THE MOST PRESSING PROBLEM OF THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN INSURING THE FLOW OF FOOD SUPPLIES. SINCE THE FIRST OF APRIL THESE QUANTITIES

30.24-9695

OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY RATIONED TO EACH ATHENIAN: ONE-HALF POUND OF SUGAR, TWO-THIRDS POUND OF BEANS, TWO-THIRDS POUND OF OLIVE OIL, TWO-THIRDS POUND OF MACARONI, ONE-SIXTH POUND OF COFFEE, ONE AND ONE-THIRD POUNDS OF RICE, ONE-THIRD POUND OF COOKING FAT AND TWO-THIRDS POUND OF POTATOES.

ALL OTHER FOODS MUST BE SOUGHT IN THE DEPLETED LOCAL MARKETS.

SOME OF THE PRICES PAID FOR THE FEW ITEMS AVAILABLE INCLUDE: CANNED PEACHES, $1.35 A TIN; SMALL CHICKENS, $2.30; BEEF, $1.50 A POUND AND ASPARAGUS, $1 A CAN. THE AVERAGE GREEK WAGE EARNER IS PAID LESS THAN $20 A MONTH.

ONE OF THE CHIEF CAUSES OF THE FOOD SHORTAGES; PARTICULARLY OF VEGETABLES, HAS BEEN THE LACK OF COMMUNICATIONS FOR SHIPMENTS FROM RURAL AREAS TO THE CITIES.

THE BACKBONE OF LAND TRANSPORTATION WAS THE RAILROAD AND ONE HIGHWAY RUNNING STRAIGHT THROUGH THE HEART OF GREECE FROM ATHENS TO SALONIKA.

JUN 12 1941

IT WAS DOWN THIS ROUTE THAT THE GERMAN, GREEK AND BRITISH ARMIES FOUGHT STEP BY STEP. THERETREATING BRITISH BLEW UP BRIDGES AND RAILROAD TUNNELS AND BLASTED CLIFFS ONTO THE ROADS. WHEN THE WAR ENDED THE COUNTRY'S COMMUNICATIONS WERE PARALYZED.

BOTH THE GREEKS AND GERMANS ARE NOW WORKING TO CLEAR THESE ROUTES.

MUCH GREEK TRAFFIC PREVIOUSLY WAS CARRIED BY WATER BUT THE GOVERNMENT HAS ANNOUNCED THAT 22 PASSENGER STEAMERS AND 20 CARGO SHIPS WERE SUNK DURING THE APRIL WARFARE. OF THOSE REMAINING, ALL SHIPS OF MORE THAN 50 TONS HAVE BEEN REQUISITIONED BY THE MILITARY.

IN ADDITION TO THE VAST HIGHWAY REPAIRS NEEDED, THE COUNTRY ALSO FACES THE TASK OF REBUILDING THE PORTS AND MANY CITI

30.24-9695

LARISSA, THIRD LARGEST CITY OF GREECE, MUST BE REBUILT AFTER HAVING BEEN LEVELED BY SIX MONTHS OF ITALIAN AIR ATTACKS, AN EARTHQUAKE AND THE FINAL GERMAN INVASION.

MOSCOW, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE SOVIET PRESS ASSERTED TODAY THAT THE FINNS WERE PERSECUTING MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION IN CONNECTION WITH THE IMPENDING SEDITION TRIAL OF LEADERS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

A HELSINKI DISPATCH TO TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, SAID THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY, MAURI RUEMIA, AND OTHERS WERE TO BE TRIED JUNE 16. AMONG THE CHARGES AGAINST RUEMIA IS A DECLARATION THAT HE WROTE A LETTER TO FOREIGN MINISTER VAINO TANNER DURING THE RUSSIAN-FINNISH WAR OF 1939-40 OPPOSING THE CONFLICT.

JUN 12 1941

"THE SOCIETY IS EXPOSED TO NUMEROUS PERSECUTIONS BY THE FINNISH AUTHORITIES," SAID THE TASS DISPATCH. ONE OF THESE REPRESSIONS WAS SAID TO BE A BAN ON ITS MEETINGS.

MADRID, JUNE 11-(AP)-BRANDON H.GROVE, AMERICAN GEOLOGIST EMPLOYED BY THE SPANISH PETROLEUM COMPANY, HAS BEEN UNDER ARREST BY SPANISH POLICE SINCE MONDAY NIGHT.

JUN 12 1941

THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY, WHICH HAS TAKEN STEPS TO OBTAIN GROVE'S RELEASE, SAID NO FORMAL CHARGES WERE PREFERRED AGAINST HIM ALTHOUGH IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE POLICE WERE INTERESTED IN GEOLOGY MAPS HE MADE DURING FIELD EXPEDITIONS SEEKING OIL DEPOSITS.

MALAGA, SPAIN, JUNE 11-(AP)-TWO PARACHUTES OF ITALIAN MAKE WERE FOUND NEAR THE PORT OF ESTEPONA TODAY AFTER FOREIGN WARPLANES APPARENTLY MISTOOK ESTEPONA FOR GIBRALTAR AND DROPPED FIVE BOMBS LAST FRIDAY NIGHT.

ONE OF THE PARACHUTES WAS FOUND AT SEA BY FISHERMEN AND THE OTHER IN MOUNTAINS BEHIND THE TOWN.

SPANISH NAVAL OBSERVERS SAID THEY SAW ONLY ONE OF THE INVADING PLANES AND IT WAS TOO HIGH TO DETERMINE ITS NATIONALITY. BOMBS FELL IN THE SEA AND IN UNINHABITED TERRITORY WHERE THEY DID NO DAMAGE.

FROM LA LINEA CAME REPORTS TODAY THAT A BI-MOTORED BOMBER OF UNDETERMINED NATIONALITY FLEW OVER GIBRALTAR WHERE IT DREW ANTIAIRCRAFT XIRE.

JUN 12 1941

--DASH--

THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND SAID FASCIST PLANES BOMBED GIBRALTAR JUNE 5 BUT BRITISH SAID THE ROCK HAD NOT BEEN RAIDED SINCE SEPTEMBER.

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, BRITAIN'S AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET RUSSIA, HAS ARRIVED IN LONDON FROM MOSCOW, THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

JUN 12 1941

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT THIS WAS IN KEEPING WITH THE "NORMAL PROCEDURE" FOR FOREIGN AMBASSADORS TO RETURN HOME "WHENEVER IT SEEMS DESIRABLE IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY BE KEPT IN TOUCH WITH ALL ASPECTS OF THE SITUATION."

SIR STAFFORD WILL RETURN TO MOSCOW AFTER A FEW DAYS HERE, IT WAS SAID.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 11-(AP)-PORTUGAL HAD THE ASSURANCE TODAY OF SECRETARY OF STATE HULL THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS "NO AGGRESSIVE INTENTIONS" AGAINST HER ISLAND POSSESSIONS, BUT ALSO RECEIVED A WARNING AGAINST ALLOWING THEIR USE BY NAZI FORCES.

IN HIS REPLY YESTERDAY TO A PORTUGUESE NOTE THAT WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC, THE SECRETARY SAID THIS COUNTRY VIEWED WITH MOUNTING ANXIETY "THE CONSTANTLY EXPANDING ACTS OF AGGRESSION ON THE PART OF A CERTAIN BELLIGERENT POWER WHICH NOW THREATEN THE PEACE AND SAFETY OF THE COUNTRIES OF THIS HEMISPHERE."

JUN 12 1941

WHILE THE UNITED STATES HAS NO DESIGNS ON THE AZORES, THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, OR "THE SOVEREIGNTY OR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF ANYP OTHER COUNTRY," SECRETARY HULL SAID, UNITED STATES POLICY IS BASED ON "THE INALIENABLE RIGHT OF SELF DEFENSE."

THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNICATION, DELIVERED MAY 30, TOOK EXCEPTION TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REFERENCES TO THE ISLAND GROUPS IN HIS "FIRESIDE" ADDRESS THREE DAYS EARLIER. MR.ROOSEVELT DECLARED IN THE SPEECH THAT NAZI CONTROL OF THE ISLANDS WOULD ENDANGER THE FREEDOM OF THE ATLANTIC AND "OUR OWN PHYSICAL SAFETY."

THE HULL NOTE WAS SENT TO THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER, DR.JOAO ANTONIO DE BIANCHI.

30.24-9697

30.24-9697

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JUNE 12.)

CAROL FINDS PEACE

RUMANIA'S EX-KING

LIVES AUSTERELY

IN CUBAN HOTEL

MADAME LUPESCU, ONE AIDE

HIS COMPANIONS IN EXILE (450)

BY JOHN WILDS

JUN 12 1941

(ADVANCE)...HAVANA, JUNE 11-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--OUT OF THE TURBULENCE OF A QUARTER-CENTURY OF EUROPEAN INTRIGUE, ROMANCE AND VIOLENCE, CAROL OF RUMANIA HAS COME TO PEACEFUL REST IN THE SPLENDOR OF THE HOTEL NACIONAL.

SHARING HIS ORDERLY EXISTENCE-IN-EXILE IS THE WOMAN FOR WHOM HE ONCE RENOUNCED HIS THRONE AND FOR WHOM HE DARED THE THREAT OF REVOLT--THE AUBURN-HAIRED MADAME ELENA LUPESCU.

OF MEN-IN-WAITING, EQUERRIES AND AIDES HE HAS BUT ONE--HIS LOYAL FINANCIAL ADVISOR, ERNEST URDARIANU.

BUT, THOUGH HE HAS LEFT THE SPLENDOR AND THE DANGERS OF COURT LIFE BEHIND, CAROL HAS NOT FORGOTTEN HIS ROYAL BIRTH.

ON THE REGISTER OF THE HOTEL NACIONAL, HIS NAME IS INSCRIBED IN RUMANIAN: "HIS MAJESTY CAROL OF RUMANIA." THE WOMAN WHO HAS SHARED CAROL'S TROUBLES SINCE 1925 IS REGISTERED AS "MADAME HELENE LORENZ," THE NAME WHICH ELENA LUPESCU USED ON THEIR LONG FLIGHT FROM EUROPE.

INSTEAD OF THE BALKAN PALACES OF CAROL'S GLORY, AND THE FRENCH VILLAS OF HIS EXILE, THESE TWO TODAY ARE SHARING A FIVE-ROOM SUITE WITH THE FAITHFUL URDARIANU. BY ANY BUT ROYAL STANDARDS, THE SETTING STILL IS PALATIAL. FROM THE HIGH HILL ON WHICH THE NACIONAL SITS, THEIR WINDOWS LOOK OUT ON THE MAGNIFICENT CITY AND HARBOR OF HAVANA, AND ACROSS THE BAY TO HISTORIC MORRO CASTLE.

APPARENTLY PLEASED WITH THE $540-A-MONTH ACCOMODATIONS, CAROL MADE NO IMMEDIATE EFFORT TO FIND A PRIVATE RESIDENCE. PERSONS WHO ACTED FOR HIM BEFORE HIS ARRIVAL IN CUBA FOUND NO SUITABLE HOUSE IN HAVANA.

JUN 12 1941

TO GUESTS IN THE FAMOUS HOTEL, THERE IS ONLY ONE SIGN THAT ROYALTY IS QUARTERED THERE. IN THE CORRIDOR LEADING TO CAROL'S SUITE, TWO AGENTS OF THE CUBAN SECRET POLICE TAKE TURNS IN CONSTANT VIGIL.

CAROL AND HIS FRIEND SPEND MUCH TIME IN THEIR ROOMS. THEY ARISE LATE, AND HAVE BREAKFAST BROUGHT TO THEM.

USUALLY, THEY EMERGE FOR THE FIRST TIME TO GO TO THE DINING ROOM FOR LUNCHEON. THEY EAT BOTH LUNCHEON AND DINNER AT AN INCONSPICUOUS CORNER TABLE. CAROL SOMETIMES DRINKS WINE OR CHAMPAGNE WITH HIS MEALS--NOTHING MORE.

ALMOST INVARIABLY, THE THREE RUMANIANS ARE ALONE.

THEY GO FOR DRIVES IN THE AFTERNOON IN AN AUTOMOBILE MADE AVAILABLE TO THEM BY AN AMERICAN COMPANY. THEIR CHAUFFEUR IS A CUBAN SOLDIER. OTHERWISE, CAROL AND LUPESCU ARE ATTENDED ONLY BY URDARIANU.

REGULAR HOTEL EMPLOYES ATTEND TO THEIR FEW WANTS. MADAME LUPESCU DOES NOT EVEN HAVE A PERSONAL MAID. THEIR ONLY CALL FOR EXTRA

SERVICE IS THE BELL BOY WHO EXERCISES FOUR DOGS WHICH THEY BROUGHT WITH THEM FROM EUROPE.

BROAD-SHOULDERED AND CLEAR-EYED, CAROL HAS LAID OUT A PROGRAM OF GOLF AND TENNIS TO CONTROL THE FEW EXTRA POUNDS HE CARRIES.

ASKED ABOUT THE POLITICS OF EUROPE, HE TALKS INSTEAD OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

"I STARTED COLLECTING WHEN I WAS SEVEN," HE EXPLAINS, "AND OF COURSE I BROUGHT MY COLLECTION WITH ME."

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JUNE 12, SENT JUNE 9)

JUN 12 1941

M150AED

NEW YORK, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT LIEUTENANT-GENERAL VON PRITTWITZ UND GAFFRON, OF THE AFRICA CORPS, WAS KILLED APRIL 10 WHILE LEADING HIS MEN IN A SORTIE AGAINST THE BRITISH GARRISON AT TOBRUK, LIBYA.

THE GERMANS DID NOT AMPLIFY AND IT COULD NOT BE LEARNED IMMEDIATELY WHETHER HE WAS IDENTIFIED WITH DR.FRIEDRICH WILHELM VON PRITTWITZ-GAFFRON, FORMER GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE FORMER ENVOY, 57 YEARS OLD AND RETIRED, CAME FROM AN OLD MILITARY FAMILY.

NEW YORK, JUNE 11-(AP)-REPORTS REACHING MARITIME CIRCLES FROM COPENHAGEN TODAY SAID THE 2,301-TON DANISH FREIGHTER N.C.MONBERG, SEIZED AND OPERATED BY THE BRITISH, HAD BEEN SUNK BY AXIS ACTION IN THE ATLANTIC. NO DETAILS WERE AVAILABLE.

THE 275-FOOT VESSEL, BUILT IN 1928, WAS ONE OF MANY DANISH SHIPS SEIZED BY THE BRITISH AFTER GERMANY OCCUPIED DENMARK.

SHE WAS DENMARK'S 52ND SHIP LOSS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 11-(AP)-P.G.WODEHOUSE'S MANUSCRIPT OF HIS NEW BOOK, "MONEY IN THE BANK"--WRITTEN IN WHAT WAS ONCE THE PADDED CELL OF A GERMAN MADHOUSE BUT NOW PART OF AN INTERNMENT CAMP--WAS REPORTED TODAY ON ITS WAY TO ITS NEW YORK PUBLISHERS.

HOWARD K.SMITH, CBS BERLIN CORRESPONDENT, SAID IN HIS REGULAR BROADCAST FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL THAT THE MANUSCRIPT HAD BEEN GIVEN TO STEPHEN AND LAEL LAIRD, FORMER BERLIN CORRESPONDENTS FOR TIME AND LIFE MAGAZINES, FOR DELIVERY TO WODEHOUSE'S PUBLISHERS, DOUBLEDAY DORAN AND CO., INC.

JUN 12 1941

SMITH SAID THE LAIRDS WERE LEAVING TONIGHT FOR SWITZERLAND.

WODEHOUSE, CREATOR OF THE IMPERTURBABLE JEEVES, WAS CAPTURED BY GERMAN SOLDIERS IN JUNE, 1939, AT HIS VILLA AT LE TOUQUET, FRANCE.

LOS ANGELES, JUNE 11-(AP)-GERMANY'S CHANCES OF WINNING THE WAR ARE DECREASING AS SHE EXTENDS HER LINES, SAYS SIR WILFRID GREENE OF LONDON. "THERE ALWAYS COMES A POINT WHEN ELASTIC CAN STRETCH NO FURTHER. THEN IT SNAPS."

JUN 12 1941

SIR WILFRID, WHO AS MASTER OF THE ROLLS PRESIDES OVER THE BRITISH COURT OF APPEALS OF THE SUPREME COURT JUDICATURE, TOLD THE LOS ANGELES BAR ASSOCIATION LAST NIGHT:

"THIS IS NOT AN IMPERIALISTIC WAR. THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES ARE FACING DEATH EVERY HOUR. THEY WOULD NOT SUPPORT A WAR WHICH WAS NOT FOR SOMETHING OF VALUE FOR THE DECENCY OF LIFE X X X X

"THERE WILL BE NO COMPROMISE WITH THIS SPIRIT OF EVIL, FOR WE MUST STRIKE THE FETTERS FROM THE ENSLAVED PEOPLE OF EUROPE."

30.24-9699

(THIS DAILY FEATURE, CONDUCTED BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, IS BEING WRITTEN IN HIS ABSENCE ON VACATION BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT).

- - -

NO ONE COULD TERM WINSTON CHURCHILL'S LATEST SPEECH A PAEAN OF OPT TIED IN WITH TDAY'S NEWS IT CONTA .

OPTIMISM, YET TIED IN WITH TODAY'S NEWS IT CONTAINS SOLID ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THOSE WHO ARE ON BRITAIN'S SIDE IN THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC.

THE RAF INDICATES THIS MORNING THAT THE CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN, FELLOW MARAUDER OF THE DESTROYED BISMARCK, HAS BEEN FOUND AND BOMBED IN BREST, TOGETHER WITH THE TWO BATTLE CRUISERS, OR LIGHTLY-ARMORED BATTLESHIPS SCHARNHORST AND GNEISENAU. THIS PRETTY GOOD EVIDENCE THAT THE PRINZ EUGEN IS OUT OF THE ATLANTIC FIGHTING PICTURE FOR SOME TIME, SINCE THE BRITISH FOR MANY WEEKS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO KEEP THE SCHARNHORST AND GNEISENAU HOLED UP, AND VERY LIKELY CRIPPLED, IN THAT PORT ON THE BULGE OF BRITTANY.

MR.CHURCHILL WAS ABLE TO TELL THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT MAY WAS THE BEST BRITISH MONTH ON THE ATLANTIC FOR A GOOD LONG TIME, AND HE DISCLOSED THAT THE BRITISH HAD SUNK, CAPTURED OR SCUTTLED 257,000 TONS OF THE SPARSE AXIS SHIPPING THERE, OR THREE-FOURTHS OF THE LOSSES WHICH WERE INFLICTED ON THE BRITISH THEMSELVES. THIS, HE SAID CAME AT A TIME WHEN THERE WERE NEVER LESS THAN 400 BRITISH-MAINTAINED SHIPS IN THE DANGER ZONE IN ANY DAY.

THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER MADE NO PREDICTIONS. BUT WITHOUT BOTHERING TO DEAL WITH IT HE SCOTCHED PEACE TALK, AND RENEWED HIS EXPECTATION OF A LONG AND HARD WAR.

HE FOUND THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY OF SILENCING THE CRITICISM OVER CRETE BY SAYING IN EFFECT THAT IF THE COUNTRY FELT HIS GOVERNMENT COULD NOT PRODUCE A VICTORY THEY SHOULD GET RID OF HIM, "IF YOU CAN FIND ANOTHER THAT CAN DO BETTER."

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

UNDATED--FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY X X X DO BETTER."

THE ANSWER IS THAT THERE IS NO ONE ELSE IN BRITAIN WHO CAN UNIFY THE NATION WITH THE STEADFAST FLAME OF COURAGE AND HOPE WHICH MR. CHURCHILL CAN PRODUCE, AND THE GREAT BULK OF THE PEOPLE KNOW IT.

THIS IS BOTH BRITAIN'S STRENGTH AND HER WEAKNESS. SO LONG AS WINSTON CHURCHILL RUNS THE WAR FOR BRITAIN, ADOLF HITLER CAN HAVE LITTLE HOPE OFA NGOATED PEA

JUN 9 1941

LITTLE HOPE OF A NEGOTIATED PEACE ON GERMAN TERMS. YET IF ANYTHING SHOULD HAPPEN TO MR.CHURCHILL, IT WOULD BE A DISASTER OF GREAT MAGNITUDE FOR BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT.

ONE MUST ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THERE ARE SMALL GROUPS OF PEOPLE IN BRITAIN AT BOTH ENDS OF THE SOCIAL SCALE WHO DO NOT WANT TO GO ON WITH THE WAR: THE RICH WHO WOULD RATHER SEE HITLER WIN THAN LOSE THEIR WEALTH; THE EXTREME LEFT WING WHICH WOULD RATHER SEE BRITAIN LOSE THAN HAVE IT RETAIN IN VICTORY ANY VESTIGE OF THE SYSTEM OF CLASS AND CAPITALISM WHICH IS STILL STRONG. IT WOULD ALSO BE SURPRISING IF THESE GROUPS DID NOT GAIN ADHERENTS AS THE WAR AND ITS HARDSHIPS PROGRESS.

THESE GROUPS, HOWEVER, DO NOT NOW REPRESENT ANY IMPORTANT BODY OF SENTIMENT AND THEY ARE NOT LIKELY TO EXERT MUCH INFLUENCE SO

LONG AS CHURCHILL STAYS, FOR HE WAS UTTERLY CONVINCED THE VAST MAJORITY OF BRITONS THAT ALL WOULD BE LOST BY A NEGOTIATED PEACE WITH HITLER AND HE HAS UNITED THEM IN A FINISH FIGHT.

SHOULD HE GO, THE BEWILDERMENT OF HIS MILLIONS OF FOLLOWERS MIGHT MAKE THEM VERY SUSCEPTIBLE TO PERSUASIVE ARGUMENTS FOR NEGOTIATION.

U. S. ASSERTS U-BOAT SANK THE ROBIN MOOR

JUN 13 1941

State Department Learns Eleven Survivors Told Our Consul at Pernambuco Commander Was Nazi

Washington, June 12 (A. P.).—The State Department announced today that a preliminary report from the American consul in Pernambuco, Brazil, stated that the American steamship Robin Moor undoubtedly was sunk by a German submarine. The report added that the commander of the submarine was fully aware that the Robin Moor was an American vessel.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, made the announcement at his press conference. The report of the Consul, Walter J. Linthicum, was based on interviews with the eleven survivors of the ship, which was sunk on May 21 in the South Atlantic. Thirty-five persons are missing.

[A German spokesman said in Berlin tonight that Germany was still without proof that a German submarine sank the Robin Moor.]

Consular Reports.

Mr. Welles read this report from the Consul:

"The Robin Moor was undoubtedly sunk by a German submarine at 6 o'clock Greenwich time on the morning of May 21 at latitude 6:10 North and longitude 25:40 West. The commander of the submarine was fully aware that the vessel was American. All survivors in good health. Depositions of survivors taken and comprehensive summary will be sent sson as coded."

Stephen Early, presidential secretary, said that the full report is expected on Monday, but it might be later. It must be studied by officials here, he said, before a course of action, if any, is set.

Welles's Face Grave.

Mr. Welles was grave-faced as he appeared before reporters and read the brief statement. He added that the Robin Moor's cargo contained no implements of war or other military materials inconsistent with the neutrality act.

The general cargo, he said, consisted of many types of goods from steel rails to women's hosiery and including automobiles, automobile parts, radio parts and numerous other items. He said that the cargo was consigned to Lorenco Marques, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Port Natal and East London.

All Ports in Africa.

All ports for which the ship was headed are in Portuguese and British Africa. Several days ago, Mr. Early said that President Roosevelt would prefer that judgment be suspended on the Robin Moor's fate until after the facts are established. Today, after Mr. Welles read the report, Mr. Early said:

"There no [illegible] seems to be any reason to reserve judgment." Mr. Welles refused to indicate what action the United States would take.

He said he expected a comprehensive report during the day and that this would receive the fullest consideration by the Government. When asked if there was any indication of a German warning before the ship was sunk, he said that he could make no further comment until the full report was received.

Mr. Welles was asked if the Government, on the basis of the preliminary report, took a grave view of the incident, but he replied again that he had no comment.

Congressional Comment.

Congressional comment included:

Representative Short, Republican, of Missouri: "Most unfortunate and I regret it. The Germans are not quite as smart as I thought they were."

Representative Faddis, Democrat, of Pennsylvania: "It makes it more imperative than ever before that we come out more aggressively than ever to maintain the traditional American freedom of the seas."

Representative Sheppard, Democrat, of California: "A very unfortunate incident, but one that we should have expected a long time ago. It's only indicative of what we may expect in the future."

With no administration official talking fully, it was impossible to predict what course the country would follow. However, it was recalled that the sinking of the American steamship William T. Frye on February 28, 1915, by a German submarine, also in the South Atlantic, was the first depredation on American shipping preceding the country's entry into the world war.

In the world war the United States protested many times to Germany against attacks on both American ships and British ships carrying American passengers. Notable among the latter was the sinking of the British liner Lusitania, with a loss of 114 American lives.

Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare in the world war led to a break in diplomatic relations, the arming of American merchantmen and, finally, was one of the primary reasons given for American entrance into the war. The 4,999-ton Robin Moor, carrying eight passengers and a crew of thirty-eight, sailed from New York on May 6 and was sunk some 600 miles south of the Cape Verde Islands.

The scene of the sinking, as given in the consul's report, was just outside the Pan-American safety belt established by the American republics in 1939. This possibility precludes joint action by all the American republics in connection with the sinking.

Gravity Unconcealed.

Despite the reserve shown by Mr. Welles in making public preliminary details on the first sinking of an American ship by belligerent torpedo action in the present war, the gravity with which the Government viewed the incident was unconcealed in official quarters. This was heightened by the fact that apparently there are only eleven survivors.

They were picked up last week end by the Brazilian ship, Ozorio, from a lifeboat. The captain of the Ozorio previously had reported by radio to the Associated Press that survivors said that the ship was sunk by a German submarine.

The consul's statement that the submarine commander was aware that it was an American ship raised the question whether warning was given before the sinking. This was not clear, however, from the report.

Nor did it indicate if the submarine did anything for the safety of the crew and passengers. The missing include three women and a child; one of the searching vessels in the area reported finding a suitcase and children's toy.

Survivors Tell Stories.

Recife, Brazil, June 12 (A. P.).—United States representatives considered the stories of eleven survivors of the 5,000-ton American freighter Robin Moor today to formulate a report as to whether her sinking in the South Atlantic on May 21 was the deed of a German submarine. All apparently in good [illegible] the survivors were questioned in careful seclusion for four and a half hours by the United States consul, Walter J. Linthicum, and Capt. W. A. Hodgman of the United States Navy, after their arrival here last night aboard the Brazilian rescue ship Ozorio.

Then, they were taken in three motor cars to hotels to rest. The Ozorio, refueled, headed southward for Rio de Janeiro.

Special policemen guarded the quay during the questioning of the survivors—ten salors and a passenger—to prevent others from going aboard. A small crowd of the curious watched from behind barred gates along the dock until midnight, when the watchers straggled homeward.

Phillip Williams, secretary of the United States embassy in Rio de Janeiro, arrived here by plane this morning, after an overnight stop at Maceio and conferred with Mr. Linthicum at the consulate. The consul announced that reporters would be received this afternoon.

Twenty-eight members of the ship's crew and seven passengers still are missing.

ELEVEN ROBIN MOOR SURVIVORS SILENT

Reach Pernambuco But Refuse To Discuss Sinking Of Freighter

Chances Of Finding Other 35 Aboard Craft Regarded As Slight

[By the Associated Press]

Pernambuco, Brazil, June 12—The eleven survivors of the United States freighter Robin Moor were given the freedom of the city late today, but they declined to discuss the sinking.

The ten crewmen and one passenger arrived here last night aboard the Brazilian rescue ship Ozorio and were shielded from the public today while Walter J. Linthicum, American consul, questioned them for four and one-half hours.

Linthicum refused to amplify his report made public in Washington. He said only the State Department would divulge information on the sinking. Interviews which had been scheduled were canceled on orders from Washington.

To Take Reports To U. S.

Capt. W. A. Hodgman, of the United States Navy, assisted Linthicum in his inquiry, and Phillip Williams, secretary of the embassy at Rio de Janeiro, who arrived during the day, was expected to take the survivors' sworn statements to Washington.

The chances of finding the thirty-five passengers and crew members of the Robin Moor still missing seemed slight tonight, twenty-two days after the sinking. Observers recalled, nevertheless, that one lifeboat with survivors from the British ship Britannia, sunk by a raider in March one day out of Dakar, reached the coast of the Brazilian state of Maranhao twenty-four days later.

Southwest And Then Northwest

The craft which brought the eleven survivors to safety was carried southwest by trade winds toward Natal. Then a current moving around Brazil's northeast point pushed the boat northwestward into the Ozorio's path.

The United States Embassy at Rio de Janeiro said that no arrangements had been made yet for the disposition of the survivors. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery said he was formally thanking the Brazilian Government for the rescue work of the Ozorio's captain, Waldemar Lucio Pereira, for efforts to find the missing thirty-five and for cooperation here last night and today

No Proof, Berlin Says

Berlin, June 12 (AP)—A German spokesman said tonight Germany was still without proof that a German submarine sank the American merchant ship Robin Moor.

He added that the incident was being investigated in an effort to obtain authoritative information on the American claim that the ship was torpedoed by a German submarine.

The German public still was unaware of the sinking. Newspapers have not yet printed a word about the loss of the Robin Moor.

30.24—9701

30.24—9701

Text Of Consul's Report On Robin Moor Sinking

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 12—The text of the report from American Consul Walter J. Linthicum, at Pernambuco, to the State Department, on the sinking of the Robin Moor follows:

I boarded the Ozorio before it docked in Permanbuco last night and with full cooperation of the local authorities privately took the individual depositions of the American survivors; a comprehensive summary of their testimony follows:

At 6 o'clock, Greenwich time May 21 last, the Robin Moor was ordered to stop by the use of a blinking light signal and to "send a boat with papers"; upon inquiry what ship, the reply; just submarine.

"The Robin Moor then lowered a lifeboat in charge of the chief officer which proceeded about a mile and a half. No ship's papers taken.

Asks Identity

Submarine commander asked as to identity of ship and was told that "American Robin Moor New York to Cape Town."

The first mate was then ordered into the submarine, reappearing [illegible] ten minutes later when the submarine commander was rowed by the men manning the lifeboat to give the command to abandon ship within twenty minutes, which, upon request, was extended to one half hour from the time the lifeboat returned to her vessel.

Upon the return three other lifeboats were lowered, one containing eleven seamen, another with twelve seamen, another with ten seamen and one passenger, and the fourth contained three married couples, a child and five seamen.

Torpedo And 30 Shells

After abandonment of the ship the submarine fired a torpedo amidships, then some thirty-odd shells until the Robin Moor sank sternmost in about twenty-three minutes. Her position at this time was latitude 6.10 north, longitude 25.40 west and the hour was 8.05, Greenwich time. Afterward floating wreckage was destroyed by gunfire.

After the sinking of the Robin Moor the submarine circled by the lifeboat carrying the survivors interviewed and its commander remarked "I have given some food to your captain" and then left the scene of the sinking, remaining on the surface until out of sight.

There is no doubt in the minds of the survivors that the commander and submarine were German, although the latter had no visible markings other than the name Lorricke or Lorickke and a figure described as a laughing cow, both painted on the conning tower. The commander spoke to the men in poor English.

Stayed Together 24 Hours

The lifeboats remained together at the scene of the sinking for about twenty-four hours; because the commander of the submarine had said that he would wireless their position to expedite their rescue. Finding that this was useless the captain instructed all boats to proceed to Saint Paul's Rock or the Brazilian coast.

They all remained together until May 26 when the survivors interviewed were given permission to proceed on their own, which they did in the direction of the Brazilian coast. Survivors were picked up by the Ozorio at latitude 0.46 north, longitude 37.37 west.

The evidence also reveals that the Robin Moor had the American ensign and USA painted on either side and an illuminated flag flying from her stern at the time she was sunk, and when stopped she was instructed not to use her radio.

Accuses Zamzam Crew Of Going "Haywire"

C. L. Harriss, American, Says Egyptians Thought First Of Themselves Under Fire

New York, June 12 (AP)—Charles Langdon Harriss, 20, one of the twenty-four British-American Ambulance Corps drivers aboard the sunken Egyptian steamship Zamzam, said today the ship's crew thought first of "themselves and to hell with the passengers" after the vessel was shelled by a German raider.

"The Egyptian crew of the ship went haywire," he said on arriving on the Bermuda Clipper. "Women and children were left hanging on ladders and children were separated from their parents. There was absolutely no control over the Egyptians."

Harriss, a former Princeton sophomore, is the second of the ambulance drivers and the fourth American survivor of the Zamzam to return to the United States.

29 Zamzam Survivors Sail

Lisbon, June 12 (AP)—Twenty-nine women and children of missionary families who survived the sinking of the Egyptian steamer Zamzam were among 632 passengers who sailed for New York today.

This left fifty-six Zamzam survivors here, all of whom the United States consulate hoped to get aboard a liner due to sail Saturday.

Governments Vow To Destroy Hitler

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 12—Britain and her Allies adopted a resolution today affirming their determination to continue "the struggle against German or Italian oppression until victory is won" and pledging mutual assistance to each other "in this struggle to the utmost of their respective capacities."

This action was taken in the first formal conclave of representatives of Britain and of all the governments—most of them in exile—with which she is allied.

The resolution declared:

"There can be no settled peace and prosperity so long as free peoples are coerced by violence into submission to domination by Germany or her associates or live under the threat of such coercion.

"The only true basis of an enduring peace is willing cooperation of the free peoples in a world in which, relieved of the menace of aggression, all may enjoy economic and social security.

"It is their (the Allies) intention to work together and with other free peoples both in war and peace."

The resolution was adopted by the governments of Britain, Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia and representatives of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free Frenchmen.

Raids On Airport

R. A. F. headquarters reported damaging raids on the Aleppo airport—where the British say German planes are based—and on shipping in Beirut harbor Tuesday night.

At Aleppo, said the communique issued at Cairo, bombs fell on aircraft on the runways and on buildings, causing many fires. At Beirut one French plane was reported shot down.

The communique said the R. A. F. "gave full support to our advancing troops both by constant fighter patrols and by reconnaissance flights."

"No Rest For Hitler"

The Prime Minister declared Hitler would find "no peace, no rest, no halting place, no parley."

"It is here on this island fortress that he will have to reckon in the end. We shall strive to resist by land and sea. We shall be on his track wherever he goes."

He thanked the leaders present—including the high commissioners of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and Prime Ministers of the Allied powers—on behalf of King George VI for the "tremendous moral blow" they had "struck for the common cause."

Before a gathering which was sprinkled with the uniforms of Allied armies and navies, Churchill gravely concluded that if Germany should attempt invasion of Britain "we shall not flinch from the supreme trial with the help of God, of whom we must all feel conscious daily. We shall continue steadfast in faith and duty till our task is done."

After discussions among Allied government leaders, the King visited with them in St. James's Palace.

Observers said they understood that the conferees planned to draw up a manifesto reaffirming their intention of restoring nations now occupied by Germany.

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 12—Winston Churchill, joined by the representatives of fifteen Allied governments in a vow to fight on against the Axis to death or victory, solemnly pledged today that for Hitler there will be "no peace, no rest, no halting place, nor parley."

They met—these agents of governments of the British Empire and of other governments exiled by the march of German troops across Europe—in St. James's Palace and promised to stand together in the war ahead and to work together after the peace for "economic and social security."

Peace Talk Answered

Their resolution to this effect, along with Churchill's keynote speech, was regarded as a new statement of Allied war aims and as giving the lie to rumors of a negotiated peace.

Represented in the resolution to go on and on against Hitler were the governments of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland; of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Burma, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia and Free France.

Churchill's Statement

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 12—Following is the text of Prime Minister Churchill's address to the meeting of representatives of Britain and her Allies in London today:

In the twenty-second month of the war against Naziism we meet here in this old palace of St. James', itself not unscarred by the fire of the enemy, in order to proclaim the high purposes and resolves of the lawful constitutional governments of Europe whose countries have been overrun and we meet here also to cheer the hopes of free men and free peoples throughout the world.

Here before us on the table lie the title deeds of ten nations or states whose soil has been invaded and polluted and whose men, women and children lie prostrate or writhing under the Hitler yoke.

Message Of U. S.

But here also, duly authorized by Parliament and the democracy of Britain, are gathered the servants of the ancient British monarchy and the accredited representatives of the British dominions beyond seas, of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, of the Empire of India, of Burma and of our colonies in every quarter of the globe. They have drawn their swords in this cause. They will never let them fall till life is gone or victory is won.

Here we meet, while from across the Atlantic Ocean the hammers and lathes of the United States signal in a rising hum their message of encouragement and their promise of swift and ever-growing aid.

Misery Of Conquered

What tragedies, what horrors, what crimes has Hitler and all that Hitler stands for brought upon Europe and the world—the ruins of Warsaw, of Rotterdam, of Belgrade and monuments which will long recall to future generations the outrage of unopposed air bombing applied with calculated, scientific cruelty to helpless populations!

Here in London and throughout the cities of our island and in Ireland there may also be seen marks of devastation. They are being repaid, and presntly they will be more than repaid.

But far worse than these visible injuries is the misery of the conquered peoples. We see them hounded, terrorized, exploited. Their manhood by the million is forced to work under conditions indistinguishable in many cases from actual slavery. Their goods and chattels are pillaged or filched for worthless money.

The prisons of the Continent no longer suffice. The concentration camps are overcrowded. Every dawn German volleys crack. Czechs, Poles, Dutchmen, Norwegians, Yugoslavs and Greeks, Frenchmen, Belgians, Luxemburgers make the great sacrifice for faith and country. A vile race of Quislings—to use a new word which will carry the scorn of mankind down the centuries—is hired to fawn upon the conqueror, to collaborate in his designs and to enforce his rule upon their fellow-countrymen while groveling low themselves.

Likens To Quisling

Their homes their daily life are pried into and spied upon by the all-pervading [illegible] political police which, having reduced the Germans themselves to abject docility, now stalks the streets and byways of a dozen lands. Their religious faiths are affronted, persecuted or oppressed in interests of a fanatic paganism devised to perpetuate the worship and sustain the tyranny of one abominable creature. Their traditions, their culture, their laws, their institutions, social and political alike, are suppressed by force or undermined by subtle, coldly-planned intrigue.

Such is the plight of once glorious Europe and such are the artocities against which we are in arms.

"Mocking Fantasy"

Your excellencies, my Lords and gntlemen, it is upon this foundation that Hitler with his tattered lackey, Mussolini, at his tail and Admiral Darlan frisking by his side pretends to build out of hatred, appetite and racial assertion a new order for Europe. Never did so mocking a fantasy obsess the mind of mortal man.

We cannot tell what the course

this fell war will be as it spreads remorseless through ever wider regions.

It will not be by German hands that the structure of Europe will be rebuilt or union of the European family achieved. In every country into which the German armies and Nazi police have broken there has sprung up from the soil a hatred of the German name and contempt for the Nazi creed which the passage of hundreds of years will not efface from human memory.

"Every Stain Will Be Purged"

We know it will be hard; we expect it to be long; we cannot predict or measure its episodes or its tribulations. But one thing is certain, one thing is sure, one thing stands out stark and undeniable, massive and unassailable for all the world to see.

We cannot yet see how deliverance will come or when it will come, but nothing is more certain than that every trace of Hitler's footsteps, every stain of his infected, corroding ngers will be sponged and purged and, if need be, blasted from the surface of the earth."

We are here, your Excellencies, to affirm and fortify our union in that ceaseless and unwearying effort which must be made if the captive peoples are to be set free. A year ago his Majesty's Government was left alone to face the storm, and to many of our friends and enemies alike it must have seemed that our days, too, were numbered and that Britain and its institutions would sink forever beneath the verge.

No Thought Of Peace

But I may with some pride remind your excellencies that even in that dark hour when our army was disorganized and lamost weaponless, when scarcely a gun or tank remained in Britain, when almost lal our stores and ammunition had been lost in France, never for one moment did the British people dream of making peace with the conqueror and never for a moment did they despair of the common cause.

On the contrary, we proclaimed at that very time to all men, not only to ourselves, our determination not to make peace until every one of the ravaged and enslaved countries was liberated and until the Nazi domination was broken and destroyed.

"Have Stood Awful Test"

See how far we have traveled since those breathless days of June, a year ago. Our solid, stubborn strength has stood an awful test. We are the masters of our own air and now reach out in ever-growing retribution upon the enemy. The Royal Navy holds the seas. The Italian fleet cowers diminished in harbod and the German navy largely is crippled or sunk.

The numerous raids upon our ports, cities and factories have been powerless to quench the spirit of the British nation, to stop our national life or check the immense expansion of our war industry. Food and arms from across oceans are coming safely in.

Becoming Armed Community

Full provision to replace all sunken tonnage is being made here and still more by our friends in the United States. We are becoming an armed community.

Our land forces are being perfected in equipment and training. Hitler may turn and trample this way and that through tortured Europe. He may spread his course far and wide and carry his curse with him. He may break into Africa or into Asia. But it is here, in this island fortress, that he will have to reckon in the end. We shall strive to resist by land and sea.

[redacted]

We shall be on his track wherever he goes. Our air power will continue to teach the German homeland that war is not all loot and triumph. We shall aid and stir the people of every conquered country to resistance and revolt.

We shall break up and derange every effort which Hitler makes to systematize and consolidate his subjugations. He will find no peace, no rest, no halting place, no parley. And if, driven to desperate hazards, he attempts invasion of the British Isles, as well he may, we shall not flinch from the supreme trial.

Will Continue Steadfast

With the help of God, of which we must all feel daily conscious, we shall continue steadfast in faith and duty till our task is done.

This then, my lords and gentlemen, is the message which we send forth today to all states and nations, bound or free, to all the men in all the lands who care for freedom's cause. To our Allies and well-wishers in Europe, to our American friends and helpers drawing ever closer in their might across the ocean this is the message—Lift up your hearts, all will come right. Out of depths of sorrow and sacrifice will be born again the glory of mankind.

U. S.-AXIS RELATION CALLED HALF-PEACE

Gayda Warns America May Have to Pay for War

Rome, June 12 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, the authoritative Fascist editor, today used the expression "half peace" to describe the situation existing between the United States on the one hand and German and Italy on the other.

In Il Giornale d'[redacted] he declared that Premier Mussolini's Tuesday speech "called on American war mongers for the last time to examine their consciences," and warned that all-out American intervention would bring attacks by Axis submarines and air bombers on American ships and forces wherever they were.

"Japanese forces, he said, "would in turn enter into action with the same objectives under the tripartite pact.

"Although the Axis Powers have never thought, and would never think, of attacking the United States and violating their legitimate world interest in time of peace or half peace—which is the state already created by American war mongers—they certainly would not refrain from any kind of reaction when Washington took the unprovoked initiative of totalitarian war to the limit," Gayda wrote.

Then, in the final reckoning, he added, the United States would have to share with Britain the burden of paying for the war, since "the Anglo-Saxon coalition" would be defeated.

ALLIES REPORT PUSH TO EDGE OF DAMASCUS

Defenders Tell of Blow at British as the Free French Army Gains.

PALESTINE CITIES BOMBED

Cairo Claims Invaders Are at Sidon in Lebanon—Vichy Says Drive Is Halted.

Cairo, June 12 (A. P.).—British imperial forces have reached the ancient port of Sidon, twenty miles south of Beirut, while Free French units are on the southern outskirts of Damascus, informed British sources said tonight. In both sectors French opposition has been overcome, it was asserted.

Military dispatches said that about half the defending forces thus far encountered had gone to the Free French cause, but it was stressed that the [redacted] of the Vichy forces still had to come into action.

French Report an Attack.

Damascus, June 12—8:45 P. M. (2:45 P. M. New York time)—(A. P.).—French advance guards in the Kissoue sector of Damascus's outlying defenses were reported officially tonight to have taken the offensive against the British.

The coastal advance toward Beirut, Lebanon's capital, by British Imperial and De Gaullist forces was [redacted] by the French defense despite supporting fire from British warships.

The mandate government by manifesto tonight appealed to the people to maintain calm and assured them that the Government was vigilant to maintain order and internal peace.

In a cryptic, unexplained passage, the manifesto asked the nation to participate in showing "hospitality and generosity toward foreigners."

At 1:20 P. M. the British had reopened their tank-led attacks east of Kissoue.

French air units, re-enforced by planes flown from North Africa, co-operated effectively with the defending troops, according to French military advices.

It was understood today that German planes, which on Monday raided the naval base and oil port of Haifa, Palestine, lent support to the French forces in yesterday's actions. These were said to have come from what was described as German bases.

French Counter-attack.

The British drive on Damascus took the route between Mount Hermon and the Jebel ed Druz. There, French advices said, the defending forces launched heavy counter-attacks "in a spirit of full sacrifice."

A communique covering yesterday's action reported strong British attacks on all fronts. Well to the east a British detachment from Iraq came into contact with French forces at Abou Kemal on the [redacted]ates River.

Nine British warplanes were reported shot down between June 8 and 10, inclusive.

British in Six Spearheads.

London, June 12 (A. P.).—British and Free French forces advancing in six spearhead drives into French-mandated Syria and Lebanon, and bearing promises of liberation, sovereignty and protection against the Axis, reported important gains in all sectors today.

Officially, no place names or distances were given, and in the same communique the High Command acknowledged, as the British say, misguided resistance to the Allied forces.

Most of the official news on the campaign came indirectly to London by way of Damascus or Vichy.

The campaign was represented by these separate columns penetrating the mandated lands: One force based in Iraq, now threatening Ras-El-Ain, on the Turkish border, on its drive toward Aleppo, northern Syria; one curving up the valley of the Euphrates River from Iraq toward Aleppo; one shoving along hte oil pipe line from Iraq toward Palmyra, and three pushing on Damascus and Beirut from Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

R. A. F. Bombs Aleppo.

R. A. F. headquarters reported damaging raids on the Aleppo airport—where the British say German planes are based—and on shipping in Beirut harbor Tuesday night.

At Aleppo, said the communique issued at Mairo, bombs fell on aircraft on the runways and on buildings, causing many fires. At Beirut one French plane was reported shot down.

The communique said the R. A. F. "gave full support to our advancing troops both by constant fighter patrols and by reconnaissance flights."

One of the units advancing toward Aleppo has already seized the French air base at Deir-ez-Zor, after driving [redacted] forty-five miles up the Euphrates valley from the Iraq frontier, according to press dispatches from Turkey. The other motorized column, the same dispatches said, has reached Ras-El-Ain, 100 miles north of Deir-ez-Zor and 125 miles west of Iraq on the Bagdad-Aleppo Railway, which parallels the Turkish frontier. Both forces, according to these reports, are within 175 miles of Aleppo, which is important as an air base and a rail center.

A Reuters news dispatch from Jerusalem today said Haifa, chief port and oil center of Palestine, and Alexandria, British naval base on the Egyptian coast, were raided by Axis planes early today. Few casualties were reported.

Report Allies Stopped.

Vichy, June [redacted] (A. P.).—British and De Gaullist troops have been stopped along the whole front of their drive toward Beirut and Damascus, the French High Command for Lebanon and Syria asserted in a communique tonight.

Forces which had crossed the Litani River have been stopped "before our centers of resistance south of Sidon," the communique said.

Farther east, in the sector where Damascus is threatened, attacks south and southeast of Kissoue failed to crack the defenses, the French said. Kissoue is about ten miles from Damascus.

In the Sidon sector the French said their defense lines were six miles south of the city. There the lines were exposed to a bombardment from the sea, a bombardment described as "violent and constant."

Fighting in this sector was reported growing hotter and hotter, with both sides suffering heavy losses. The French insisted, however, that Sidon had not yet fallen.

The French Chief of State, Marshal Petain, declared today in a message to the officers and men of France's armies of the Levant that their fight in defense of Lebanon and Syria would not be in vain.

His message follows: "I follow with emotion the heavy combats you are waging for defense of the territories which France confided to you. The entire country sends you its best wishes along with mine in your task. France is proud of her sons who are carrying out heroically their duty as soldiers in that distant land. Be certain that you are not fighting in vain."

Palestine Cities Bombed.

Tel-Aviv, Palestine, June 12 (A. P.).—This Jewish city on the coast northwest of Jerusalem was raided heavily by Axis planes last night, its first experience of air bombardment since the Italian bombing of September, 1940. First reports said six persons were killed and seventeen wounded.

Berlin Notices Battle.

Berlin, June 12 (A. P.).—German spokesmen asserted today that in the present comparative lull in German military operations attention largely is centered on Syria where, it was stated that the mandate defense forces under the Vichy Government, are putting up considerable resistance to British and Free French troops.

"The British are advancing apparently at an ever slower tempo," one spokesman said.

30.24-9703

30.24-9703

FRENCH CRACK BRITISH LINES, BEIRUT SAYS

Counter-Attack Claimed To Have Pushed Deep Into Invaders' Forces

[By the Associated Press]

Beirut, Lebanon, June 12—A French counter-offensive by reconnaissance elements south of Damascus has pushed deep into the British-de Gaullist lines, after violent tank attacks had been repulsed, a communique announced tonight.

The communique, which referred to the British and de Gaullists for the first time as "the enemy," said the force attacking Damascus in the region of Kissoue, ten miles to the south, showed itself "much less aggressive" after being set back this morning.

On the coast, it was said, the French continued to hold their positions before Sidon, twenty miles south of Beirut, despite continuous bombardment by numerous units of the British fleet.

Still Unable To Advance

At 7 P. M., the communique went on, the British still were unable to advance in that sector.

Armored units were attacked up the Litani Valley, in an evident attempt to reach Rayak, site of an important air base, and to fall upon Damascus from the west, the communique said, but these units were declared to have been repulsed.

Aviation attacked military objectives in the region of Sanamein Tuesday night, it was said, while other planes carried out several scouting flights over the field of battle and machine-gunned and bombed troops and motorized detachments.

Syria Attackers Held Up All Along, Vichy Asserts

Vichy, June 12 (AP)—The British and Free French invaders of Syria and Lebanon have been "held up along the whole front" despite heavy attacks supported by a "violent constant bombardment" by the British fleet, the French high command for the Levant announced tonight.

The French located their positions as on a height six miles south of Sidon, which lies on the Lebanese coast about twenty miles south of Beirut; just north of Merdjayoun, which is inland about twenty miles southeast of Sidon; and at Kissoue, which they still held, about ten miles southwest of Damascus.

These positions were substantially unchanged since yesterday.

Fleet Shells French

The heaviest fighting appeared to be in the Sidon sector, with the British fleet within easy range of the coastal battle lands. The French lines were exposed to British fire from the sea because their hillsides give only scant cover.

Despite constant shelling—with the British warships swinging in close—the French nevertheless dug in on the slopes and gave ground only foot by foot after fierce resistance against the attackers, composed here principally of Australian troops, according to dispatches reaching Vichy.

Farther inland attacks against Hasbaya and Kissoue were being led by tanks and armored cars.

The general impression in dispatches from Syria was that the attack—now five days old—was falling off and that the British were withdrawing slightly to reorganize for new assaults.

Beirut had three air raids last night. The port and railroad stations were bombed.

Three British Columns Driving Toward Aleppo

Istanbul, June 12 (AP)—British troops driving into northern Syria from Iraq were reported tonight to have occupied Hassetche, thirty miles inland, and Deir-Ez-Zor, eighty miles inside the French mandate.

Another column paralleling the Turkish border was reported beyond Kamechlie, fifty miles from Iraq.

These three columns were attempting to reach Aleppo and the Mediterranean coast to surround French forces concentrated near Beirut, Lebanon, and Damascus.

British officials here charged that German planes which have attacked Haifa, Palestine, were based at Aleppo, but added that most Axis aircraft stationed in Syria now have been removed.

Attackers Of Damascus Held By French For 2 Days

Damascus, June 12 (AP)—A British and Free French armored force has been checked after forty-eight hours' battling at the very doorstep of this Syrian capital, and French advance units have taken the offensive to drive them into retreat, it was announced tonight.

All-day fighting described as fierce raged on the plains about Kissoue, ten miles south of here, it was said, and at sundown the British and de Gaullists were reported just where they were at the beginning of the two-day battle.

Meanwhile a proclamation by the Government adjured Syrians throughout the nation to show "hospitality and generosity toward foreigners."

Nazi Air Support Reported

The reference to foreigners went unexplained, but it was understood that German planes have been giving assistance to the mandate's defense by attacking Haifa and Tel Aviv, important centers in Britain's Palestine-based offensive.

The *Luftwaffe* is declared here, however, to have used "German bases" as its starting points for these attacks.

French air units brought all the way from North Africa were said to have reinforced the defense by machine-gunning and bombing troop columns and concentrations.

The proclamation urged the people to remain calm despite the warfare being waged at close quarters, and assured them that the Government was vigilantly maintaining order.

Cairo Asserts Forces Are Fighting At Sidon

Cairo, June 12 (AP)—British forces fighting northward along the Lebanese coast have reached the ancient port of Sidon, about halfway to Beirut, British advices stated tonight.

In the drive on Damascus, British sources said, Free French troops reached the southern outskirts of this Syrian capital.

In the third main war sector the French withdrew north of Merdjayoun, according to the British advices, which stated that the fighting was "rarely fierce" and was "mostly at long range, comprising artillery or machine-gun fire."

The British said that about half the defending forces so far encountered had gone over to the Free French cause, but they stressed that the bulk of the Vichy forces was still to be met.

Martin Bombers Used By R.A.F. In Africa Raids

Cairo, June 12 (AP)—United States-made Maryland (Martin) aircraft are taking part in Royal Air Force operations in North Africa, the R. A. F. Middle East command announced here today.

The American planes bombed and machine-gunned enemy convoys on the road between El Gubba and Apollonia yesterday, destroying "at least seven" vehicles, the communique said.

The R. A. F. continued to attack enemy concentrations in North Africa yesterday, inflicting "considerable damage" on motor transports and troops, destroying twenty large vehicles in the Gazala, Capullo and El Adem regions.

A number of enemy airdromes were attacked during the night of June 10 and 11, it was stated, and heavy bombers raided Bengasi "and inflicted damage on shipping in the harbor and at the central mole."

The British pilots reported that "at least six" seaplanes "and several merchant ships lie sunk in the harbor as part of the result of recent bombing attacks."

Assab on Red Sea Surrenders

Two Italian Generals Taken as Last Seaport of Eritrea Falls Under British Attack.

London, June 12 (AP)—The Port of Assab in Italian Eritrea, Italy's first foothold in Africa which was later expanded into an empire, has fallen to the British under a joint air, naval and army operation launched from Aden, it was announced today.

Informed British spokesmen said the capture of the port—at the southern end of the Red Sea—completed British occupation of the Eritrean coast and left French Somaliland with British-occupied territory on three sides and blockaded from the sea. (The Eritrean coast is about 670 miles long.)

There was no indication, however, of any designs upon the French colony which has only a small French garrison. The British apparently hope to see the colony enter the Free French camp.

Two Italian generals and a naval captain were among the prisoners taken at Assab. The British Middle East Command at Cairo announced that the port was captured as the result of a combined operation in which the British Navy and the Royal Air Force supported a surprise landing of Indian troops.

ROME, June 12 (AP)—The Italian High Command reported today that Fascist planes had attacked Malta again last night and said four British aircraft had been shot down in operations over the Mediterranean.

The Italians acknowledged that one of their own planes was missing.

On the North African front, it was stated, Italian artillery and planes continued to pound the beleaguered British garrison at Tobruk, causing explosions in supply depots and defense works. Concentrations of tanks and motor vehicles also were bombarded, the communique added, while German planes were reported to have once more attacked the British railhead at Matruh in the Egyptian desert.

Rhodes and Malta Raided.

The High Command also reported that Fascist planes attacked the oft-bombed British Island base of Malta last night and said that four British aircraft were shot down in operations over the Mediterranean. The communique acknowledged that one Italian plane was missing, and said that British planes bombed the island of Rhodes in the Dodecanese, but did not indicate the results of this raid.

Two British Hurricanes, the communique added, were shot down over Malta. Italian fighters were credited with intercepting a British air squadron over the central Mediterranean and with shooting down a Blenheim bomber, and a torpedo boat was said to have shot down another British plane off Pantelleria.

The High Command further acknowledged that British planes had again raided the Bengasi area west of Tobruk.

Amplifying the High Command's account, Italian press dispatches said that Italian long-range guns were battering the British defenses at Tobruk day and night in a determined effort to smash them. Tobruk Harbor was described as a graveyard of British ships sunk by Axis bombers, and only small vessels are now able to enter the harbor because of the sunken hulks, it was said.

Italian Since 1870.

Assab, on Assab Bay, is about forty miles northwest of the narrowest point of the Strait of Bab-El-Mandeb, which connects the Red Sea with the Gulf of Aden. The region about Assab Bay was the first territory acquired by Italy in Africa. It was bought from the Sultan Berehan of Raheita in 1870 by the Italian Rubattino Steamship Company, to be developed as a coaling station.

The purchase was followed by protects on the part of Egypt, Turkey and Great Britain. The British objections were overcome by the Italians, and those of Egypt and Turkey were ignored.

Between 1883 and 1888 the Italians drew up treaties with the Sultan of Aussa who ceded most of the coastline to Italy and then recognized an Italian protectorate over the whole of his country. The territory was named Eritrea by royal decree on January 1, 1890, in honor of the Erythæum, mare of the Romans. Asmara, the capital of the colony fell to the British on April 2, last, the Italians fleeing to the south.

NOTED GUNBOAT LADYBIRD GOES DOWN FIGHTING

'Burning Like New Ship Fires at Stukas With Last Dry Gun.

MONITOR TERROR SUNK TOO

British Craft Overcome by Dive Bombers in Attack Off Libyan Coast.

British Gunboat Ladybird Lost In Stuka Attack on Libyan Coast

Vessel of Yangtze Fame Sinks at Tobruk With Guns Blazing—Monitor Terror Scourge of Italians, Also Destroyed

By The Associated Press.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 12—The Yangtze River gunboat Ladybird, which played a role in the Panay incident of 1937, and the monitor Terror, famous since World War days, have been destroyed by German dive bombers off the African coast, the British announced today.

The Ladybird sank in a blazing finish May 12 in Tobruk Harbor, her stern and middle torn apart by two huge bombs, fire pouring from her boiler room and her crew threatened by a possible explosion of the magazine.

But wounded gunners kept begging for orders and pumped metal from the 6-inch guns and pompoms until the last gun went under the waves.

The Terror was caught at twilight off the coast of Libya recently. A squadron of planes loosed a rain of 500-pound bombs amid fire from her big and little guns. The storm of shells forced the attackers off, but some of their bombs were so close that they caved in the Terror amidships, and it was necessary for a British cruiser to administer the coup de grace nine hours later.

The lightly armored Ladybird, 625 tons, built in 1915, carried two 6-inch guns, one 3-inch anti-aircraft gun and ten smaller weapons.

Built to Fight Pirates

Meant to fight river pirates on the Yangtze, she went to the same kind of death as the United States gunboat Panay, sunk by Japanese bombers on Dec. 12, 1937. The Ladybird was shelled by Japanese guns the same day and was struck four times. One of her seamen was killed and two others were wounded.

She was removed from China soon after the start of the European war, and last Winter her guns joined in the repeated naval bombardments of Italian positions along the African coast.

The Terror, 7,200 tons, built in 1916, was a slow-moving, heavily armored, floating gun platform intended for bombardment of shore positions. In the World War she joined in the famous Zeebrugge expedition of April 22, 1918, when the British sank ships in that Belgian harbor to block the U-boats.

With her two 15-inch guns, eight 4-inch guns, two 3-inch anti-aircraft guns and ten smaller guns, she helped reduce Bardia's defenses last Winter, and many times had shelled Italian shore positions. Earlier she had been stationed at Singapore and then at Malta, where she aided in repelling Italian air raiders.

The Ladybird was attacked by six of forty-seven German bombers that dived out of a glaring sun about 3 P. M. Bombs falling about shook her as in a tempest.

Commander's Story

Said her skipper, Commander John Blackburn:

"Then there was a terrific screech. We got two heavy licks, one aft, another in the boiler room. All of us were knocked off our feet.

"The bombs quickly put the stern under water, raising the bow high. We were burning like hell amidships, fire pouring out of the engine room. I saw many of my men dash into that inferno and carry out wounded, while the forward 6-inchers and pompoms and machine guns threw everything they had at the Nazi planes. The planes were swarming around like vultures, dropping more bombs. We shot down two.

"Even then sailors, gunners and officers asked, 'Carry on, sir, please?' They all stayed until I ordered them to abandon ship at the last minute. Some men, badly wounded, kept passing up shells to the gunners until they had to cease fire."

He said that the Ladybird's casualties were four killed and fourteen wounded of her normal complement of fifty-four to sixty-five men.

One man of the Terror's crew was wounded. Normally she would carry 315 men.

By LARRY ALLEN.

Alexandria, Egypt, June 12 (A. P.).—Britain's famous gunboat Ladybird, a vessel of 625 tons, has gone down "burning like hell" and firing until her last dry gun slipped under the water of Tobruk Harbor, Libya, the British Navy announced today.

Also sunk by stuka dive-bombers was the monitor Terror whose 15-inch guns helped shatter Italy's shore defenses in Libya. The 8,000-ton Terror was caught at dusk recently off the Libyan coast and made the target for 500-pound bombs. Her big and small guns put up a terrific barrage, causing the Germans to miss, but a near miss crumpled the monitor amidships.

The Ladybird went down firing against the screeching stukas. The little boat was hit aft by the first bomb in the Tobruk attack which occurred May 12 and started her downward plunge with her pom-pom and six-inch guns blasting at her attackers.

Like Hound Shaking Rabbit.

Six out of a total of forty-seven German bombers attacking Tobruk shipping droned out of the glaring sun about 3 P. M. to dump their bombs at the gunboat. Besides the hit aft, another bomb struck the boiler room and near misses shook the Ladybird like a hound shaking a rabbit. Severely wounded men kept handing shells up to the gunners who continued to fire until ordered to abandon ship.

The date of the attack on the Terror was not disclosed, but it presumably was some time ago. The Terror's gunners forced their attackers off before the Monitor finally was abandoned.

British warships picked up all the Terror's officers and men. Only one man was injured seriously. The hulk of the Monitor was still afloat nine hours after the German attack and so a British cruiser shelled her to the bottom.

The Terror had come to Alexandria from Malta, where for months her guns had aided in driving off Italian raiders. Previously she had been a base ship at Singapore.

Helped Shell Bardia.

She and the Ladybird took part in the final shelling of Bardia, Libya, early in January when the fleet was co-operating in the triumphal offensive of British imperial land forces into Libya.

The monitor normally carried 315 men and two 15-inch, high-angle elevation guns, eight 4-inch pieces, two 3-inch anti-aircraft guns and ten smaller weapons. The Ladybird's normal complement was fifty-four to sixty-five men. She mounted two 6-inch guns, one 3-inch anti-aircraft gun and ten smaller pieces.

Capt. John Blackburn who brought the Ladybird from China last summer called the conduct of his officers and men "one of the most magnificent displays of courage and devotion to duty I have ever seen."

With all guns except the forward armament under water and with flames sweeping about them and eating toward the magazine, he said, the officers asked: "Carry on, sir, please?"

The Ladybird, famous as part of Britain's Yangtze River patrol, was fired on December 12, 1937, by Japanese shore batteries—the same day that the United States gunboat Panay was sunk in the Yangtze by Japanese airmen.

Vichy Deserters Threaten To Outflank French In Syria

Cavalry Unit Bores Behind Lines In Drive To Open Way Toward Damascus

EDWARD KENNEDY
Associated Press Correspondent

With the Allied Troops in Syria, June 12 — British and Free French troops were fighting a fierce battle today with Vichy forces at Kissoue in the mountains ten miles south of the Syrian capital of Damascus.

French defense forces availed themselves of good natural defenses, but their former comrades under Col. Philibert Collet threatened to outflank them and open the way to Damascus.

Colonel Collet and a unit of picturesque Circassian cavalry, which he brought with him when he left Syria to join the British, skirted a semi-desert area east of Kissoue and began boring westward behind the French lines.

Artillery Hammers Centers

Another column of de Gaullists attacked west of Kissoue and British artillery and mechanized forces hammered in the center.

I was with the main concentration of Free Frenchmen when four Vichy French bombers roared over. Crouching against a wall with others, I saw two bombs strike a few hundred feet away and kill three pack burros.

Another bomb tore a front wheel off one of the correspondents' cars.

Hundreds of French Colonials have been captured. Small pockets of them constantly are being rounded up in the advance which now is going ahead grimly.

The Allies penetrating into Syria and Lebanon from the Jordan river valley of Palestine sparred for three days in the hope of sparing bloodshed.

Smash Mountain Posts

At the twin mountain forts of Klia and Kayam British artillery finally opened up and cracked those posts, but Algierian and Senegalese troops quickly organized machine-gun nests in the area.

Australians used their bayonets to wipe out those posts in a steady advance to Kissoue.

Whenever tough opposition is met the British quickly lay down a concentrated artillery fire and the Australians then bring their bayonets into action.

Small valleys through which the Allied troops poured were a succession of burning houses and haystacks where French machine-gun nests temporarily held out to delay the British.

One Of Three Attacks

The drive on Damascus is one of three Allied spearheads thrust north into Syria and Lebanon.

About forty miles directly west of Kissoue one British column cracked French defenses at Merjayoun and reached the Litani river. There they were held up temporarily when retreating French colonials blew up a bridge.

This column now is swinging toward the northwest to join a third British column which has been going straight up the Lebanese coastline toward Beirut, and now has reached the Biblical city of Sidon.

The coastal column has been supported by British warships hurling shells from the [illegible] and also by small British landing parties infiltrating behind defense lines.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN SYRIA, JUNE 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AFTER WITHHOLDING HEAVY FIRE FOR THREE DAYS TO SPARE BLOODSHED, AUSTRALIAN FORCES PENETRATING LEBANON AND SYRIA OPENED UP WITH AN INTENSE ARTILLERY AND MACHINE-GUN STORM TODAY AND SMASHED THROUGH THE FRENCH LINE AT KLIA.

IN CRACKING KLIA---SO FAR THE POINT OF TOUGHEST RESISTANCE ON THE WHOLE FRONTIER---THE ADVANCING ARMY OPENED THE WAY FOR PENETRATION OF LEBANON FROM THE VALLEY OF THE BIBLICAL RIVER JORDAN.

THE FORT OF KLIA, ON A MOUNTAIN-TOP TO THE WEST OF THE TOWN, WAS TAKEN IN THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHTING. ITS COMPANION FORT OF KAYAM, ON A MOUNTAIN-TOP TO THE EAST, WAS TAKEN MONDAY.

30.24-9705

30.24-9705

DEFENDING ALGERIAN AND SENEGALESE TROOPS UNDER FRENCH OFFICERS WITHDREW TO CONCEALED POSITIONS IN AND AROUND THE TOWN, HOWEVER, AND FROM THERE PUT UP A RESISTANCE HARRASSING THE AUSTRALIANS WITH MORTAR AND MACHINEGUN FIRE.

THE FRENCH THEN PUT THEIR ARTILLERY ALSO INTO ACTION AND A DUEL ENSUED BETWEEN THE BIG GUNS OF BOTH FORCES UNTIL THE AUSTRALIANS FINALLY OPENED UP IN EARNEST ON THE CONCENTRATIONS AT KLIA.

THE VALLEY WAS FILLED WITH SMOKE, AND HOUSES AND HAYSTACKS CONTAINING MACHINEGUN NESTS WENT UP IN FLAMES.

FD730PED

JUN 13 1941

GERMAN CITIES ARE SEVERELY RAIDED BY R.A.F.

Nazis Admit Destruction at Cologne, Duisburg and Bochum.

ROTTERDAM ALSO BOMBED

Britain Suffers Heaviest Night Attacks of Recent Weeks—Pamphlets Dropped.

Berlin, June 12 (A. P.).—The destruction of apartment houses at Cologne, Duisburg and Bochum, in West and North Germany, and damage to industries and railways were acknowledged today by the German High Command after a night of raiding by the Royal Air Force.

The communique said, however, that apart from the "severe destruction" of apartment houses, the damage was not great and credited night fighters and anti-aircraft batteries, aground and at sea, with shooting down ten British planes, making a total of fifteen claimed in the past twenty-four hours.

The Germans said that both incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped at several places in north and west Germany after British attempts to raid occupied territory by daylight yesterday had been repulsed over the channel with five of the attackers shot down from the ground and air.

The communique gave no figures on last night's casualties, but said that there were dead and wounded in the attacked places.

Reviewing its own offensive operations, the High Command said that objectives vitally important to Britain's war effort in southern and central England as well as port facilities on the Scottish east coast were attacked yesterday and last night.

British Report Large Fires.

London, June 12 (A. P.).—Strong British bombing squadrons set large fires in the industrial centers of Duisburg and Dusseldorf, in the Ruhr; blasted at docks in the occupied Dutch city of Rotterdam, and attacked ports along the German-occupied coast of France last night, the Air Ministry announced today, while German night raiders pounced on a number of places in England, causing substantial damage and some casualties.

Late this afternoon R. A. F. fighter and bomber squadrons sped across the channel and, from the reverberations felt and heard by cliff watchers along the coast, it appeared that the invasion ports across the channel were again under attack. It also appeared that German shipping was being hunted along the French coast, according to dispatches from the southeast coast.

Assault Waxes Fierce.

There were a considerable number of R. A. F. planes taking part in what apparently was a fierce assault. Even bomb-hardened southeast coastal residents remarked that the cross-channel bomb reverberations seemed unusually severe.

R. A. F. bombers attacked German shipping in the English Channel this afternoon and left one ship of about 1,400 tons sinking from direct hits, the Air Ministry announced tonight. One German fighter was shot down. All the British planes returned.

Last night's offensive operations cost the British eight planes, it was acknowledged.

The Germans, on the other hand, were reported over London, the Midlands, the Northwest and the North of England, carrying out the heaviest attacks of recent weeks, and the British communique said: "In one district it is feared a large number of casualties may have been caused." One Nazi raider was shot down in flames, the Press Association declared.

Pamphlets Warn of Famine.

London had its first night alarm since June 2. Anti-aircraft guns fired until just before dawn, but no bombs were reported dropped on the city.

In addition to bombs the Germans scattered thousands of propaganda pamphlets over the English countryside, the Press Association said, and that the leaflets "dealt with the battle of the Atlantic, quoting facts given by President Roosevelt and figures on British tonnage sunk."

Regardless of what may come, England faces certain starvation this year or the beginning of next because her supply lanes have been closed, the pamphlets added.

JUN 13 1941

[By the Associated Press]

A Southeast Coast Town, England, June 12—R. A. F. fighter and bomber squadrons sped across the Channel this afternoon and, from the reverberations felt and heard by cliff watchers, it appeared that the "invasion ports" across the Channel were again under attack.

It also appeared that German shipping was being hunted along the French coast.

There were a considerable number of R. A. F. planes taking part in what apparently was a fierce assault. Even bomb-hardened southeast coast residents remarked that the cross-Channel bomb reverberations seemed unusually severe.

Raids Spreading

Waves of planes continued flying toward the Continent throughout the afternoon, and it appeared that the British raids were spreading to the "invasion ports" of Belgium and the Netherlands as well as those of occupied France.

One target visible to watchers on the English side was a convoy of ships coasting northward from Boulogne. One of the vessels appeared to be a large tanker.

A number of new Messerschmitt 109's swished across the straits later, with the apparent intention of at least machine-gunning two ships not far off the English coast. Abrupt dives by high-C[illegible] lurking British Spitfire planes turned the sortie into a rout, however.

R.A.F. POUNDING GERMAN BASES ON CONTINENT

Extraordinary Raid Believed In Progress—Blasts Shake English Coast

JUN 13 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 12—British bombers with a strong escort of fighters shuttled across the Channel by daylight today for repeated heavy attacks on German bases on the Continent.

One squadron rained explosives on an Axis convoy in the Channel and reported a 1,400-ton ship had been hit squarely and left sinking.

Watchers on the English cliffs witnessed the attack on the convoy, which was hugging the French coast, bound north from Boulogne.

Heavy Explosions Heard

Soon after the first wave of R. A. F. planes streaked across the Channel in a followup of Wednesday night's heavy attacks on western and northern German industrial centers, observers on England's southeast coast heard heavy explosions and felt concussions so great that they concluded an extraordinary raid was in progress.

Formations of bombers and fighters continued to speed toward the Nazi-held French coast until dusk fell.

Summing up the results of Wednesday night's raids, in which the British acknowledged they lost eight planes, the R. A. F. reported it set large fires in the German factory cities of Duisburg and Düsseldorf and blasted docks in Rotterdam and French ports.

10 Axis Planes Shot Down In Malta Raid

Valletta, Malta, June 12 (AP)—Ten Axis warplanes were reported shot down into the sea around this British Mediterranean island base today by Royal Air Force fighter pilots lashing back with unusual success at Axis raiders which have killed 295 and seriously injured 310 civilians in the last twelve months of incessant bombing.

The Axis planes had again blasted the city—where 2,341 houses have been demolished in a year—during the night and then renewed their attack during the morning.

The British command said the success of the morning encounter could be attributed to effective cooperation of ground defenses and fighter planes.

Accurate anti-aircraft fire broke up the raiders' formations, the British said, scattering the planes across the sky and making them ideal single targets for the fighter pilots.

BRITISH TANKER IS REPORTED SUNK

Athelstane Called Victim of Torpedo in Atlantic

JUN 13 1941

Marine men said here today that the British tanker Athelstane, 5,571 tons, had been torpedoed and sunk in the North Atlantic. She was a 23-year-old vessel owned by the Athel Line, and her home port was London.

Berlin, June 12 (A. P.).—The destruction of 22,700 tons of British shipping on a recent cruise was today credited by the German High Command to one Nazi submarine. The com-

munique also gave the name of a sixth U-boat commander to report the sinking of more than 200,000 tons of shipping, Lieut.-Commander Herbert Schultze.

Vichy, June 12 (A. P.).—The French Admiralty announced today the French tanker Alberta had been torpedoed in the Mediterranean by a British submarine and seven members of the crew killed. The communique said the tanker was seriously damaged, but did not sink.

PLANE SINKS BRITISH SHIP

Freighter Trebartha Lost In Raid On Firth Of Forth

New York, June 12 (AP)—The 4,597-ton British freighter Trebartha was sunk recently during a German plane raid on the Firth of Forth, maritime circles disclosed today.

The 21-year-old vessel traded between England and Pacific Coast before the war. No report on casualties was available.

Plane Squadron Drops 5 Bombs on Gibraltar

Port Area Apparently Hit by Unidentified Foe in Raid

LA LINEA, Spain (Friday), June 13 (AP).—A squadron of warplanes of undetermined nationality dropped five bombs on the fortress of Gibraltar early today before anti-aircraft fire drove the attackers away.

The extent of the bomb damage could not be learned immediately. The explosives apparently fell in the port area.

The raiding planes were caught in the glare of searchlights soon after they roared over the rock, and anti-aircraft batteries promptly blasted at them from all sections of the fort.

Plane Over Gibraltar 3 Times

ALGECIRAS, Spain, June 12 (AP).—A plane of undetermined nationality but believed to be French flew three times over near-by Gibraltar today and drew heavy anti-aircraft fire. The reconnaissance plane, known to Spanish border residents here as "Chivato," or informer, has been nosing over Gibraltar at a great height for many days now.

BERLIN PLACES NAZI LOSSES IN CRETE AT 5,893

High Command Declares Allied Casualties Were Four Times Greater

Reveals Greek Island Was Invaded On Personal Orders Of Hitler

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 12—The Nazi high command, disclosing that Crete was assaulted and taken on the personal orders of Adolf Hitler, declared today that German losses in that invasion were 5,893 men in dead, wounded and missing—as against Allied losses nearly four times greater.

Specifically, it was stated, British and Greek officers and men killed aggregated about 5,000; British officers and men taken prisoner, 10,700; Greek officers and men taken prisoner 5,000—this aside from Allied losses at sea.

[On Tuesday, Prime Minister Churchill announced in London that Britain lost about 15,000 men in killed, wounded or captured and that 5,000 Germans drowned and 12,000 more were killed or wounded in the Crete invasion.]

"Nothing Is Impossible"

These figures—and in giving them the high command observed they proved that "nothing is impossible to the German soldier"—were issued in a review which also included the Balkan campaign.

In the Crete battle, it was declared, 592 Allied planes were destroyed—417 aground, 167 in air combat and 8 by anti-aircraft fire—against aggregate German plane losses of 236.

At sea, the British were claimed to have lost twenty-three warships around Crete.

In fighting in the Mediterranean generally between January 1 and May 30, it was added, 30 Allied warships were sunk, as were 103 merchant ships, totaling more than 520,000 tons.

Balkan Campaign

As to the Balkan campaign—that which conquered Greece and Yugoslavia—the high command asserted that a preliminary count showed that about 14,500 officers and nearly 360,000 men were in Nazi custody.

These were thus divided:

Yugoslavs—6,299 officers; 337,864 men.
British—324 officers; roughly 10,900 men.
Greek—Roughly 8,000 officers; 210,000 men.

German casualties in Crete—those of the army and air force—were thus detailed:

Officers—125 dead, 117 wounded, 106 missing.
Men—1,228 dead, 1,802 wounded, 2,515 missing.

Conquest Of Crete

Reviewing the conquest of Crete briefly, the high command said the German success was especially remarkable in that heavy German arms, munitions and equipment had to be advanced by human strength alone, there having been a lack of motorized equipment and horses, and added that the army "faces with full confidence the tasks which still remain."

Turning from this summary of past victories, the high command acknowledge today that overnight British air raids had caused damage to industrial and rail facilities in Cologne, Duisburg and Bochum, although it was described as "immaterial."

"Severe Destruction"

There was "severe destruction" to apartment houses, however, a communique added, and there were dead and wounded civilians.

Ten of the attacking British planes were declared shot down.

The German press began publishing today a detailed map of Malta, Britain's mid-Mediterranean naval base, and suggested that readers cut it out and save it.

Lokal Anzeiger was the first newspaper to make the suggestion.

The press already had declared that Malta was useless as a British base because of constant German and Italian air attacks.

NAZIS PUBLISH MAP OF MALTA

Berlin, June 12 (A. P.).—The German press began publishing today a detailed map of Malta, Britain's mid-Mediterranean naval base, and suggested that readers cut it out and save it.

Lokal Anzeiger was the first newspaper to make the suggestion.

The press already had declared that Malta was useless as a British base because of constant German and Italian air attacks.

REPORT ON MALAYA

Nazis Say British Warship Is Out of Action

Berlin, June 12 (A. P.).—The official German news agency, DNB, declared today that Britain's 31,100-ton battleship Malaya and 32,000-ton battle cruiser Repulse had been put out of action for an indefinite time by torpedoes from German submarines.

DNB said recent damage to the Malaya had been officially confirmed. It said the Malaya and Repulse brought to three the total of British capital ships put out of action by German submarines, the other being the 29,150-ton battleship Royal Oak, torpedoed and sunk at Scapa Flow on October 14, 1939.

DNB did not include the 42,000-ton battle cruiser Hood, sunk May 24 off Iceland by the German battleship Bismarck, since it was not a submarine victim.

Antonescu Sees Hitler

Munich, June 12 (A. P.).—Gen. Ion Antonescu, the Premier of Rumania, left here by plane today after a series of conferences with German leaders said to have included a meeting with Adolf Hitler. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, who received the Rumanian on his arrival yesterday, was said to have been present at the talk with Der Führer.

[The Berlin radio said today that Antonescu was to follow up his Munich consultations with a trip to Rome.]

[The British radio today quoted a Moscow radio report to the effect that the Caspian Sea flotilla of the Soviet fleet had just completed extensive maneuvers which showed it to be fully prepared to meet any emergency. The British broadcast was heard here by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

German Demands On Russia?

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, *Friday*, June 13—It is understood in well-informed quarters here that Germany has enlarged certain far-reaching demands on Russia.

[The telephone connection through Germany to Bern was cut as this dispatch was being relayed from Finland, and the remainder was not received.]

Munich, June 12 (AP)—Adolf Hitler devoted the day to secret discussions with Premier General Ion Antonescu of Rumania.

Whether the talks were of a military, political or economic nature was not disclosed. But from Bucharest came a report that Rumania's function in the new European order was becoming more clearly defined and also that Rumanians were taking extensive air-raid precautions.

The Helsinki and Munich dispatches lend credence to reports of new German demands on Russia which have circulated for several weeks in Vichy, Ankara and London.

London, June 12 (A. P.).—Coincident with the arrival here of Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow, usually reliable spokesman said that they had received reports that Germany was massing troops, guns and planes in Poland and Rumania for a war of nerves designed to squeeze important concessions from Soviet Russia.

Russians in London said they knew nothing of these reports but opinion was expressed in other quarters that Sir Stafford, who arrived yesterday, would be consulted about them. At one of the British capital specified what Germany hoped to get from Russia by the reported show of strength at Krakow, in occupied Poland, and in Rumania, but speculation centered around oil and the great Ukrainian wheat fields.

Unofficial but informed observers said they believed Russia would agree to anything but the most vital concessions to avoid war and others suggested that a victory over Russia would serve Germany's plan to end the war within a year.

Leave Blank

30.24-9704

30.24—9707

HELSINKI--FIRST ADD GERMAN-RUSSIAN X X X NOT RECEIVED).

--DASH--

REPORTS OF NEW GERMAN DEMANDS ON RUSSIA HAVE CIRCULATED FOR SEVERAL WEEKS IN FOREIGN CAPITALS IN THIS ORDER--VICHY, ANKARA, LONDON, AND NOW HELSINKI, FINLAND.

THE FIRST REPORT EMANATING FROM VICHY, CAPITAL OF A FRENCH GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO COLLABORATE WITH GERMANY, WAS TO THE EFFECT THAT GERMANY NEEDED THE VAST RUSSIAN UKRAINE WHEAT RESOURCES TO AID IN FEEDING EUROPE, AND PARTICULARLY TO FEED SPAIN SHOULD THE NAZI ARMY DECIDE TO STRIKE THROUGH THAT IMPOVERISHED COUNTRY TO ATTACK BRITISH GIBRALTAR.

THEN, A WEEK AGO, ANOTHER VICHY STORY SAID ADOLF HITLER AND JOSEPH STALIN IN A SECRET MEETING HAD ARRANGED FOR THE UKRAINE TO SERVE AS EUROPE'S BREADBASKET IN A NEW AND EXTENSIVE EURAFRICAN COLLABORATION SCHEME.

JUN 13 [illegible]

THE TRIP BY GEN.MAXIME WEYGAND, FRENCH NORTH AFRICAN COMMANDER, AND OTHER FRENCH COLONIAL HEADS, TO VICHY FOR CABINET CONFERENCES WERE SAID TO HINGE UPON THAT ANGLE OF GERMAN-FRENCH COLLABORATION AS WELL AS DEFENSE OF SYRIA NOW BEING INVADED BY BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH TROOPS.

IN ANKARA, TURKEY, FOREIGN SOURCES EXCHANGED STORIES THE SAME DAY THAT GERMAN AND RUMANIAN TROOPS WERE MASSING FOR AN ATTACK ON RUSSIA, PROBABLY THIS MONTH.

AUTHORITATIVE TURKISH CIRCLES SAID THEY UNDERSTOOD GERMANY HAD 100 DIVISIONS RANGED ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER IN POLAND, AND ANOTHER 30 DIVISIONS CONCENTRATED IN RUMANIA, IN ADDITION TO 25 DIVISIONS OF RUMANIAN TROOPS RECENTLY MOBILIZED.

(MORE) FD802PED

PREMIER GEN.ION ANTONESCU, OF RUMANIA, LEFT MUNICH, GERMANY, TODAY BY PLANE AFTER A SERIES OF CONFERENCES WITH GERMAN LEADERS SAID TO HAVE INCLUDED HITLER. IT WAS REPORTED HE WAS GOING TO ROME NEXT TO SEE PREMIER MUSSOLINI.

AN ANKARA REPORT YESTERDAY SAID THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY HAD GONE TO MOSCOW FOR CONSULTATIONS.

JUN 13 1941

IN LONDON SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, RETURNED FOR TALKS WITH BRITISH LEADERS AT A TIME WHEN USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCES THERE ALSO SAID GERMANY WAS MASSING TROOPS, GUNS AND PLANES IN POLAND AND RUMANIA FOR A "WAR OF NERVES" AIMED AT SQUEEZING IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS FROM RUSSIA.

RUSSIANS IN LONDON SAID THEY KNEW NOTHING OF THESE REPORTS, AND NO ONE IN OTHER QUARTERS SPECIFIED WHAT GERMANY HOPED TO GET FROM RUSSIA BY SUCH A REPORTED DISPLAY OF STRENGTH. SPECULATION CENTERED ON RUSSIAN FOODSTUFFS, OIL AND OTHER MATERIALS, OR POSSIBLY PERMISSION FOR A BIG NAZI ARMY TO GO THROUGH RUSSIA AND AROUND TURKEY INTO IRAN AND IRAQ IN A FLANKING MOVEMENT AGAINST BRITAIN'S MIDDLE EASTERN FORCES.

GERMANY'S FAILURE TO MOVE INTO SYRIA SINCE THE BRITISH BEGAN ATTACKING THERE AT DAWN SUNDAY HAS CAUSED MUCH SPECULATION.

TURKEY IS THE LOGICAL ROUTE FOR NAZI TROOPS INTO THE NEAR-EAST SINCE THEY ALREADY OCCUPY NEIGHBORING BULGARIA AND GREECE, AND COMMAND THE APPROACHES TO THE DARDANELLES.

TURKEY, BRITAIN'S NON-BELLIGERENT ALLY, HAS CLOSE TIES WITH RUSSIA, INCLUDING FORMAL SOVIET ASSURANCES OF AID IF TURKEY IS ATTACKED. THAT COUNTRY IS HOPING FOR SPEEDY BRITISH OCCUPATION OF ADJACENT SYRIA TO FORTIFY HER BACKDOOR SHOULD GERMANY BEGIN OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

AN NBC REPORT FROM ANKARA TONIGHT, HOWEVER, SAID GERMANY HAD INFORMED THE OFFICIAL TURKISH NEWS AGENCY IN BERLIN THAT SHE HAS NO INTENTION OF ASKING TROOP TRANSIT THROUGH TURKEY TO GET AT THE BRITISH.

GERMAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS THUS FAR HAVE BEEN MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS, AND NOT LONG AGO A TRADE AGREEMENT WAS CONCLUDED WHICH BERLIN SOURCES SAID EXCEEDED GERMAN HOPES. JUN 13 1941

FD909PED

oner of war and of penalties for infraction of the rules.

"Hangover" Poles, former war prisoners now doing farm work in the Reich, number 180,000. A purple "P" on a yellow diamond background in their coat lapel shows they are not of Germanic blood.

A military spokesman said the German principle of employing foreigners was that they be treated neither better nor worse than German laborers.

British Honor Jervis Bay Skipper

London, June 12 (A. P.).—The Victoria Cross has been conferred posthumously on Capt. Edward Fegen, commander of the merchant cruiser Jervis Bay, who went down with his ship in the Atlantic last November 5 in a fight which saved most of a convoy from a [illegible] pocket battleship. JUN 13 1941

D. F. C.

Two hours later came a pair of telegrams announcing the boys had been killed on consecutive days, Pat while going for his seventh Axis plane, Tony on his seventh parachute descent from a wrecked plane. JUN 13 1941

King George also made a posthumous award of the Distinguished Service Cross to 3-year-old Valerie Warford, whose father, Skipper W. D. Warford, lost his life on a minesweeper.

Valerie curtsied when the King patted her head. Clutching the case containing the medal she walked out into the crowd, bursting into tears.

Britons Feast on Beethoven

JUN 13 1941

'I'm Highbrow and Didn't Know It,' Is Typical Comment on German Music.

London, June 12 (A. P.).—Jack Hylton, a British jazz band leader, is selling the British public classical music—the bulk of it German—and the bomb-battered Britons are shouting for more. Recently Mr. Hylton took the aristocratic London Philharmonic Orchestra on a round of the provinces, playing vaudeville and moving picture theaters in two-a-night stands, and on its return to the capital, the orchestra played in music halls—something never done before.

When the orchestra returned to London it ran into one of the worst air raids of the war, and its opening concert was bombed out as the historic Queen's Hall was blasted by high explosives. Directed by Dr. Malcolm Sargent, it now gives concerts at the London Coliseum—a vaudeville house—into which crowds of Londoners are packed each night. Beethoven ranks as the favorite, and after him come Brahms, Mozart, Dvorak, Tchaikovsky, Cesar Franck and the modern Finnish composer, Jean Sibelius.

Mr. Hylton says the orchestra has had an astounding success, adding that a typical provincial comment was: "I'm highbrow and didn't know it."

Most of the concerts are broadcast and the music is considered one explanation of an extraordinary demand for radios. Any one wanting to rent a radio is obliged to wait for at least nine or ten weeks.

Roosevelt's Report on Aid Appears to Please British

Press Shows No Disappointment in Quantity Sent So Far

LONDON, June 12 (AP).—An apparently jubilant British press printed under large headlines today President Roosevelt's announcement that $75,202,[illegible] worth of American equipment had been transferred to Great Britain between March 11 and May 31, under the lease-lend program. If there was any disappointment over the amount of aid sent, such as some aid-to-Britain advocates expressed at Washington, it was not reflected in newspapers here.

"U. S. Sends More and More Bombers," "Roosevelt Promises More and Yet More," "U. S. Frees 2,000,000 Tons of Shipping to Us," were some of the headlines.

The President's report was printed without editorial comment, but "The Daily Mirror," under the caption, "U. S. Beats Our War Bill," said Britain's daily war expenditures have been topped in the United States.

FATHER RECEIVES MEDALS FOR SONS

His Boys Were R. A. F. Pilots Killed in Action

JUN 13 1941

London, June 12 (A. P.).—The father of two young R. A. F. officers, C. P. Woods-Scawen, returned today from Buckingham Palace to the quiet of his country home with two Distinguished Flying Crosses in his pocket and an ache in his heart. Pat and Tony were dead.

One day a letter came from Pat saying he was to receive the D. F. C. for destruction of six Axis planes. On the day the award was to have been made the father received another letter. Tony, a fellow officer in the fighter command, also was to receive the

1,300,000 Prisoners Now Work On Nazi Farms Or In Factories

Only 125,000 Declared Left In Camps After Organized Drive To Replace Men Lost To Army

JUN 13 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 12—For more than 1,000,000 soldiers who took up arms against Germany their path has been from the battlefield to the cornfield, an authorized military spokesman said today.

He said that at the end of April approximately 1,300,000 prisoners had been sent into German fields to plow, plant and harvest, or into industry to carry on work of the kind they did back home. Only 135,000 were still sitting in prison camps, he said.

For example, a French bricklayer probably finds himself laying bricks on one of fort-builder Dr. Fritz Todt's various projects and an Australian shepherd may be helping some Bavarian farmer as a replacement for a drafted hired hand.

In the first part of 1940 Germany had 850,000 prisoners inside the Reich and about ninety-five per cent. were cast to agriculture. Since the middle of 1940, however, the authority said, an organized effort has been made to find skilled laborers for German industry which lost man power through the draft. Many prisoners are employed in metal work, forestry and mining.

Besides war prisoners, Germany has been bringing many foreigners into the Reich. In 1940, the authority stated, approximately 670,000 foreign workers were in Germany, mostly from Italy and occupied regions in the west and Slovakia.

Posters everywhere warn of the attitude one must take toward a pris-

30.24-9709

30.24-9709

Leaflet Bombardment

London, June 12 (AP)—The Press Association reported today that in addition to bombs German raiders last night also scattered thousands of propaganda pamphlets over the countryside.

It said the leaflets "dealt with the Battle of the Atlantic, quoting facts given by President Roosevelt and figures on British tonnage sunk."

Regardless of what may come, England faces certain starvation "this year or the beginning of next" because her supply lanes have been closed, the pamphlets added.

[Editor's Note—The emphasis on the ultimate starvation of Britain rather than on invasion is a new departure for Nazi propagandists, and its is problematical whether it is related to the mysterious plane arrival in England of Communist-hating No. 2 Nazi, Rudolf Hess, the purposes of whose visit have never been officially explained.)

TAKE NO BUTS IN QUEST FOR BUTTS

London, June 12 (A. P.).—Sex has reared its head in Britain's cigarette crisis. Grumbling London men blamed the lack of smokes today on purchases by feminine consumers. Some retailers have refused to sell cigarettes to women.

"Some of them," snorted a dealer, "go from shop to shop buying all they can. They do this while men are working."

Other dealers reported hell hath no fury like a woman spurned on a cigarette hunt.

"They accuse me of hiding them under the counter," said a harassed retailer."

Britons From Yugoslavia In Spain On Way Home

106 From Internment Center Cross France In Sealed Train.

Ex-Envoy In Party

Cerbere, France, June 12 (AP)—A sealed train bearing Ronald Ina Campbell, former British Minister to Yugoslavia, and 105 other Britons crossed into Spain tonight fifty-six days after they were captured by the Italians in Yugoslavia.

They left their internment center at Cancia near Sienne, Wednesday, crossing into France Thursday morning. They will continue to Portugal to be taken to England.

Daily Flights Planned, England to Montreal

London Magazine Says U. S. Planes and Crews Will Fly

LONDON, June 12 (AP).—The magazine, "The Aeroplane," said today that a daily airplane service would soon be started between England and Canada with the western terminus at Montreal.

The magazine said American-built Boeing B-17s, four-motored planes of the flying torpedo type, probably would be used. They would be flown by American pilots and crews under the direction of British Overseas Airways, the article said.

"The Aeroplane" reported that Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold former chief of the United States Army Air Corps, was arranging the details in Washington.

Americans in Bermuda Will Get Pay in Pounds

Freezing of Dollars Tomorrow Affects Men at U. S. Base

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 12 (AP).—American soldiers, sailors and flyers stationed here and Americans working on the new military base will be paid, starting Saturday, in British money. Circulation of American and Canadian dollars will be stopped in Bermuda on that day under the terms of a government order announced today.

The order establishes a conversion rate of $4.04 to £1.

[An Army private's base pay of $30 a month would work out at £7 8s 6½d, which, he will find, means seven pounds, eight shillings, six pence, ha'penny.]

The order will not prevent Americans from sending home in dollars whatever part of their pay they desire, as only money to be spent in Bermuda will be issued in the British currency.

An official explained that the purpose of the order was to facilitate payments to American service and contractor personnel.

The procedure will be for local banks to purchase dollars from American sources at the official rate, making the dollars available to local merchants for essential purchases from the United States and Canada. Any surplus acquired would be transmitted to the Bank of England for the use of the British government.

Laval Ends Visit To Unoccupied France

Vichy, June 12 (A. P.).—Pierre Laval, ousted Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of France, returned to Paris today after spending five days at the Chateldon estate [illegible] miles south of Vichy, his first visit in the unoccupied zone since the was forced out of office on December 13.

Vichy Raises Wages To Meet Living Costs

VICHY, June 12 (AP).—The government, carrying out Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain's national socialistic reform program, ordered today wage increases ranging from 86 to 200 francs (about $2 to $4.50) a month for workers in the lowest paid brackets, to help them meet the steadily rising cost of living.

The smallest increases will go to workers in towns of fewer than 5,000 inhabitants, the largest to those in the German-occupied Paris region.

'Undesirables' Purge At Vichy Begins on Jews

Hotel Residents Warned of Nighttime Questioning

VICHY, June 12 (AP).—French police started a drive today to rid Vichy of "undesirables" and any other persons without an official excuse for staying in the temporary capital.

The first effects of the measure apparently were directed against the Jewish population. The movement was originally designed to find places for summer "cure" seekers in Vichy, long a health resort.

Residents of hotels were warned they were likely to be routed out of bed even in the middle of the night by overworked officers, who have only forty-eight hours to investigate residence permits. The present population is 85,000; before the war it was 20,000.

MOSCOW SIGNS WITH JAPANESE

Pacts Envisage $13,000,000 a Year Trade Exchange.

Tokio, June 12 (A. P.).—Japan and Russia have signed two trade agreements calling for a 60,000,000 yen (about $13,000,000) annual barter between the two countries in addition to their usual commercial transactions, Domei, Japanese news agency, reported today.

The Japanese Ambassador Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, and the Russian Foreign Trade Commissar, A. I. Mikoyan, initialed a commercial agreement, effective for one year, at Moscow yesterday, Domei said. Each agreement is to be automatically renewed on expiration unless one of the contracting parties notifies the other of intention to terminate.

Domei gave these outlines of the two pacts:

The commercial pact provides for most favored nation treatment regarding export and import tariffs, prohibition or restrictions of imports and exports, shipping and cargoes, customs procedures, tonnage and harbor dues and pilot fees.

The trade and payments agreement provides that trade between the countries will be conducted on the basis of a balancing of imports against exports.

To Pay on Yen Basis.

Under the terms of the agreements Japan will export raw silk, machinery, camphor oil and miscellaneous goods to Russia in return for petroleum, manganese ore, platinum, fertilizers and miscellaneous goods, with payments to be made on the basis of the Japanese yen.

Commercial men here expect the new agreements to stimulate development of ordinary commercial transactions between the two countries and to affect favorably negotiations now under way at Moscow for a permanent fishery treaty and for demarcation of the frontiers between Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia.

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka conferred today with Emperor Hirohito for an hour and forty minutes and observers presumed the two discussed the trade agreements with Russia and the so far unsuccessful negotiations with the Dutch East Indies for increased quotas of oil and war essential materials.

The War Minister, Eiki Tojo, told a conference of officials charged with the mobilization of war materials that "it's absolutely necessary to prepare against an economic blockade against Japan by organizing a national defense structure on the basis of raw materials obtainable in our co-prosperity sphere."

To Draft East Indians.

Batavia, June 12 (A. P.).—The Colonial Government asked speedy action today by the Peoples Council—the legislative assembly—on a proposal for compulsory military service for natives, the news agency Aneta reported. Observers expected enactment of the measure, unprecedented in the [illegible] East Indies, promptly.

The Government has designated oil plants of the Shell interests and the West Java plant of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Ltd., as vital industries within the meaning of regulations announced in March to insure the uninterrupted operation of key enterprises.

Tokyo Supply Ship Movement

Saigon, French Indo-China, June 12 (AP)—Arrival of a fleet of heavily laden Japanese supply ships at Hainan Island, off the South China coast, and departure of about 2,000 Japanese soldiers from Haiphong, northern Indo-China, presumably for Hainan, were reported by reliable sources today.

Additional Japanese warplanes were reported arriving at Hanoi, Indo-China capital, where the Japanese have a base. It is supposed they will help step up raids on the Burma road into China.

TOKYO, JUNE 13-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-KENKICHI YOSHIZAWA, JAPAN'S UNSUCCESSFUL TRADE EMISSARY TO THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, WILL BE RECALLED SOON, KOH ISHII, CABINET INFORMATION BUREAU SPOKESMAN, INDICATED TODAY.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE DUTCH-JAPANESE IMPASSE IS EXPECTED NEXT WEEK.

R147AED

U. S. Envoy's Wife In Lisbon

Lisbon, June 12 (AP)—Mrs. William Phillips, wife of the United States Ambassador to Italy, arrived here yesterday en route from Rome to the United States.

Halifax Daughter Flying to U.S.

MANILA, P. I., June 12 (AP)—Lady Feversham, daughter of British Ambassador Viscount Halifax at Washington, departs tomorrow on the Pan American Clipper for the United States. She will visit her parents in Washington. She arrived by clipper from India.

MOSCOW EYES U. S. FARM ISSUES

Moscow, June 12 (A. P.).—Izvestia, the Soviet Government newspaper, said today that the European war had aggravated the terrible significance of the former problem in the United States.

"Even judging by the bourgeois press, an enormous number of American farmers continue being ruined and ever new hundreds of thousands of farmers are losing their land, becoming homeless and deprived of income," Izvestia said.

The article, a review of a book on the American farmer, concluded: "Among farmers in many agricultural regions of the United States grows the conviction that genuine solution of their problem demands a joint struggle of workers and farmers."

Captain And 25 Of Crew Of Italian Ship Convicted

Men From Tanker Colorado Found Guilty Of Conspiracy And Sabotage At San Juan

San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 12 (AP)—Capt. Ettore Guigni of the Italian tanker Colorado and twenty-five members of his crew were convicted of conspiracy and sabotage by a jury in Federal Court today. Sentence is to be pronounced later.

The 5,039-ton Colorado was taken into custody by the United States Coast Guard in the roundup of alien ships in United States two months ago.

Captain Guigni accepted full responsibility for the destruction of the Colorado, saying he had ordered his men to sabotage her under a threat to shoot anyone refusing. The jury had been charged by the court to try the seamen "as if they were American citizens."

$250,000 Relief Fund For Greece Returned After Nazi Conquest

New Orleans, June 12 (AP) — Some $250,000 of the fund sent to Greece by a Greek war relief society in America was returned with thanks because Nazi Germany was then in possession of Greece, Archbishop Athenagoras, of the Greek Orthodox Church of America, said here today.

"The society collected $6,000,000 and sent $4,000,000 to [illegible]," said the archbishop, who headed the drive. "But the last $250,000 came back. We have now more than $2,000,000 and the drive is continuing."

He said this money would be used to bring Greek orphans to the United States to be educated, with permission of the United States Government; to aid Greek refugees in Egypt and elsewhere, and send to Greece clothing for children under Red Cross care.

Archbishop Athenagoras came here to perform a wedding ceremony.

Portugal's Note Asked For Sovereignty Pledge

Protest on Roosevelt Speech Bespoke Fear of Attack

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—Portugal's protest against President Roosevelt's May 27 speech, it became known today, centered on the allegation that his references to Portuguese possessions said "not the slightest reference to the fundamental principle of respect for the sovereignty of others."

The Portuguese note was released today. It replied to Mr. Roosevelt's comment that Nazi control of the Cape Verde and Azores Islands would "directly endanger the freedom of the Atlantic and our own physical safety."

Such references, the Portuguese government said, were "involved with the expounding of the thesis that it devolves on the United States to define and decide" where and when it was threatened and "in expounding such a thesis there is not the slightest reference to the fundamental principle of respect for the sovereignty of others exercised and maintained without prejudice to anybody."

Unless there were clarification, the note continued, "it might be interpreted as conducting to the admission that in order to defend other

U. S. TO USE ARMOR PLATE PILL BOXES

Army To Install Thousands Of Them Around Bases From Bermuda To Far East

Miniature Fortresses Also Will Be Sent To England. Shown For First Time

[By the Associated Press]

Pittsburgh, June 12 — Armor-plate pill boxes which the army is to install by the thousands around army, navy and air bases from Bermuda to the Far East were disclosed for the first time today by the manufacturers.

The miniature fortresses, which also will be sent to England, were shown to returned war correspondents at the Union casting division of the Blaw-Knox Company.

William P. Witherow, president of the company, said he could not reveal how many would be made, but added the total number would be "in the thousands." Government permission to display the pill boxes was received only today.

About Nine Feet High

They are approximately nine feet high and will project four feet from the surface of the ground. The dome-like turret revolves and is made of cast armor plate which appeared thick enough to stop 37-millimeter shells. No details of armament were given, but the gun port was about the size used either for a 50-caliber machine-gun or a 37-millimeter fast-firing cannon. It was equipped with a periscope.

The part which goes below the surface of the ground has two holes, apparently for connection to ammunition and communication galleries to link the pill boxes in Maginot lines around airfields, naval bases and army posts.

Casing Output Increases

Besides the pill boxes, the correspondents saw the National Tube Company's new factory where newly invented mass-production methods have increased the capacity to 2,500 bomb casings and 13,000 shell casings a month. The bomb sizes run from 100 to 1,000 pounds and the shells from 3-inch anti-aircraft to 5-inch naval projectiles.

The Mesta Machine Company equipment was being installed to make forty-five 6-inch guns a month, production to begin in July.

6TH LEVY BROTHER JOINS CANADIANS

Cornwall, Ont., June 12 (A. P.).—Alexander Levy of Englewood Cliffs, N. J., yesterday became the sixth member of his family to enlist with the Allied forces. Forty-two years old and a veteran of the last war, he hitch-hiked here from New York. He has a wife and one son in Englewood Cliffs and another son at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis.

He also has five brothers now serving with Allied forces in the United Kingdom.

Defense Changing U.S. Buying Habits

By Paul Gesner and John Beckley
Associated Press Staff Correspondents

New York, June 12—Gradually the big defense program is bringing changes in the buying habits of Mr. and Mrs. Average American.

Checkup today revealed the following new developments in the past month in retail spending:

Coal: Increased early stocking of anthracite for home heating is reported at many points.

This trend is in line with appeals of coal men that home fuel supplies be purchased early to ease transportation and delivery problems which might develop later on if defense demands on railway freight space mount.

OIL

Oil: Although it is only early June, many home owners, where possible, are laying in fuel-oil supplies for autumn.

Except at a few points, fuel oil dealers are filling customer demands with little difficulty, for the weather was so mild last winter that many have substantial stocks in storage.

GASOLINE

Gasoline: Service station attendants report a substantial number of travelers in the East remarking they are taking motor vacations early, lest tight gasoline supplies interfere later on.

American Automobile Association officials are urging motorists to drive slower, pointing out reasonable speeds can save as much as twenty per cent. on gasoline consumption.

A car averaging 17.2 miles per gallon at 40 miles an hour gets only 11 miles a gallon out of its gasoline at 60 miles an hour, motor experts say.

AUTOMOBILES

Automobile: With new-car sales for the 1941 model year likely to be the biggest in history, many auto dealers think some current business is being borrowed from next year, and that despite anticipated 1942 production curtailment, there may be plenty of new cars to go around.

Some of next year's most profitable auto business may lie in sale of second-hand cars in the $200 to $500 brackets to defense workers and others, who until the past year never had incomes large enough to own automobiles.

Auto analysts point out that this will be only the third year in history that production has topped 5,000,000 passenger cars and trucks.

The two other years were 1929 and 1937.

In the 1929, production totaled 5,621,045 units, and in 1930, the following year, output declined to 3,509,358 cars.

In 1937 production totaled 5,016,437 cars, and in 1938 it shriveled to only 2,655,171 units.

Both the 1927 and 1937 model years, of course, were good years for general business, while both 1930 and 1938 witnessed declines in general trade and industry approaching slump magnitude.

With 1942 destined to be even busier than 1941, because of national defense building, the thesis of whether or not part of next year's auto sales are being made some months in advance will be interesting to watch.

TIRES

Tires: Many rubber officials are warning tire production is due to be reduced severely this fall, but as yet tires are plentiful.

At many key cities sales promotion campaigns are under way, with poster prices the cheapest in some months.

FOODS

Foods: Very little forward stocking of foods by consumers is reported.

As a hedge against higher prices, many more gardens have been planted this year than last.

In Eastern and mid-Western small towns and surburban communities, back yard vegetable gardens are said to be ten to fifteen per cent. more numerous than a year ago.

Generally, food supplies seem plentiful.

The nation's wheat crop is now forecast at 910,699,000 bushels, twelve per cent. above last year, and the sixth largest in history.

CLOTHING

Clothing: Men's clothing sales are averaging twenty to twenty-five per cent. above a year ago, but increases are attributed to more money in people's pockets, rather than any buying against anticipated price rises or shortages.

Worrying clothiers most are suggestions trickling out of Washington that installment payment terms on many items should be stiffened to help keep consumer demand in line with possibly smaller civilian goods production.

The National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers thinks a twenty-four per cent. loss in business volume may result if the Government insists on a fifty per cent. down payment on every suit of clothes sold.

Homes: Sharpest gains in building and sales of new homes the past few months has been in communities where it is cheaper to buy and pay mortgage costs than to rent.

30.24-9711

30.24—9711

'Mystery Man' Helps LaGuardia On Defense

By Don Whitehead And Frank I. Weller
Associated Press Staff Correspondents

New York, June 12—A "little man who wasn't there"—purposely so—has prepared Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's civilian program for national defense.

His name is Harry, a mystery man up to now.

"Just some guy who works upstairs," they say at the municipal building. He might be a two-bit clerk for all they know.

Veteran And Architect

If war ever comes, however, men, women and children will know of him as Harry M. Prince, New Yorker, war veteran, architect, public building expert—and the man whose foresight and advance work saved thousands of lives.

Prince's incognito dates from October 19, 1939, when LaGuardia asked him to take charge of a pre-arranged defense headquarters equally concealed from foreign agents and American alarmists.

The job called for personal sacrifice and no reward.

It required utter loss of identity, great secrecy.

Private Firm Sold

Prince sold "Bien and Prince," his private firm of architects. He resigned as New York Deputy Commissioner of Housing and Buildings. He became an unpaid, unknown guardian of the homes of America.

President Roosevelt's appointment of LaGuardia as national director of civilian defense led these two reporters to a blank office door unnoticed by countless thousands who pass it every day.

"Mr. Prince, please."

Policeman Just Stares

This got an office boy stare from one of the smartest police detectives in New York city detailed as cover-up man.

"Maybe only Harry works here sometimes, huh," he stated—or did he ask?

The Mayor's personal "ok" stopped the dumb act, and the first newsmen to hear civilian defense plans from their source stood before the little man who wasn't there.

A slight stature, but, indeed, not one to disregard. Prince is 52, about 5 1-2 feet tall and probably wouldn't weigh 140 pounds with rocks in his pockets.

He Does The Talking

You don't talk. Prince does. You'll never know enough to smart off at this second-generation Englishman. His sympathy is deep, his devotion profound and his zeal at hair-trigger pitch.

His job is to keep people alive—in the skyscrapers, the subways and the air-raid shelters.

Prince tells why he hid away, forsaking all who might distract him. America was honeycombed with spies—a vast, sprawling community unsuspecting, undisciplined and certainly not ready for warlike preparations. He might be misunderstood, spurned or betrayed.

Works With Whole U. S.

Until commissioned by the White House, LaGuardia had no authority to command other than his own police, firemen, public service departments and volunteer groups. Now he is working with the whole country.

The Mayor imposed complete silence because he feared subversive interference. But, far more, he feared undue alarm of massed multitudes.

Two times, simulated disaster has terrorized New York's 7,400,000 residents and 1,000,000 visitors.

Remember The Martians?

A radio dramatization of an imaginary Martian invasion paralyzed communications for six hours while police convinced home-towner and transient there was no need to evacuate the city.

A mysterious blackout of upper Manhattan once caused island-long panic until word got around that only a master switch had failed at the electric power plant.

If people get that frantic in peacetime, LaGuardia told Prince, they might stampede all control when actually endangered. That was two years ago. Since then the threat to America has increased, but, officials say, New York now is as well prepared as London to marshall civilian morale—and the formula is available on request to other communities with variations to meet local conditions.

The Master Plan

Many are working out their own plans, particularly the vulnerable seaboard areas, but the New York plan is the "master plan" for most.

Prince has a staff of forty specially trained assistants writing and illustrating pamphlets and posters for every Middlesex, village and farm.

They are under oath not to talk of their work.

The public neither knows who they are nor where they are. Police patrol their doors in plain clothes. They have been at work many months.

They are the nerve center of civilian defense strategy. They get confidential information from the victims of Europe's war on the harried and helpless, and confidentially pass it on to selected leaders throughout the United States.

Secrecy The Watchword

These guarded instructions apply to secret staffing of telephone, telegraph and radio communications, auxiliary light, power and water supplies, public service repairs and to rapid transit of persons, food and medical equipment.

The pamphlets and posters—soon to be as common as the daily newspaper—stress personal conduct and protection, first aid to the injured and both individual and group cooperation with police and firemen.

But, the first person caught divulging primary operations of public defense wardens or their picked air-raid prevention crews will face charges tantamount to treason.

British Respond Quickly

LaGuardia will insist on that, Prince says, because of implications in the failure of repeated attempts to get help on civilian defense from the very countries which make it necessary abroad.

The British responded immediately. City Hall is stacked with their helpful suggestions. Until the boots of Berlin beat them down the countries of continental Europe gave what they could.

Italy made something less than a half-hearted reply to all inquiries. Japan respectfully declined to do anything, and German consuls here ignored the whole thing.

Experts Sent Abroad

Police and Fire Department experts then hurriedly were dispatched to London and bombed-out English cities for first-hand information on how to cope with similar disaster here. They were joined by other experts whose job it will be to direct repair and maintenance of public services and to keep order under fire.

The things they learned and saw are being put in prepared lectures for use of defense chieftains, in radio programs, and in picture displays. Defense practice schools will be set up. Each person will be issued a card of instructions on where to go and what to do when he gets there to defend himself and assist others.

Their textbooks will be English translations of foreign-language reports on practices which have proved the more effective against Russian bombs in Finland, Japanese bombs in China, Italian bombs in Africa and German bombs in seventeen European countries.

Learned The Hard Way

Prince says the public information will seek to give Americans, for their protection, major lessons learned the hard way by British civilians.

Inherent stubbornness may bolster Anglo-Saxon morale, but it is less a weapon against restitution and disease. Medical authorities credit to "luck" the limited outbreaks of epidemics but question how long it can last. A typhoid fever risk rises with every bomb that blasts out a water main or sewer.

Many thousands are compelled to spend half their time in overcrowded, uncomfortable and dirty conditions. Loss of sleep from night bombing further lowers physical resistance already weakened by rising food prices, harder work and loss of holiday rest.

Inadequacies Cited

Financing and billeting the bombed-out and homeless still is inadequate. In London, alone, the number of wayfarer centers have been increased from forty-three in 1939 to 598. At least 500 of these are stocked meagerly and used only for extreme emergencies. These sheltered, at the peak, 18,000 persons.

Officials find it extremely difficult to evacuate refugees from the vicinity of their old homes. They are trying to meet the problem with "hostels" in requisitioned empty property near by. Since rest centers can be only half-way houses to some more permanent home, 3,000 royal engineers work all hours to rehabilitate damaged property.

Board Makes Advances

The "Assistance Board" makes advances to persons of small income to replace essential clothing, household equipment and their tools of employment. Subscription from all parts of the world have increased the Lord Mayor's air-raid distress fund to $8,000,000.

Prince says it is important to vulnerable American cities to know that fifty per cent. of London's metropolitan population lived in improvised shelters during the heaviest air raids. Food and personal sanitation were the greatest problems.

These were aggravated by the fact that fifteen per cent. of the London population still is caught on the streets by enemy bombers, despite the fact that no capital city in all the history of warfare ever has been so continuously and for so long a time under such ruthless bombardment.

London suffered four fifths of national deaths and casualties during the first three months of air *Blitz*. Prince says New York probably would face the same fate in an enemy attempt to paralyze national resistence by striking at a nerve center.

If percentages held here as there, New York street crowds would approximate 1,5000,000 persons when the bombs started falling. London has partially met the problem by establishing numerous small, scattered shelters.

Casualties Kept Low

This has kept the number of killed and injured remarkably low. Prime Minister Churchill originally believed 3,000 Londoners would be killed and 12,000 wounded night after night, and hospitals made arrangement for 125,000 casualties at any given time. Anticipation far exceeded performance.

Such estimates appeared reasonable on the experience of European countries that every ton of *Luftwaffe* bombs killed ten persons. Perhaps luck again, but on the night of September 23, 1940—which may be taken as typical—251 tons of German bombs dropped on London killed a total of only 180 persons.

BUCHAREST, JUNE 12-AP-RUMANIA'S POPULATION WAS
13,482,983 ACCORDING TO A CENSUS TAKEN IN APRIL,
RESULTS OF WHICH WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY.. THIS INCLUDED
302,050 JEWS AND 251,427 REFUGEES FROM PARTS OF OLD
RUMANIA CEDED TO NEIGHBORING STATES IN THE PAST YEAR.
(RUMANIA'S POPULATION WAS 15,926,178 IN 1937,
BEFORE SHE HAD TO YIELD BESSARABIA AND NORTHERN BUCO-
VINA TO RUSSIA, HALF OF TRANSYLVANIA TO HUNGARY AN
W SOUTHERN DOBRUJA TO BULGARIA.)

ROME, JUNE 12-AP-KING BORIS OF BULGARIA CALLED
UPON PREMIER MUSSOLINI AT THE PALAZZO VENEZIA TODAY
FOR A TWO-HOUR TALK DURING WHICH OBSERVERS ASSUMED
THEY REVIEWED THE BALKAN SITUATION, ITALO-BULGARIAN
RELATIONS AND THE PROBABLE FUTURE OF DEVELOPMENTS
IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 12-AP-THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBOURG AND GOTHA, PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN RED CROSS ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO VISIT THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS PRISONERS' BUREAU. ----

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 12-AP-MEXICO'S NEW 6,600-TON LINER PUEBLA, FORMERLY THE GERMAN SHIP ORINOCO WHICH WAS EXPROPRIATED LAST APRIL BY ORDER OF PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO, WILL BE READY FOR PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN VERA CRUZ, NEW YORK AND HAVANA ABOUT AUGUST 1, THE NAVY MINISTRY REPORTED TONIGHT.

ADVANCE LONDON FRIDAY, JUNE 13-AP-THE MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE DEATH "BY ENEMY ACTION OF ORDINARY SEAMAN ERNEST LEWIS DAINES, WHOSE ADDRESS IT GAVE AS 1,286 EAST 37-STREET, BROOKLYN. THE NAME APPEARED IN A CASUALTY LIST FROM THE MERCHANT NAVY AND FISHING FLEETS. (END ADVANCE)

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 12-(AP)-JOSEPH DENAIS, MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES FROM PARIS, AND LOUIS DUMAT, FORMER PARIS DEPUTY, HAVE BEEN EXPELLED FROM THIS CAPITAL, THE FRENCH INFORMATION OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

REASON FOR THE EXPULSION WAS NOT GIVEN, BUT PRESUMABLY IT WAS BECAUSE THEY WERE CONSIDERED OPPONENTS TO THE NEW REGIME.

-DASH-

DENAIS, 63-YEAR-OLD RIGHTIST AND FORMER PARIS CITY COUNCILLOR, WAS REPORTED TO BE ONE OF SEVERAL FRENCH OFFICIALS, INCLUDING THE FORMER PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER, WHO FLED FRANCE JUNE 16, 1940, ABOARD THE LINER MASSILIA, WITH THE INTENTION OF CONTINUING THE FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY FROM AFRICA.

U1033PED

SOFIA, BULGARIA, JUNE 12-(AP)-A GROUP OF HIGH ITALIAN OFFICERS WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE ARRIVED AT SKOPLJE, YUGOSLAVIA, SUPPOSEDLY TO START TRACING A NEW BOUNDARY BETWEEN ITALIAN-CONTROLLED ALBANIA AND BULGARIA. BULGARIA IS BEING ALLOTTED A STRIP OF SOUTHERN YUGOSLAVIA IN THE POST-CONQUEST SETTLEMENT.

U1019PED

AVAILABLE FOR USE IN EVENING PAPERS OF TODAY.) NOT

NIGHT LEAD TRADE (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TOKYO, JUNE 12--A MORE INTIMATE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND JAPAN WAS INDICATED TODAY WITH SIGNING OF TWO NEW COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS BY WHICH TOKYO ENLARGES HER SOURCES OF RAW MATERIALS AND THE MARKETS FOR HER GOODS AND STRENGTHENS HERSELF AGAINST ECONOMIC BLOCKADE.

THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID "IT IS QUITE NATURAL FOR RUSSIA (AND JAPAN ALSO IS IN THE SAME SITUATION) TO APPROACH JAPAN FOR TRADE, SINCE THE UNITED STATES IS USING HER RAW MATERIALS FOR ALL-OUT AID TO BRITAIN."

THE AGREEMENTS WERE SIGNED IN MOSCOW YESTERDAY, THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, DOMEI, DISCLOSED TODAY.

THEY CALLED FOR A 60,000,000 YEN (ABOUT $13,800,000) ANNUAL BARTER IN ADDITION TO USUAL COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS, DOMEI SAID.

A COMMERCIAL PACT PROVIDES FOR MOST-FAVORED NATION TREATMENT REGARDING EXPORT AND IMPORT TARIFFS, PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SHIPPING AND CARGOES, CUSTOMS PROCEDURES, TONNAGE AND HARBOR DUES AND PILOT FEES.

A TRADE-AND-PAYMENTS AGREEMENT PROVIDES THAT TRADE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN WILL BE CONDUCTED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF BALANCING IMPORTS AGAINST EXPORTS.

SIGNING OF THE PACTS CAME AS WAR MINISTER GEN. EIKI TOJO TOLD A WAR MATERIALS CONFERENCE THAT "IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO PREPARE AGAINST AN ECONOMIC BLOCKADE AGAINST JAPAN BY ORGANIZING A NATIONAL DEFENSE STRUCTURE ON THE BASIS OF RAW MATERIALS OBTAINABLE IN OUR CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE."

UNDER THE NEW AGREEMENTS JAPAN WILL EXPORT RAW SILK, MACHINERY, CAMPHOR OIL AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS TO RUSSIA AND GET PETROLEUM, MANGANESE ORE, PLATINUM, FERTILIZERS AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS. PAYMENTS ARE TO BE BASED ON THE YEN.

THE AGREEMENT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED, WOULD NECESSITATE INAUGURATION OF DIRECT SERVICE TO VLADIVOSTOK, SOVIET SIBERIAN PORT, FROM NIIGATA, JAPAN. ADDITIONAL FREIGHTERS WILL BE PLACED IN SERVICE.

JS523PED

30.24-9713

30.24-9713

BOSTON, JUNE 12-(AP)-CROWN PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS AND HER CONSORT, PRINCE BERNHARD, EXPRESSED THE HOPE TODAY THEY WOULD BE BACK IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY IN TIME TO BEGIN THE EDUCATION OF THEIR TWO CHILDREN--NOW AGED TWO AND THREE YEARS.

IN BOSTON FOR A FOUR-DAY VISIT WHICH WILL INCLUDE A TRIP TOMORROW TO MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE IN WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS WHERE THE PRINCESS WILL RECEIVE A DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS, THE CROWN PRINCE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF IN AN INTERVIEW THE WAR MIGHT BE OVER "QUITE SUDDENLY."

AJ240PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 12-(AP)-OGDEN REID, PRESIDENT OF NEW YORK TRIBUNE, INC., PUBLISHERS OF THE HERALD TRIBUNE, TONIGHT RELEASED THE TEXT OF A LETTER FROM HIS SISTER, LADY WARD, CHAIRMAN OF THE DUDLEY HOUSE COMMITTEE IN LONDON, DEPOT FOR GIFTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GREAT BRITAIN, IN WHICH SHE EXPRESSED THANKS FOR "ALMOST IMPRESSIVE NUMBER" OF GIFTS.

CONSIGNMENTS FROM THIS COUNTRY, SHE SAID, WERE OF "IMMENSE IMPORTANCE AND OF INCALCULABLE VALUE IN ALLEVIATING DISTRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN."

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

- - -

THE WAR TODAY

- - -

(THIS DAILY FEATURE, CONDUCTED BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, IS BEING WRITTEN IN HIS ABSENCE ON VACATION BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT)

- - -

THE REICH IS HUSBANDING ITS AIR MIGHT AND REGROUPING ITS ARMIES FOR THE CLIMACTIC OFFENSIVE OF THE SUMMER. THE BRITISH APPEAR TO BE FAIRLY SURE THAT THIS OFFENSIVE WILL BE DIRECTED WITH THE GREATEST OF FEROCITY AGAINST THE VALLEY OF THE NILE AND SUEZ, AGAINST THE ARMIES OF EGYPT'S WESTERN DESERT AND DELTA; BEHIND THE BACKS OF THE IMPERIAL TROOPS IN SYRIA, PALESTINE, IRAQ.

NO ONE CAN PREDICT THIS WITH CERTAINTY. WINSTON CHURCHILL THIS WEEK POINTED OUT TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE THAT THE GERMANS, CONTROLLING EUROPE'S WHOLE CHAIN OF PERMANENT AIRPORTS AND THE ENTIRE CONTINENTAL RAILWAY SYSTEM, CAN PUT A VAST MOVEMENT OF AIRCRAFT AND ARMIES INTO REVERSE IN VERY LITTLE TIME.

RIGHT NOW THERE IS A NEW RASH OF LONDON REPORTS THAT GERMANY IS CONCENTRATING TREMENDOUS ARMIES ON THE SOVIET BORDER AND, PERHAPS, THREATENING A MOVEMENT THROUGH THE RUSSIAN UKRAINE AND CAUCASUS IN ORDER TO SEIZE IRAN AND PINCH OFF THE WHOLE BRITISH POSITION EAST OF SUEZ.

THIS MAY BE FACT, IT MAY BE FANCY AND IT MAY BE MERELY WISHFUL OF / GERMAN-RUSSIAN CONFLICT, WHICH CERTAINLY LOOKS DOUBTFUL AT THIS POINT.

BUT THINGS ARE IN SHAPE FOR THE ASSAULT IN NORTH AFRICA AND, AGAIN TO QUOTE MR.CHURCHILL, THE FORMIDABLE THREAT OF THE AXIS ARMIES AT THE WESTERN EGYPTIAN BORDER MUST REMAIN, ABOVE ALL, BRITAIN'S CHIEF PRE-

OCCUPATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THE FIGHT THERE IS BOUND TO BE ON A MUCH GREATER SCALE THAN ANY YET CONTESTED ON EITHER SHORE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. WITH THE IMPERIAL CONQUERORS OF ITALIAN EAST AFRICA FLOWING NORTHWESTWARD TO BULWARK THE DEFENSE OF THE NILE, THE BRITISH MAY BE A MATCH IN MANPOWER FOR THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS, WHO UNQUESTIONABLY HAVE BEEN REINFORCED WITH MEN AND TANKS BY EVERY SEA-BORNE MEANS. FROM THE STANDPOINT OF PLANES AND MACHINES THE BATTLE IS ALMOST BOUND TO BE UNEQUAL, HOWEVER.

GERMAN PLANES IN VAST NUMBERS HAVE SWARMED WITH EASE DOWN THROUGH EUROPE AND INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA; THEY MAY, BY NOW, BE USING FRENCH AS WELL AS ITALIAN BASES ON BOTH SHORES OF THE SEA. DIVE BOMBERS HAVE MADE THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN APPROACHES TOO HOT FOR THE PRICELESS BRITISH CONVOYS CARRYING PLANES, TANKS AND GUNS TO EGYPT.

MR.CHURCHILL'S REVEALING SPEECH OF TUESDAY DISCLOSED THAT BRITISH PLANES, BY CONTRAST, ARE BEING SHIPPED IN CRATES ALL THE WAY FROM HOME TO THE AFRICAN CAPE AND THERE SET UP FOR OVERLAND FLIGHT TO THE MIDDLE EAST. OTHER MATERIEL, HE INDICATED, IS SHIPPED ALL THE WAY AROUND THE CAPE AND INTO THE RED SEA AND THUS, FROM POINT OF ORIGIN TO POINT OF ACTION, THIS MATERIEL IS USELESS FOR MANY WEEKS.

DESPITE THESE TREMENDOUS DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORT, THE BRITISH ARE RESOLVED ON A LAST DITCH DEFENSE OF EVERY STRATEGIC AFRICAN BASTION. CHURCHILL HAS COMMITTED HIS NATION IRREVOCABLY, NOW, TO "THE VITALLY IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE OF STUBBORN RESISTANCE TO THE WILL OF THE ENEMY," EVEN AGAINST HEAVY ODDS AND EXCEPTIONAL DISADVANTAGES. HE HAS IMPLIED THAT EVEN THOUGH EGYPT AND SUEZ ARE LOST, THE BATTLE OF AFRICA WILL GO ON.

UNDER CONSTANT ASSAULT, THE BRITISH GARRISON OF TOBRUK NOW CLINGS FAST SOME 100 MILES BEHIND THE AXIS LINES IN LIBYA; ON THE OTHER FAR-DISTANT FLANK, BELOW SUEZ, THE BRITISH ARMIES OF EAST AFRICA TODAY HAVE TAKEN ASSAB AND THUS COMPLETELY SECURED THE SOUTHERN APPROACH TO THE RED SEA FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN SUPPLIES AND IMPERIAL REINFORCEMENTS.

IN BETWEEN, THE VASTNESSES OF AFRICAN SAND AND ROCK FORM A FRONT CALCULATED TO EXHAUST ANY ARMY AND ANY ACTION OF THIS WAR.

ME902AED

Welles Says Nazis Broke Treaty In Sinking Robin Moor; Berlin Defiant, Ready to 'Shoot' Again

AMERICA BRANDS REICH AS TREATY VIOLATOR FOR SINKING OF ROBIN MOOR

30-24-9715

30.24 —9715

Washington Claims Enough Evidence In Destruction Of Craft To Justify Any Measures Necessary To Enforce Freedom-Of-Seas Doctrine

Roosevelt To Await Full Report On Torpedoing Of Freighter Before Moving—Stern Protest And Warning, At Least, Indicated

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 13—The United States branded Germany a treaty violator today for the sinking of the American merchant ship Robin Moor and claimed indisputable evidence to justify any measures necessary to enforce the newly reasserted doctrine of freedom of the seas.

It was indicated that President Roosevelt would await the full depositions of the eleven survivors, probably Monday, before deciding fully what action to take. Survivors have stated that a German submarine torpedoed and shelled the ship.

Failed To Assure Safety

The Government made known its general stand that Germany was guilty of breaking an international treaty on submarine warfare by failure of the U-boat to assure safety of the Robin Moor's passengers and crew.

This pointed at least to a stern diplomatic protest and warning coupled with a demand that Germany make restitution for the loss of the ship, its cargo and lives of passengers and crew. Thirty-five are still missing.

In some quarters it was expected that American action would not stop at this and that in addition definite measures would be taken to protect shipping. The possibilities included the arming of merchant vessels and orders to the American naval patrol to fire at sight on any Axis raider—submarine, surface ship or warplane.

In New Orleans, Louis Pate, executive vice-president of the Mississippi Shipping Company, announced the steamship Deltargentino, which left Rio de Janeiro last night, will stop at Pernambuco Sunday night, pick up the eleven survivors and arrive with them in New Orleans June 25.

Pate said he telephoned the State Department, offering to have the Deltargentino deviate from her course and bring survivors to the United States and that the State Department accepted the offer.

Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, made it plain that the United States intended to enter into no argument with Germany on the mere question of whether the Robin Moor had contraband cargo.

The vessel, sunk in the South Atlantic on May 21, was carrying a general cargo for British and Portuguese ports in Africa.

Welles previously had emphasized that the cargo contained no arms or military material of any character. It consisted, he said, of hundreds of items, including steel rails, automobiles and parts, chemicals and many lesser articles.

Welles asserted there was no subject more open to question and less settled than that of contraband and pointed out the United States had never accepted either British or German definitions. This, he indicated, was beside the point in the case of the Robin Moor.

Nationality Obvious

Welles would not discuss the prospective action, however, until the depositions of the survivors are received and analyzed. These, according to a summary sent to the department last night by Walter J. Linthicum, consul at Pernambuco, who questioned the survivors, said flatly that a German submarine torpedoed the ship.

The Robin Moor, Linthicum's report ran, was stopped in the early morning by a German submarine. By blinker signals, the U-boat commanded that the ship's papers be brought to it in a small boat. The first mate commanded the boat and was in consultation with the U-boat commander for a considerable period.

The nationality of the American ship, moreover, was plainly evident, made so in the ways usual to shipping in time of war, it was stated.

After the mate's interview with the U-boat officer, a thirty-minute warning to abandon ship was given. Crew and passengers took to four lifeboats and the Robin Moor was sent to the bottom. Survivors said the conning tower of the submarine bore a "laughing cow" insigna, perhaps designating the division of which it was a part.

In addition to this information, one of the survivors was quoted as saying that armed German seamen boarded the ship and seized the radio apparatus to prevent the sending of an SOS signal.

Agreed To Treaty

A digest of international law recently published by the State Department said Germany was among the nations which agreed to certain provisions of the 1930 London naval treaty which were designed to humanize submarine warfare. It was to this that Welles apparently referred.

The pact stipulates that a submarine may not sink a merchant vessel without first placing passengers, crew and the ship's papers in a place of safety. It further specified that ship's boats are not to be considered a place of safety, unless the safety of the passengers and crew is assured by weather conditions, the proximity of land or the presence of another vessel in a position to take survivors on board.

In the Robin Moor case, the vessel was sunk and the crew and passengers left in boats about halfway between South America and Africa.

Carried No War Goods, Owners Of Ship Assert

New York, June 13 (AP)—The torpedoed American freighter Robin Moor carried 5,263 tons of cargo, consisting of several thousand items from brassieres to steel rails, the Robin Line said today when it called a press conference to "let the people know the ship did not carry munitions or other war materials."

The line obtained permission from the State Department to allow reporters to examine the ship's manifest. A preliminary examination showed that the only firearms aboard were one case of .22-caliber rifles without ammunition and ten cases of low-gauge shotgun shells, consigned to a sporting goods store in Johannesburg.

Other materials listed were dresses, autos and steel rails.

3,000 Miles From Red Sea

Line officials said the nearest port to the Red Sea the ship touched was Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, 3,000 miles from the Red Sea.

They said none of the cargo was marked for transshipment to Egypt.

Articles listed in the 105-page manifest were valued by officials at about $2,000,000.

Much of the cargo could be classified under the general subjects of clothing, food, toilet goods and preparations, medicines and pharmaceuticals, glassware, paints, hardware goods and kitchen utensils

There were 459 automobiles and trucks aboard, as well as automobile accessories. Lubricating oil was shipped in 959 50-gallon drums and 30 one-quarter drums, amounting to more than 48,000 gallons.

Although Germany considers chemicals first-class contraband, line officials said the chemicals carried were not used in warfare but in industrial fields, particularly mining. They said six gas masks listed were the trype used in ammonia refrigerating plants.

Committee Urges Sinking Of All Axis Submarines

New York, June 13 (AP)—The executive committee of Fight For Freedom, Inc., commenting on the sinking of the Robin Moor, today urged:

Immediate shooting of any Axis U-boat which the American navy sights.

Repeal of the so-called Neutrality Act.

Occupation of all Atlantic islands strategic for our defense.

Immediate severance of all diplomatic relations with the Axis.

The committee said it believed the sinking "was a deliberate attempt to convince our Latin-American neighbors that the United States is 'weak and disunited' and afraid to take strong measures to defend herself."

GERMANS DEFIANT ABOUT ROBIN MOOR

'Won't Be Buffaloed" By American Or English Comment, Berlin Says

Nazis Will Shoot At Any Ship With Contraband, Spokesman Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 13—Germany "won't be buffaloed by American or English discussions concerning the Robin Moor," an authorized German source declared today, and he added:

"Whenever any ship with contraband sails for England we'll shoot at it, whether it is the Robin Moor, the Exmoor (the vessel's former name) or anything else."

It was stated here that Germany had no information from her own sources as to whether the Robin Moor had in fact been destroyed and whether, if sunk, it was by a German submarine.

Question Of Definition

But in any case it was declared that the question turns on what is contraband, and in this connection a spokesman said:

"So far, all presumably factual statements are from British and American quarters. But if the facts as presented by these interested quarters are correct there were railroad rails aboard the Robin Moor. The British have declared rails to be unconditional contraband, and in these matters we invariably adopt the British practice. What's contraband to them is contraband to us. The British are traditionally disposed to make the conception of contraband wider than we are inclined to do."

The general attitude expressed in responsible quarters was that if the vessel had contraband intended for England it was fair game for any German warship.

Total Blockade Plan Cited

"We've said times without number that we sink any vessel bound for England with war materials, and the world with the utmost formality has been informed that we are conducting a total blockade of England," a spokesman said.

"We really can't understand what all the fuss is about," the spokesman added. He said the rules of sea warfare were well known that anyone risking danger must understand that he sometimes meets it.

His expressed viewpoint was that the case of the Robin Moor did not present a subject for political discussion or for discussing views on international law.

Avoiding Discussion Now

"It's a purely military question bound by hard and fast regulations," he asserted. "When we have the facts we will know how the regulations apply. We know our submarine commanders have the strictest orders to observe international law. But we won't be drawn into a political discussion at this time—we might be later if we deemed it advisable."

It was added that the Robin Moor incident was the subject of much aimless political discussion in England and the United States, which did not take into account the military facts.

On the subject of contraband it was declared that if a ship carried contraband it need not have the British Isles as a destination to be subject of destruction. It was added that if materials were intended to aid the British in any war theater they were fair game for the Germans.

Nazis Threaten to Torpedo Ships With Contraband for England

NATIONALITY NO SAFEGUARD

Reich's Public Is Kept in Dark About Submarine's Action and Ensuing Crisis.

Berlin, June 13 (A. P.).—An authorized German spokesman said today, "We won't be buffaloed by American and English discussions concerning the Robin Moor. Whenever any ship with contraband sails for England we'll shoot at it, whether it is the Robin Moor, the Exmoor or anything else."

He said that many ships going to England already had been sunk and Germany was in no hurry about participating in discussion of the Robin Moor incident.

The question was exclusively military, it was said, but certain American quarters were giving it a political angle "in order thereby to further a war psychosis."

"And, of course," it was added, "England tries in every manner to make political capital thereof."

Investigations Continuing.

Investigations by German military authorities were continuing, meanwhile, it was said, and Germany would decide in due time whether or not to say anything concerning the incident.

[The Robin Moor, 5,000-ton United States freighter which was sunk in the South Atlantic on May 21, was bound for Capetown, Union of South Africa. She formerly was the Exmoor.

[Survivors said that a torpedo from a German submarine sent her down, although the submarine commander knew her identity.]

The German public still was unaware today that the Robin Moor has been sunk by a submarine.

Newspapers have not printed a word about the incident and authorities said they as yet were without proof that a German submarine was involved.

The sinking is being investigated in an effort to obtain authoritative information, it was said.

Food Is a Weapon.

Germany lists as unconditional contraband—goods which in the Nazi conception can be destroyed or confiscated without formality—everything recognized by international law, such as munitions, chemicals, guns, fuel, war vessels, airplanes and airplane parts and innumerable other items intended for use in battle. In addition, the Nazi Reich lists many goods as conditional contraband. These include foodstuffs, live animals, feed, clothing and raw materials used for their manufacture. These goods, Germany maintains, were made contraband

Germany's present contraband law was published on September 13, 1939. Unconditional contraband, if intended for enemy territory or enemy forces, included the following goods, in addition to those listed above: War trucks, signal communication and apparatus, transport and communication equipment and parts, horses for riding and pulling loads, lubricants and tools, instruments and machines used to make or to use the above products.

Nazis Seized Radio and Blocked SOS, Robin Moor Survivor Says

By the Associated Press.

RECIFE, Brazil, June 14.—A survivor of the sunken United States freighter Robin Moor declared today that armed German seamen occupied the 4,999-ton ship and seized her radio to prevent her from flashing an SOS before a torpedo from a German submarine sent her to the bottom.

The Robin Moor dipped under the waves of the South Atlantic 23 minutes after the captain had ordered passengers and crew to the lifeboats in the early morning of May 21, the survivor related.

He said there was no trace of panic as the ship's company, men, women and one child, took to the lifeboats. He expressed special admiration for the child, a fearless 4-year-old boy, in the same lifeboat with the women.

"The first seven days we kept sight of the other boats," the survivor said. "We rowed and rowed. Heavy rains and the broiling sun punished us fiercely. The morning of the eighth day we could no longer see the others.

"I think the lifeboat the captain was in headed toward Africa."

The narrator, who remained anonymous, was one of the seamen who had spent 18 days in an open boat under the tropical sun before being rescued.

"We had to ration our food closely," he said.

"Sometimes we all despaired of ever reaching safety.

"It was worst at night. We rowed 19 days. I'll never forget those awful days and nights.

"We almost went crazy with joy when we saw the Ozorio and began to live again, for we all had been practically convinced we were dead men.

"Aboard the Ozorio they treated us very kindly and there was food in abundance.

"Now we are happy again."

Interested in Cars.

A German officer of the submarine which sank the Robin Moor seemed particularly interested in the automobiles which the vessel carried, another member of the Robin Moor's crew told the Associated Press tonight. Also, this officer told the first officer of the Robin Moor:

"We are very sorry, but you are carrying cargo bound for a country which is fighting us," William Cary of Delmar, N. Y., said. The Robin Moor was headed for Capetown, Union of South Africa, when she was halted and sunk after the crew and passengers had been ordered into their boats.

Account of Disaster.

Cary, one of eleven survivors of the American freighter, gave this account of what happened after his ship was halted in the South Atlantic on the morning of May 21:

"We were ordered to halt by light signals. The first officer and two crewmen of the Robin Moor got into a lifeboat and rowed to the submarine.

"A German officer on the tower asked in bad English what cargo we were carrying and our destination. The first officer answered clearly.

"The German officer went below and returned two minutes later and said: 'We are very sorry, but you are carrying cargo bound for a country which is fighting us.'

Order to Leave Ship.

"The officer ordered us to leave the ship within twenty minutes. When all had abandoned the ship the submarine shot a torpedo just in front of midships and fired some shots from a cannon.

"I believe the Germans were particularly interested in the big quantity of automobiles which lined the deck. Most pitiful were the women and a four-year-old boy. The child was very courageous.

"The lifeboats sailed together for five and one-half days. We could see the courage of the women. Our boat was the fastest and on the sixth day, when the captain gave the order to spread out, we left the others behind. The captain said the chances of finding some ship were better if we scattered.

Rain Saved Lives.

"We headed for the rocks of St. Peter and St. Paul. We had a little barrel of water, insufficient for many days. We would have died of thirst, but for the rains. We caught rainwater on the sail and made it run into the barrel.

"One German sailor gave us a gallon can containing pressed black bread, but it was so hard we couldn't eat it. On the tenth day of the voyage, at 11 A. M., we sighted a ship and lit a signal fire, but they did not see us.

"During the horrible voyage, we sang and joked as much as possible, trying to keep our morale high until the Ozorio found us."

SURVIVORS TELL DETAILS OF SINKING

Robin Moor Group Using Open Boat 18 Days Feared Death Constantly

Freighter's Radio Seized, U-Boat Officer Showed Interest In Autos Aboard

[By the Associated Press]

Pernambuco, Brazil, June 13—Survivors of the United States freighter Robin Moor dramatically pieced together tonight the details of the sinking and of their eighteen days at sea in an open boat, drenched by torrential rains, scorched by the sun and in constant fear of death.

One of the eleven picked up by the Brazilian rescue ship Ozorio, Antonio Santos, of Newark, N. J., chief cook of the Robin Moor, said a German in the boarding party from a German submarine seized the vessel's radio and prevented the flashing of an S O S.

The 4,999-ton ship, laden with automobiles and general cargo, was stopped by signal lights from the submarine, he said, and twenty-three minutes after the forty-six crewmen and passengers were ordered to the lifeboats a torpedo amidships and shells from the submarine's deck gun sent her to the bottom.

Lifeboats Separated.

The sailor, expressing special admiration for the 4-year-old boy in one lifeboat, said that all four of the Robin Moor's boats stayed together for several days, but then went in different directions in the hope of locating a rescue ship.

[In New York, the child reported aboard the Robin Moor was Robin McCullough, 2, son of R. W. McCullough, 32, who was bound for Port Elizabeth, South Africa, to work for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. Mrs. McCullough, said to be a Netherlands citizen, was with her husband and the child. They are among those missing.]

Three of the boats, with thirty-five persons, have not been reported.

"Those eighteen days and nights—"I'll never forget those awful days and nights"—were spent in almost constant rowing, the seaman said. Torrential rains drenched the survivors, but helped replenish their lowering water supply, he said.

Says Officer Was "Sorry"

Another survivor, William Cary, of Delmar, N. Y., said that one submarine officer seemed especially interested in the Robin Moor's deck cargo of automobiles.

The same officer, Cary said, told the first officer of the Robin Moor that "we are very sorry, but you are carrying cargo bound for a country which is fighting us," and then explained that the submarine would have to sink the ship and its cargo.

When the vessel first was stopped as it pushed through the South Atlantic toward Cape Town, Cary said, "a German officer on the tower (of the submarine) asked in bad English what cargo we were carrying and our destination."

Women "Courageous"

After the Robin Moor's first officer clearly answered the questions, Cary related, the German officer went below.

The women, and especially the boy, Cary said, were "very courageous" and accepted the order to take to the lifeboats without complaint.

One German sailor, he said, gave his boat a can of pressed black bread, but the lifeboat passengers found it too tough to eat.

"On the tenth day of our voyage, at 11 A. M., we sighted a ship and lit a signal fire, but they did not see us," Cary said after corroborating the seaman's story of the tortures of the rain and tropical sun.

"During the horrible voyage we sang and joked as much as possible, trying to keep our morale high until the Ozorio found us."

Survivors Broadcast Stories From Brazil

New York, June 13 (AP)—Survivors of the Robin Moor tonight told in a broadcast from Pernambuco, Brazil, of their experiences during the sinking of the vessel.

Norman Sandelin, a Richmond (Va.) engineer, said the submarine was about one and one-half miles off in a choppy sea when first sighted. The submarine signalled the ship with lights, he added.

Sandelin said, "the commander of the submarine made sure there was no sailor on the bessel" before he began shelling the ship, which required 24 minutes to sink. The submarine, he said, was about 200 yards from the lifeboats during the shelling.

William Cary, of Delmar, N. Y., boatswain, said that after nineteen and one-half days at sea in a lifeboat, he and all other survivors were "in tip-top shape." He sai dthat "because the submarine commander told us he was going to send aid, we took it easy and laid around the first ten days."

Laughing Cow Insignia

Washington, June 13 (AP)—The insignia of the laughing cow on the submarine which sank the Robin Moor caused some conjecture here today on whether the skipper was a close comrade-at-arms of Lieutenant Commander Prien.

Prien, Germany's No. 1 U-boat hero of the war, used a pawing bull as insignia, commemorating the daredevil exploit which won him the nickname of the "Bull of Scapa Flow."

(Prien slipped through British defenses at the Scapa Flow base in the second month of the war and sank the battleship Royal Oak with torpedoes, then escaped. Recently he was reported missing by the Germans, and dead by the British.)

The similarity between Prien's device and that reported on the U-boat in the Robin Moor incident was interpreted as possibly signifying that the commander was a friend of Prien, or one who operated in the same flotilla or from the same home base.

German U-boat commanders, naval authorities here said, have made it a practice to paint their favorite device and sometimes their names on the conning towers of their boats. Hence, they said, the name Lorricke or Lorickke which Robin Moor survivors noted on the conning tower may be a clue to the captain's identity.

NYE ADMITS ERROR

Senator Now Agrees Nazis Sank Robin Moor.

Chicago, June 13 (A. P.).—Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, said in a statement distributed here today: "The evidence that the Robin Moor [American freighter] was sunk by a German submarine is too complete to permit my declaration of yesterday now to the effect that the boat might have been sunk by Britain to stand."

His remarks to the effect that Britain might have engineered the sinking were made at a press conference in New York yesterday. The statement today, distributed through the offices of the America First Committee, continued in part:

30-24-9717

30.24—9717

"The sinking is unfortunate, yet only what we might have expected and precisely what our foreign policy has been inviting."

Congressmen Demand Action

Robin Moor Torpedoing Brings Call for Naval Protection of U. S. Ships.

Washington, June 13 (A. P.).—Demands for stern diplomatic representations to Germany were coupled today with calls for naval protection of American commerce, as a serious Congress studied the official report of the torpedoing of the Robin Moor in the South Atlantic.

Although both friends and foes of the administration's foreign policy took a grave view of the incident, there was no apparent disposition in either camp to consider it in the light of a cause for war. Many said so in as many words.

Several legislators spoke of the necessity of some action without specifying what they had in mind, but others counseled delay until a German explanation had been received.

Senator Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, fiery exponent of all-out aid to Britain, was one who urged that the United States Navy be used all the way across the Atlantic, if necessary, to safeguard American shipping.

Calls Sinking Deliberate.

"Germany must have sunk the Robin Moor deliberately," he told reporters. "Hitler apparently is carrying out his threat to sink anything in zones he has proscribed."

Representative Izac, Democrat, of California, a former naval officer, also regarded the sinking as intentional. "If a submarine was operating on the Equator at that point it was undoubtedly looking for an American ship," he said.

On the other hand, Representative Mott, Republican, of Oregon, asserted, "I don't think the Germans want to create an incident and I'm inclined to doubt she sunk this boat. It just doesn't add up."

Representative May, Democrat, of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Committee, said, "we ought to convoy with battle fleets and let the shooting start. Let's see who shoots first and who can outshoot the other."

Somewhat similar sentiments were voiced by Representative Kefauver, Democrat, of Tennessee, who said, "I think this thoroughly demonstrates we have got to take our gloves off in dealing with the Nazis."

However, Senator Brown, Democrat, of Michigan, told reporters that he regarded the sinking as an isolated incident which did not portend a German assault against American shipping.

Cites Panay Incident.

Senator Mead, Democrat, of New York, called for an intensification of naval patrols and other means to prevent a recurrence of the incident.

"Regrettable," was the comment of Representative Maas, Republican, of Minnesota, "but I don't think there is any reason to go to war over it.' Japan sank the Panay and not only failed to rescue survivors but machine gunned them afterwards and we didn't go to war."

Senator Wheeler voiced the hope the affair would not become a casus belli. "We are not prepared for war, and the American people do not want war," he commented.

Senator Norris, Independent, of Nebraska, said that regardless whether the U-boat commander knew the vessel was American, "it is a heathenish thing to sink an unarmed merchant ship."

ARMED GERMAN FORCES ARE MOVING TOWARD RED FRONTIER, SOVIET ADMITS

But Moscow Denies Berlin Has Made Any New Demands For Territorial Or Economic Concessions — No War Move Expected

Tass Interprets Nazi Troop Movements As Of No Concern To Russia, And Says Communists Are Not Expecting To Fight

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, June 13 — The Soviet Government announ tonight that German troops were moving toward Rus frontier, but denied that Berlin had made any new dema upon Moscow and denied also that the Soviet Union was p paring to fight Germany.

While this announcement was made in a long, carefully-worded statement, German military attaches showed their famed blitzkrieg motion pictures to officers of the Red Army at a private exhibition.

broad that Russia and e Soviet statement said "it sh an troop movements had no bearing o German relations. Statements regarding Germany's intentions in other matters were surrounded with similar qualifying phrases.

The blitzkrieg motion pictures, two reels showing the Nazi military campaigns in the Balkans and Africa, were shown at the former Austrian Legation before the diplomatic corps and officers of the Foreign Liaison section of the Red Army General Staff.

(Germany's blitzkrieg movies, notably of the Polish campaign and of the war on Germany's western front, have been shown widely abroad for their propaganda effect, and notably to small gatherings of diplomats and military attaches in capitals where Germany's political pressure has been greatest.)

Foreign Policy One Of Independence

The magazine *Bolshevik*, organ of the central committee of the Communist party, restated the foreign policy of the Stalin Government today as one based on independence.

"Soviet foreign policy," it said, "is conditioned only by the interests of the people of the U. S. S. R. It is an independent Stalinist policy.

"All attempts to involve the Soviet Union in the chain of imperialist intrigues and to wish on it even indirect dependence on one warring side or the other have suffered complete failure."

"Neither threats nor advances can influence the policy of the Soviet government."

Nazi Troops Face Russia

The Soviet statement on German relations said that German troops, released for other assignments by the Nazi sweep of the Balkans, were being moved into eastern and northeastern Germany, facing Russia.

The statement issued through Tass and broadcast to the world by the Moscow radio, flatly denied that Germany had made any territorial or economic demands on Russia. It asserted that Russia planned no fight and guardedly interpreted the German troop movements as no concern of Russia's.

As to Germany's intentions, the Soviet interpretation was qualified by such phrases as "according to information at the disposal of the U. S. S. R. . . ." ". . . In the opinion of Soviet quarters . . ." and, finally, ". . . it should be assumed. . . ."

The official Russian news agency said the "intense dissemination of rumors on 'the proximity of war between the U. S. S. R. and Germany'" —concurring with the consultation trip to London by the British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir Stafford Cripps —had necessitated the statement.

No Territorial Demands

Tass arrayed the rumors and then the Russian counter-statements, declaring that:

Germany had presented no territorial or economic claims to the U. S. S. R. "and does not propose any new, clear agreement, in view of which no negotiations on this subject could have taken place."

"According to information at the disposal of the U. S. S. R., Germany abides by the provisions of the Soviet-German pact of non-aggression as unswervingly as the Soviet Union, in view of which, in the opinion of Soviet quarters, rumors on Germany's intention to disrupt the pact and undertake attack on the U. S. S. R. are devoid of any ground, whereas dispatching of German troops, relieved from operations in the Balkans, to the eastern and northeastern district of Germany.

RUSSIAN RADIO SAYS SHIFT MEANS NOTHING

Denies Rumors of German Demands for Territory—Finland Restricts Travel —Reich Said to Cancel Leaves.

Moscow, June 13 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia said tonight that German troops, freed from operations in the Balkans, are moving to eastern and northeastern Germany (where they face Russia), but added that "it must be assumed" that the movements have no bearing on Russian-German relations.

Tass, official news agency, issued the statement which was broadcast to the world by radio.

The Russian statement said that Germany, "according to information at the disposal of the U. S. S. R.," is adhering to the German-Russian non-aggression pact "as unswervingly as the Soviet Union."

German Army Leaves Canceled.

In the light of available information, the statement went on, "rumors of Germany's intention to disrupt the pact and undertake an attack on the U. S. S. R. are devoid of any ground, whereas dispatching of German troops, relieved from operations in the Balkans, to eastern and northeastern districts of Germany, which is now taking place, is connected, it should be assumed, with other motives having no bearing on Soviet-German relations."

[The British radio quoted the Swedish newspaper Social Demokraten as reporting that the German Army had canceled all leaves and that the 1923 class had been called up. At the same time Finland announced restrictions on travel by foreigners in northern and border districts similar to regulations in force during the Finnish-Russian war and during the beginning of German troop movements in Finland last fall.]

The statement denied that Germany had presented any territorial or economic demands to Russia.

As for Russian troop movements, the statement declared that maneuvers now under way or forthcoming have no other purpose than the training of reservists and checking of the work of the railroad organization.

Moscow Lists Rumors.

To call these Russian maneuvers "inimical to Germany is, to say the least, absurd," the statement concluded.

In its preamble, the broadcast statement said that even before the British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir Stafford Cripps, reached London recently for consultation "the British and, in general, the foreign press began intense dissemination of rumors on 'the proximity of war between the U. S. S. R. and Germany.'"

It listed the rumors as:

1. "Germany allegedly presented to the U. S. S. R. claims of a territorial and economic nature and negotiations are now under way between Germany and the U. S. S. R. concerning conclusion of a new, closer agreement between them."

2. "The U. S. S. R. declined these claims, in consequence of which Germany began concentrating her troops at the borders of the U. S. S. R. for the purpose of attacking the U. S. S. R."

3. "The Soviet Union on its part allegedly began intense preparations for war with Germany and concentrating troops at the latter's borders."

The radio quoted Tass as saying that "responsible Moscow quarters" had been required by the persistence of this talk to authorize Tass to state that "these rumors constitute clumsily concocted propaganda of forces hostile to the U. S. S. R. and Germany and interested in further extension and unleashing of the war."

Gives Elaborate Denial.

The statement gave, point by point, this elaborate denial:

1. "Germany did not present any claims to the U. S. S. R. and does not propose any new, closer agreement, in view of which no negotiations on this subject could have taken place."

2. "According to information at the disposal of the U. S. S. R., Germany abides by the provisions of the Soviet-German pact of nonaggression as unswervingly as the Soviet Union, in view of which, in the opinion of Soviet quarters, rumors of Germany's intention to disrupt the pact and undertake an attack on the U. S. S. R. are devoid of any ground, whereas dispatching of German troops, relieved from operations in the Balkans, to eastern and northeastern district of Germany, which is now taking place, is connected, it should be assumed, with other motives having no bearing on Soviet-German relations."

3. "The U. S. S. R., as follows from its peace policy, had abided and intends to abide by provisions of the Soviet-German nonaggression pact and rumors to the effect that the U. S. S. R. is preparing for war with Germany are false and provocational."

4. "Summer camp drills of Red Army reservists held at present and forthcoming maneuvers have no other purpose than the training of reservists and checking of the work of the railroad organization, carried out, as it is known, every year, in view of which to present these measures of the Red Army as inimical to Germany is, to say the least, absurd."

TEXT OF STATEMENT

Following is the text of the statement.

Even before arrival of the British Ambassador in the U.S.S.R. [Sir Stafford] Cripps in London, and particularly after his arrival, the British and in general the foreign press began an intense dissemination of rumors on the "proximity of war between the U.S.S.R. and Germany."

According to these rumors:

First. Germany allegedly presented to the U.S.S.R. claims of a territorial and economic nature and negotiations are now under way between Germany and the U.S.S.R. concerning conclusion of a new, closer agreement between them.

Second. The U.S.S.R. allegedly declined these claims, in consequence of which Germany began concentrating her troops at the borders of the U.S.S.R. for the purpose of attacking the U.S.S.R.

Third. The Soviet Union on its part allegedly began intense preparations for war with Germany and concentrating troops at the latter's borders.

Despite the obviously nonsensical character of these rumors, responsible Moscow quarters still found it necessary, in view of persistent intense dissemination of these rumors, to authorize Tass to state that these rumors constitute clumsily concocted propaganda of forces hostile to the U.S.S.R. and to Germany and interested in further extension and unleashing of war.

Denies Nazis Present Claims

Tass declares that:

First. Germany did not present any claims to the U.S.S.R. and does not propose any new, clear agreement, in view of which no negotiations on this subject could have taken place.

Second. According to information at the disposal of the U.S.S.R., Germany abides by the provisions of the Soviet-German pact of nonagression as unswervingly as the Soviet Union, in view of which, in the opinion of Soviet quarters, rumors on Germany's intention to disrupt the pact and undertake attack on the U.S.S.R. are devoid of any ground, whereas the dispatching of German troops relieved from operations in the Balkans to eastern and northeastern districts of Germany which now is taking place is connected, it should be assumed, with other motives having no bearing on Soviet-German relations.

Third. The U.S.S.R., as follows from its peace policy, abided and intends to abide by the provisions of the Soviet-German nonaggression pact, in view of which rumors to the effect that the U.S.S.R. is preparing for war with Germany are false and provocational.

Fourth. Summer camp drills of Red Army reservists held at present and forthcoming manoeuvres have no other purpose than the training of reservists and the checking of the work of railroad organization, carried out, as it is known, every year, in view of which to present these measures of the Red Army as inimical to Germany is, at least to say, absurd.

---

which is now taking place, is connected, it should be assumed, with other motives having no bearing on Soviet-German relations."

Abides By Agreement

3. Russia abides by provisions of the Russian-German pact, "in view of which rumors to the effect that the U. S. S. R. is preparing for war with Germany are false and provocational.

4. "Summer camp drills of Red army reservists, held at present, and forthcoming maneuvers have no other purpose than training of reservists and checking of the work of the railroad organization, carried out, as it is known, every year, in view of which to present these measures of the Red army as inimical to Germany is, to say the least, absurd."

Tass, reviewing the "rumors," said they purported to tell of "proximity of war between the U. S. S. R. and Germany."

"Clumsy" Propaganda

The statement declared they were so persistently circulated by the British and foreign press in general that Tass had been authorized to state that they were but "clumsily concocted propaganda of forces hostile to the U. S. S. R. and to Germany and interested in further extension and unleashing of the war."

One rumor, Tass said, was that Germany had presented territorial and economic demands on Russia and that negotiations for a "new, closer agreement" were under way; another that Russia had refused, causing Germany to concentrate troops at the Russian frontier "for the purpose of attacking the Soviet Union."

Still another phase of rumors, Tass said, was that Russia had begun "intense preparations for war with Germany and was concentrating troops at the latter's borders."

Nazis Show Russians New Blitzkrieg Films

MOSCOW, June 13 (AP).—German military attaches staged tonight a showing of the latest blitzkrieg films for the diplomatic corps and Russian officers.

Two reels, picturing the Nazi campaigns in the Balkans and in Africa, were shown. The former Austrian Legation was used for the performance. Officers of the foreign liaison section of the Red Army general staff attended.

Finland Restricts Travel.

Helsinki, June 13 (A. P.).—The Finnish Government tonight announced restrictions on travel by foreigners in northern and border districts similar to regulations in force during the Finnish-Russian war and prior to the beginning of German troop transits through northern Finland last fall.

Under the restrictions, police permits are required for foreigners to travel along the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, in some districts in northern and central Finland, the area facing Hango, the southwestern fortress which Russia gained the right to occupy in the Russian-Finnish war of 1939-40, and districts along the Russian frontier.

Last fall, by agreement of the Finnish and German Governments, German troops were permitted to travel through Finland to Norway. The agreement provided, however, that they were to be without equipment. Germany asked for the privilege in order to facilitate replacements of troops in Northern Norway, which has no rail connections with Southern Norway. (The travel restrictions in Finland coincide with reports in London that Adolf Hitler is gathering large bodies of troops along the Russian frontier, including 25,000 in Finland.)

Finns Restrict Travel

HELSINKI, June 13 (AP).—Finland announced tonight travel restrictions on the Swedish and Russian borders similar to regulations in force during the Finnish-Russian war and prior to the German troop transits through northern Finland last fall.

A presidential decree canceled travel cards between Finland and Sweden. Passports and visas will be required henceforth.

30,24-9719

30.24-9719

NEW YORK (AP)—

Leaves Reported Canceled.

The British radio quoted the Swedish newspaper Social Demokraten today in reporting that the German Army had canceled all leaves and that men born in 1923 who have not yet done military service had been called up.

BBC added that the Swedish correspondent, presumably in Berlin, had reported that "the explanation given in military quarters is that the measures have been taken in order to end the war at the earliest possible moment."

CBS transcribed the broadcast.

Spain Hears of Crisis

MADRID, June 14 (Saturday) (AP).—The Berlin correspondent of Efe, the Spanish news agency, told Spaniards today that they could expect events of "capital importance" between Germany and Soviet Russia.

New Russian economic concessions to the Reich which will "give the Axis complete economic independence of the British and American blockades" are expected, he said.

It is possible, he added, that Germany has concentrated "several motorized divisions along the Russian frontier ot back up the negotiations which are going on between Berlin and Moscow with warlike arguments . . . to attain economic control of one of the richest regions of the Soviet Union."

Efe's correspondent said Berlin observers reported that Josef V. Stalin recently took over, as Premier, the reins of the Soviet government in order to be able to adopt the necessary decisions and "meet any internal results of such decisions with his prestige and force."

Stalin's whole policy, he wrote, is guided by "the feeling that Communist Russia cannot oppose the forces of national socialist Germany.

"It must be taken into account that in Moscow it is felt that a conflict with the military machine of Germany would spell the end of the Communist regime," the correspondent said.

"We have been expecting for several weeks that the state of negotiations between Berlin and Moscow would permit us to write more extensively on the Russian subject, which is of capital importance to the entire development of the economic struggle."

Ukraine Disposition Is Declared Behind Nazi-Red Dealings

[*By the Associated Press*]

Bern, June 13—Negotiations between Germany and the Soviet Union over economic reorganization of the Ukraine—indispensable to European self-sufficiency in any struggle against outside powers—are behind the increasing reports of military activity along the Soviet frontiers, the *Journal de Geneve* concluded in a front page article today.

Asserting that "without doubt" Joseph Stalin was intensifying military preparations, the *Journal*, which has authoritative international contacts, declared, however, it was improbable that Russia was preparing to enter the war.

"Not Easily Influenced"

The paper accepted the more probable theory that Stalin is reinforcing his army "to show that he is not to be too easily influenced, combining that action with new commercial concessions."

In this way the Soviet leader would hope to evade a war which might be catastrophic, the *Journal* said.

There were reports that the visit of General Ion Antonescu, leader of the Rumanian state, to Germany this week was connected with plans to restrict Rumanian railways to military orders effective June 19, but this was not officially confirmed.

Curb On Slovakia Rails

The railways of Slovakia have been restricted in this way for several weeks, according to recent dispatches reaching Budapest.

A reported intention of the Soviet Ambassador to Rumania to return to Moscow also fitted into a picture which could be sensational if it were not for the fact that a similar series of circumstances have appeared regularly since the war began.

Add Bern..xxx began.
Baltic dispatches during the Soviet occupation of the Baltic States a year ago told of Russian and German troop occupations. There has been frequent reports of German concentrations in Poland

###

Soviet Envoy to Go Home.

Budapest, June 13 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Bucharest, capital of German-occupied Rumania, said today that the Russian Ambassador there, Arkedy I. Lavrentiev, would return to Moscow within a few days. There was no indication of the reason.

Germany Is Reported Trying to End Soviet Hold on Two Seas

Reich-Russian Relations Declared Topic of Cripps' London Talks

By DREW MIDDLETON,
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent.

LONDON, June 13.—British dreams of a Russian-German disagreement bordering on active warfare were nourished [illegible] by repeated but unconfirmable reports that Berlin's demands on Russia were of such a magnitude that acceptance would loosen Moscow's military hold on the Baltic and Black Seas.

Informed quarters said discussions between Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow, and government leaders here were "primarily concerned with Russian-German relations."

It must be emphasized that reports of disagreement between Berlin and Moscow and Nazi concentrations on the Soviet border conceivably fit into the pattern of the British diplomatic nerve war. By scaring Russia, it is hoped here, the U. S. S. R. may be forced into more friendly relations with Britain and eventual collaboration in the war.

Demands Reported Studied.

Reliable sources said demands made by the Germans had been received in Moscow and were under study.

Sir Stafford reached London by air from the Soviet capital Wednesday for what was described as a trip in line with Britain's policy of having her envoys report periodically and to establish contact with the home government.

The informants today refused to discuss whether an editorial in the *Times* of London hinting that Sir Stafford would not return to the U. S. S. R. was officially inspired.

The *Times* editorial said, "It may well be asked whether there is not at the present juncture a more urgent call nearer home on Sir Stafford's exceptional capacities."

The newspaper remarked that the ambassador was received in Moscow "without enthusiasm" and that "at no time has he been admitted to the confidence of the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs."

The *Times* reflected the Foreign Office's interest in what the newspaper called "rumors of a turning point in German-Soviet relations which have been current all over Europe in the last few days."

Germany and Russia, the newspaper asserted, are playing "a dangerous game of bluff and counter bluff" with both desiring to avoid war but "determined the one to extort and the other to refuse as much as it dares without provoking hostilities."

"It is a sort of situation in which guns sometimes go off without either side having really intended it," it added.

Speculation on Demands.

Speculation in London centered about the nature of the alleged German demands on Russia and on British desires to pull the situation into prominence.

One interpretation is that the reported German threat fits the British diplomatic offensive seeking Russian collaboration with the Allies. It was reasoned that prominence given the reports might well push Russia toward Britain and away from Germany.

Then Britain might keep Sir Stafford in London, it was speculated, until the crucial moment when he would return to Moscow bearing British offers of friendship.

Reports of new German demands on Russia have circulated for several weeks in foreign capitals in this order—Vichy, Ankara, London, and now Helsinki, Finland.

The first report emanating from Vichy, capital of a French government determined to collaborate with Germany, was to the effect that Germany needed the vast Russian Ukraine wheat resources to aid in feeding Europe, and particularly to feed Spain should the Nazi army decide to strike through that impoverished country to attack British Gibraltar.

Then, a week ago, another Vichy story said Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin in a secret meeting had arranged for the Ukraine to serve as Europe's breadbasket in a new and extensive Eurafrican collaboration scheme.

The trip by Gen. Maxime Weygand, French North African commander, and other French colonial heads, to Vichy for cabinet conferences were said to hinge upon that angle of German-French collaboration as well as defense of Syria now being invaded by British and Free French troops.

In Ankara, Turkey, foreign sources exchanged stories the same day that German and Rumanian troops were massing for an attack on Russia, probably this month.

Reds Admit Nazi Soldiers Face Soviets

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—The enigma of relations between Russia and Germany thickened tonight as the Soviet officially admitted that the Red Army and newly arrived German veterans are facing each other across their eastern European frontier — and Nazi war films made their appearance in Moscow.

Films showing the Nazi army's performance in the Balkans and [illegible] with the run off before Russian officers, Moscow dispatches said, a few hours after the Soviet had stated that large German forces were being gathered in eastern Nazi territories and that Russian reservists were going through maneuvers across the border.

(A dispatch sent to Madrid last night from the Berlin correspondent of Efe, Spanish news agency, said Russian concessions of "capital importance" will give the Axis "complete independence of the British and American blockades."

The story said Germany may have concentrated "several motorized divisions" along the Russian frontier to re-inforce her bargaining "to attain economic control of one of the richest regions of the Soviet Union.")

However, the Kremlin emphatically declared that both countries are living up to their non-aggression pact of 1939, and termed reports to the contrary "clumsy propaganda."

The Kremlin, however, emphatically denied that Germany has delivered any territorial or economic demands.

The Russian statement, differed radically from the report in semi-official British quarters that Germany has made such far-reaching demands that the Soviet's already precarious position in the Baltic and Black Sea areas would be shaken if she granted them.

TURKS SIGN FOR OIL

Treaty With Rumania May Be Nazi Gesture.

Berlin, June 13 (A. P.).—Turkey and Rumania signed an oil treaty at Bucharest today, DNB, the official German news agency, reported from Bucharest. The agreement, effective immediately, pledged Rumania to supply petroleum and petroleum products to Turkey.

JUN 14 1941

Since Germany controls Rumania's oil output, this pact may be interpreted as a friendly Nazi gesture toward Turkey.

Vichy Fights in Syria for Nazis, Hull Declares

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—The United States tonight formally deplored French resistance to the British in Syria and charged that the Nazis had induced the Vichy Government to [redacted] to do the Nazis' fighting there.

In a statement sharply attacking the so-called "Darlan-Laval group" in France, Secretary of State Hull declared "the attitude of the present Government of Vichy is a matter of the deepest disappointment and sorrow."

He directly accused Vice Premier Darlan and former Vice Premier Laval of scheming to "deliver France politically, economically, socially and militarily" to Adolf Hitler and said this "original scheme" had now been brought into the open.

Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, after reading Hull's statement, reasserted that no Axis forces were in Syria.

"From the official communiques issued by the British forces who have invaded Syria and Lebanon, it appears clearly that no land, naval or air force belonging to the Axis powers have been encountered," he said in a statement to reporters.

"Moreover, the French government has reaffirmed, over and over again, that our armies were alone (intended) to assure the defense of the territories placed under French protection."

The Ambassador expressed his "surprised disappointment at the new interpretation" given by Hull.

It was the most caustic government declaration yet issued on the Vichy policies, and it heightened speculation on the possibility that the United States might soon break off relations with the French Government.

Whether it might lead as well to American recognition of the de Gaulle Free French regime was also a subject of conjecture.

Secretary Hull declared it remained to be seen whether the French people would accept the "preposterous status" which he charged the Darlan-Laval "elements" were seeking to impose on them.

Sees War Aid

If they do accept such a status, he said, it would pave the way for the French to assist "Hitler as his co-belligerents in his desperate effort to conquer Great Britain and secure control of the seas."

He thus raised the possibility that the clash between French and British in Syria might lead to use of the French fleet and naval bases to assist Germany.

"In the prevention of such a possibility," Hull added, "both the French people and people of the United States have a common interest of tremendous importance to the future."

The Vichy Government offered no objection, "much less resistance," when the Germans desired recently to use Syrian bases "to attack British forces in Iraq," Hull said.

Describing Syria as a vitally important part of Hitler's general plan to invade Iraq, Egypt, the Suez Canal area and Africa, Hull charged that the French "permitted" Germany to extend the theatre of war into French-mandated territory."

Yet, he continued, when British forces entered the mandated area, the French "considered it necessary to contest bitterly this British effort to prevent Syria from being used as a German base."

"Germany seems to have prevailed on the Vichy Government to do Germany's fighting in the Syria area of the general German advance," Hull said.

(See Page 6 for today's developments in the battle for Syria.)

Taking up the broader aspects of French-German collaboration, Hull declared that statements of "the Darlan-Laval element demonstrate that the people of France are expected not only to surrender permanently and unconditionally their loyalty to all French traditions, insituations, liberties, interests, culture and the entire way of life which made France great, but actually to transfer all of these loyalties—all hope of the future—to Hitler in the hope of securing his personal favor.' "

Hull's Statement On Vichy

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 13—Following is the text of Secretary Hull's statement tonight concerning France:

From the standpoint of the French people, and others who have a love for freedom, and have freedom, the attitude of the present Government of Vichy is a matter of the deepest disappointment and sorrow.

The original scheme of the Darlan-Laval group to deliver France politically, economically, socially and militarily to Hitler seems now to have been brought out into the open by a succession of public statements by French authorities and especially those by Messrs. Laval and Darlan.

When Germany recently desired to make use of Syria to attack British forces in Iraq no objection, much less resistance, to this action was made by France, although the terms of the armistice between France and Germany did not require that France permit territory under French control outside occupied France to be used as a base for German military operations, and Marshal Petain declared as recently as a few weeks ago that he would not permit such use.

Syria Vitally Important

The use of Syria [illegible] a vitally important part of the general plan of Hitler's to invade Iraq, Egypt, the canal area, and Africa. When the French authorities in Syria, acting under the Vichy Government, made no effort to prevent German use of Syria as a military base, and when they permitted even the shipment from Syria of military supplies of French manufacture to be used by the Germans against France's former ally, they permitted Germany to extend the theater of war into French-mandated territory.

To resist this further expansion of German aggression the British forces in the Near East entered Syria to prevent German actions there which the French, under the direction of the Vichy Government, were permitting if not abetting. Yet the French authorities in Syria have considered it necessary to contest bitterly this British effort to prevent Syria from being used as a German base.

Making Use Of France

These facts unmistakably demonstrate that the German military effort is making use of France and that the German initiative in Syria is resulting in a conflict, not only of France against Britain but of Frenchmen against Frenchmen. Germany seems to have prevailed on the Vichy Government to do Germany's fighting in the Syria area of the general German advance.

But, aside from the situation in Syria, and considering the broader aspects of Franco-German collaboration, the public statements of the Darlan-Laval element demonstrate that the people of France are expected not only to surrender permanently and unconditionally their loyalty to all French traditions, institutions, liberties, interests, culture, and the entire way of life which made France great, but actually to transfer all of these loyalties—all hope of the future—to Hitler in the hope of securing his personal favor. The general adoption of Hitlerism would set the world back five to ten centuries.

Cites Darlan's Appeal

In a statement on June 10 Admiral Darlan, Vice-Premier of France, urged the French people to conquer their illusions and consent to sacrifices, and indicated that France would be utterly destroyed unless the French people should take this unprecedented and revolutionary action.

Unless a military invader is devoid of all human attributes he extends to the conquered all of those considerations and recognitions contemplated by the rules and principles of civilized society. An armistice signifies a temporary cessation of hostilities between the parties to it. It does not contemplate that the successful belligerent shall make inhuman demands upon the country and people of the defeated belligerent, nor does it contemplate that they shall be bludgeoned into becoming allies of their enemy.

Warning To French

If, therefore, Hitler cannot be depended upon, as implied by Darlan's statement, to observe such rules and laws in dealing with the conquered, how much less can he be depended upon to show the least consideration in these vital respects should the conquered peoples prostrate themselves before him and bestow upon him unrestrained license to deal as he may see fit with their lives, their liberties, and their entire future welfare.

It remains to be seen whether the French people accept this preposterous status and thus pave the way for them to find themselves assisting Hitler as his cobelligerents in his desperate effort to conquer Great Britain and secure control of the high seas.

In the prevention of such a possibility, both the French people and the people of the United States have a common interest of tremendous importance to the future.

Will Avoid Spread of Conflict In Syria, Vichy Tells Britain

England Risks 'Gravest Consequences' In Attack, June 8 Note Declared

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 13.—The French government has informed Britain it would "avoid taking any action which might aggravate or spread the conflict" in Syria and Lebanon.

The Vichy regime, in a note dated June 8, asserted, however, that the Allied attack on the French-mandated territories "risks producing the gravest consequences" and that "the French government is determined to defend its territory and possessions wherever they may be attacked with all means at its disposal."

The British government, expressing pleasure at the French assurances, replied tartly that its action in Syria was based on "facts" and that "his majesty's government cannot be expected to enter into argument with Marshal Petain's government on the subject of the meaning of the word 'collaboration.' "

(Vichy reports said a second and stronger note had been sent Britain reiterating the first protest over the invasion of the French mandates and reciting the French insistence that no German troops were there.)

The notes were exchanged through Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, by way of the British Embassy in Madrid.

The French insisted that all German personnel and equipment, except for some wounded and some damaged planes, had been removed from Syria.

Texa of Communication.

30,24-9721

30.24—9721

The Foreign Office news department issued this text of a communication which it said had been delivered to Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador in Madrid, on June 8:

"On instructions from his government, the French Ambassador has the honor to communicate to his majesty's ambassador the following text of a note handed this morning by Admiral Darlan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the United States Ambassador at Vichy:

"The French government have just learned by a telegram received from the French high commissioner at Beirut that Syrian territory has been attacked this morning near Merdjayoun, south of Jebel Ed Druz, and that enemy reconnaissance elements, armored cars and infantry have come into contact with our posts.

"Fighting is in progress.

Collaboration in Syria Denied.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs again draws the attention of the United States Embassy to the fact that there has been no collaboration between the French and Germans in Syria and that all German air material and personnel which might have been there during events in Iraq have been withdrawn with the exception of two or three damaged machines and about 10 men.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes most particularly to draw the United States Embassy's attention to the fact that any British attack, which nothing in the present situation in Syria can explain, risks producing the gravest consequences, as the Embassy already is aware the French government is determined to defend its territory and possessions wherever they may be attacked and with all means at its disposal.

"Every measure is being taken accordingly to this effect in Syria. Aware of the danger of the present situation, the French government will, for its part, avoid, pending further information, taking any action which might aggravate or spread the conflict.

"If the trouble is, in fact, extended, the French government will find itself obliged to assure by necessary measures the defense of territories under French sovereignty."

The text of the memorandum which Sir Samuel was directed to hand to the French Ambassador at Madrid in reply said:

"His majesty's government in the United Kingdom have had the honor to receive the communication which the French Ambassador at Madrid handed to his majesty's Ambassador on June 8.

"His majesty's government will not be expected to enter into an argument with Marshal Petain's government on the subject of the meaning of the word 'collaboration,' more especially since it has not been clearly defined in the communication under reference.

"His majesty's government have based their action in Syria on the facts of the case as known to them and not on theoretical considerations, and this has been made clear in their public statement on the subject issued on June 8.

"His majesty's government would recall that his majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs stated in the House of Commons on May 22 that if the Vichy government in pursuance of their declared policy of collaboration with the enemy took action or permitted action detrimental to his majesty's government's conduct of the war or designed to assist the enemy's war effort, his majesty's government would naturally hold themselves free to attack the enemy wherever he might be found.

Petain Held Responsible.

"Responsibility for the consequences of assistance which French authorities in Syria were instructed to render to enemies of his majesty's government must therefore rest with Marshal Petain's government.

"His majesty's government are happy to note that Marshal Petain's government will avoid taking any action which might aggravate or spread the conflict. They have no desire that French blood should be shed and should consequently suggest that it would be in the interest of both countries if Marshal Petain's government saw their way to instruct their forces in Syria to offer no opposition to measures which the Allied forces are taking in order to prevent the enemy from using Syria as a base of operations against them.

"His majesty's governments take this opportunity to repeat that they have no territorial designs in Syria or anywhere in French overseas possessions and it is their intention when victory is won to restore the independence and greatness of France."

Second Note Reported Sent Britain by France

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 13 (AP).—France has warned Britain that continuation of the invasion of Syria would be considered as part of a fixed British policy to attack French interests, it was disclosed semi-officially today.

A semi-official version of a French note, described as the second sent to Britain since the invasion began, was published by the Telemondial News Agency.

"Continuation by British of operations they have started," it said, "can only be explained if Great Britain has the fixed purpose to attack French interests directly."

The Telemondial note was presumed to reflect the tenor of the second protest which, apparently, was a sharp declaration and not, as had been rumored, so conciliatory as to have asked the British to cease operations in Syria.

Telemondial asserted that "the legend of the presence of German forces had been disproved" and declared that the invaders discovered that "Syria was exclusively defended by French troops and consequently French-mandated territories are not to be considered as the starting point against English possessions."

The note was believed to have made clear that France could consider the campaign, now in its sixth day, only as a deliberate aggression.

SYRIAN CAPITAL SURROUNDED, CAIRO REPORTS

Allies Striving To Compel Surrender Of Damascus

Defenders Indicate City Will Be Declared Open To Avert Bloodshed

Damascus Hemmed In By Free French And British Forces

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, June 13—Defense Minister Gen. Charles Huntziger announced today that Syrian High Commissioner Henry Dentz has been promoted to the rank of full general as a reward for the "masterful calm" with which he met British attacks in Syria.

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 13—Free French forces invading Syria with the British were reported tonight to have surrounded Damascus in an effort to force surrender of the ancient capital without a fight.

Although the French defenders were believed to be still in possession of a ring of forts around the city, the Free French forces apparently were awaiting the outcome of parleys for a peaceful occupation.

Would Avert Bloodshed

Informed quarters here emphasized that a peaceful occupation of Damascus would be preferred by the allies. It was said that in at least one instance already in the Syrian campaign a post held by the French had been surrendered after parleys held under a flag of truce.

The British reported further slight progress today along the coastal road to Beirut, where Australian troops were operating with the support of the R. A. F. and the British Mediterranean fleet.

A communique mentioned that motor transports and gun positions had been bombed and machine-gunned by British aircraft in this sector, indicating a continued resistance.

14 Axis Planes Shot Down

British Imperial pilots in widespread Mediterranean operations shot down fourteen Axis warplanes, bombed and set afire several Axis ships, and heavily attacked airdromes on the Italian island of Rhodes, a communique said tonight.

Eleven Axis planes were shot down over Malta yesterday, and Australian fighters claimed three German Junkers in a battle off the Lebanese coast, the official communique said.

Four British planes were lost in the entire operations, which extended from British-invaded Lebanon in the east to Bengasi harbor in Italian Libya. Two British pilots were rescued.

Australians Bag Three

The three Junkers destroyed by the Australians three miles west of Sidon, Lebanon, were part of an Axis formation attacking British warships there. They were said to bear Italian markings. Some of them were forced to jettison their bombs and were damaged in fleeing when the Australians tore into them.

The Malta action occurred yesterday morning and evening. Five Axis planes were shot down in the first battle and six in the second.

At Bengasi "hits were made on several ships in the harbor and two of them set on fire," the British communique said. "One of them was left burning from stem to stern."

Convoy Attacked

"In the central Mediterranean area bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. attacked a convoy of merchant ships escorted by destroyers and auxiliaries. A number of direct hits were made on a merchant vessel of about 7,000 tons, causing a large fire. . . . The vessel is reported to be a total loss."

Another raid was carried out on the Italian airdrome at Calato, on the island of Rhodes, where the British said fires were started among ground aircraft and in gasoline dumps.

ALLIED TROOPS SURROUND FOE AT DAMASCUS

Free French Forces Wait On Negotiations Before Advancing Further.

CANADIANS OUTSIDE SIDON

Vichy Admits the Invaders Have Gained in Drive on Beirut, Capital of Lebanon.

Cairo, June 13 (A. P.).—Free French forces have completed the encirclement of Damascus, Syria's ancient capital, and apparently are awaiting the outcome of negotiations for peaceful occupation of the city, authoritative sources reported tonight.

These sources said such a solution was much preferred by the British-Free French forces and declared there had been at least one instance already in the five-day campaign where a French-held defense post had surrendered after discussions under a white flag.

The French, however, were still believed to be in possession of the outlying ring of forts around the city.

The British reported further slight progress along the coastal road toward Beirut, forces there operating with the support of warships in the Mediterranean and the R. A. F.

A communique mentioned that motor transport and gun positions were bombed and machine-gunned by British planes, indicating continued resistance in the coastal sector.

British High Command acknowledged today that French resistance had stalled the drive into Syria at some points, but declared that "further progress in all sectors" had been made by last night.

The communique of the Middle East Command, which was barren of details, did not say where Syrian defenses had delayed the invasion or to what depth the new gains had been pushed. Its only sentence on Syrian operations was this statement:

"Although temporarily delayed in certain sectors by the resistance of Vichy troops, Allied forces had by yesterday evening made further progress in all sectors of their penetration."

British-Free French Forces Closing In On Beirut, Damascus

Peace Gesture Rebuffed By Vichy; Motorized Units Aim at Palmyra

BACKGROUND—

British and Free French invaded Syria and Lebanon Sunday as culmination of week-long rumors that Germans were filtering into the French-mandated territories. Attack was delivered in form of several spearheads driving from Palestine, Trans-Jordan and Iraq at the Levant capitals of Beirut and Damascus as well as Northern Syrian airfields.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 13.—Rebuffed in a peace gesture, British and Free French forces in Lebanon and Syria were authoritatively reported today to be closing in on Beirut and broadening the base for perhaps the final assault on Damascus.

A high source in London declared that forces advancing along the Mediterranean shore of the Bible lands had pushed north of Sidon to a point within 20 miles of Beirut, Lebanese capital, while Free French forces had taken two villages east of Kissoue, facing Damascus, 10 miles away.

(A dispatch from Beirut said British bombers flew over the city continuously last night and several times bombed the port. Anti-aircraft batteries put up a heavy barrage.)

Admit "Temporary" Delay.

The Near East command at Cairo acknowledged that the Allies had been "temporarily delayed in certain sectors by resistance of Vichy troops," but "had by yesterday evening made further progress in all sectors of their penetration."

(A dispatch from Istanbul said that British armored cars were reported moving southwestward today across the Syrian desert from Deir-Ez-Zor toward Palmyra, apparently in an attempt to encircle French forces fighting in the south.

(The British were said to be using an excellent road and meeting only occasional resistance. If the force reaches Palmyra it will be in position to push on toward Damascus or toward Homs.

(Capture of Deir-Ez-Zor by a British column advancing up the Euphrates River from Iraq was reported by Turkish sources yesterday. The town, important as an air base, is about 80 miles from the Iraq frontier and ap-

proximately 120 miles northeast of Palmyra.

(Palmyra, also the site of an air base, is 85 miles due east of Homs and 135 miles northeast of Damascus.)

Territorial Designs Denied.

The Vichy government was answering with the arms at its command a British overture through Madrid suggesting that to save French blood it should instruct defense forces to offer no further resistance to measures taken by the Allies "to prevent the enemy from using Syria as a base of operations against them."

The British disavowed any territorial designs against French territory and declared again that the invasion by De Gaullist and British imperial forces—Vichy's avowals notwithstanding—was necessitated to counter German ambitions.

The exchange of notes—a French protest at the outset of the fighting and the British reply—were handled through Vichy and London Ambassadors at Madrid. They were published today.

Damascus Reported Circled.

Reuters, British news agency, said it was understood in Cairo that the Allies had practically surrounded Damascus and that parleys between the opposing forces with a view to avoiding bloodshed had delayed entry into the capital of Syria.

Damascus, with a population of nearly 200,000, reputedly is the world's oldest inhabited city.

Despite the British reports of the imminent threat to the city, an Associated Press representative was able at 1:10 p.m., local time, to send a dispatch which told of government measures to assure the safety of French residents of Syria and Lebanon.

This dispatch said, however, that British and De Gaullist columns were only a few miles away.

Two Villages Taken.

An authoritative London source said Free French forces before Damascus had taken two villages east of Kissoue, that is, south or southwest of Damascus. The places were not identified.

There was no confirmation of a report that Free Frenchmen already might be fighting in the suburbs of the city, although a flanking movement by picturesque Circassian —White Moslem—cavalrymen under the famous Col. Philibert Collet was reported to have cut half way around Damascus.

Col. Collet was reported to have skirted a semi-desert area southeast of Damascus to strike his former comrades at the rear and force Damascus to open her gates to the siege forces. The colonel joined th Free French in a flight from Syria three weeks ago. The push against Damascus had been stalled for two or three days.

Reported in Damascus Suburbs.

An authoritative source said Col. Collet and his Circassians actually had reached the Damascus suburbs after capturing two villages on the French left.

In the center of the southern front created by the British-Free French advance from Palestine and Trans-Jordan, one column was said to have progressed north of Merdjayoun, about 35 miles southwest of Beirut and some 40 miles southwest of Damascus.

The westernmost column, headed toward Beirut along a coastal highway, had overcome or sidestepped stubborn resistance if the report were true that Sidon had been passed. Informed sources in London said it was quite possible that the British already were skirting Sidon.

They explained that the Allies were doing their best to sidestep pockets of resistance and thus might sweep around rather than assault towns held almost certain to capitulate when surrounded. This, they said, spared bloodshed as well as resources.

Sparring Tactics Abandoned.

British artillery and mechanized forces, meanwhile, were said to be hammering at the main defenses south of the ancient Syrian capital, where the French are occupying strong positions near Kissoue.

Dispatches from the front telling of these operations indicated the British had at last abandoned the sparring tactics they were said to have adopted at the start of the campaign in the hope of avoiding bloodshed.

An Allied column further inland was said to be moving up the Litan Valley from Merdjayoun in the direction of Rayak, though a French communique declared last night that attacks by British armored units in this sector had been halted.

The main British force attacking Damascus has covered about 50 miles since it crossed the Trans-Jordan frontier and entered Syria last Sunday morning.

Turkish sources, which yesterday reported that three British columns were driving into Northern Syria from Iraq, said the town of Hassetche—30 miles west of the Iraq frontier—had been occupied by the British.

Allies Outside of Sidon.

Vichy, June 13 (A. P.).—Allied forces in a tank-led drive of several kilometers have reached the outskirts of Sidon, on the Lebanese coast twenty-five miles south of Beirut, and are now battling French defenders in the environs of Damascus, the French High Command acknowledged tonight.

The communique asserted that Canadian troops were in the van of one Allied column that gained a foothold in a French advance post in the Merdjayoun-Hasbaya area.

Both at Sidon and in the vicinity of Kissoue, ten miles south of Damascus, French forces are still vigorously resisting, the war bulletin reported.

When the British were repulsed in an attack on Kissoue, it said, their pressure veered to the east, "where combats are in course."

...—Military dispatches from Beirut, Lebanon, declared that the situation in Syria and Lebanon was unchanged at dawn today and French sources asserted that at no point had the British and Free French columns penetrated more than fifty miles in five days of fighting.

Since the first ten or twelve miles of this advance virtually was undefended, the French said, this represents progress of less than ten miles a day. The general impression they conveyed was that the advance of the invaders had been stopped.

The French said their position six miles south of Sidon, on the Lebanese coast south of Beirut, still was holding despite continued shelling by British warships. In other sectors, they said, there was nothing to report.

Damascus Expected To Be Treated as Open City by Allies

Syria Capital Unfortified; Now Used Mainly for Civil Administration

By the Associated Press.

DAMASCUS, Syria, June 13.—This Syrian capital, believed to be the oldest inhabited city of the world, probably will not be defended when and if British and De Gaullist siege forces break its outlying defenses.

Damascus, it appears, will be treated as an open or unfortified city, such as Paris itself was declared just a year ago today when German forces were rolling on the center of the French Empire.

There has been no preparation for fighting within this ancient place of slaughter, there has been no blackout, no evacuation of women and children to the suburbs. Damascus itself is not fortified.

With a population close to 200,000, Damascus is Syria's largest city.

More Is Excellent.

The population is displaying excellent morale. There are no signs of panic.

Five hundred and forty years ago most of the residents were slaughtered and Damascus pillaged and burned by the Mongol conqueror Tamerlane after he had defeated the Egyptians here and levied a large tribute on the city.

The historic citadel of Damascus is used now only as a prison and center for the civil administration. Public security is assured by native police.

Damascus, with its old, flat-roofed wood and plaster buildings, could be easily leveled by aerial bombardment, but the narrow streets, with buildings shouldering one another, are not suited for modern military [illegible]

Safety Measures Taken.

With British and De Gaullist columns only a few miles from Damascus the government took measures to assure the safety of French residents of Syria and Lebanon during any disturbances which may arise from the Allied invasion.

It was explained that a cryptic official broadcast last night which called on the natives to show "hospitality and generosity toward foreigners" was an appeal to the population to refrain from harming French civilians.

The invading columns apparently have made no great progress toward this city in the past 24 hours.

A communique today said fighting was in progress at Kissoue, 10 miles south of Damascus, with the French fighting fiercely to stem the British attacks.

Declare British Are Repulsed.

It declared also that British forces which crossed the Litani River on the coastal road toward Beirut had been repulsed south of Sidon, 25 miles below Beirut. (British sources in London said the invaders were north of Sidon.)

The British Fleet continues to lend the support of its guns to the coastal column.

French authorities denied reports broadcast by the Ankara radio that British columns driving westward from Iraq had captured Deir-ez-Zor, important French outpost in Eastern Syria.

Action in the East, the French said, still centers around Abou Kemal, on the Euphrates River, only a few miles inside the Syrian frontier.

The communique said the British air force raided Beirut Wednesday night, but encountered effective anti-aircraft fire and was driven off without doing material damage.

Yesterday British planes confined their activities to reconnaissance flights.

Defenders May Declare Damascus Open City

Damascus, Syria, June 13 (AP)—The defenders of Syria have decided to declare this ancient capital an open city, it was indicated today, and thus spare its population of 200,000 from the dangers a defense would bring.

The invading British and Free French columns apparently made no progress toward Damascus today, remaining about ten miles south of the city in the neighborhood of Kissoue, where a communique said there was fighting, with the French successfully stemming the British attacks.

Regardless of the progress of these troops, it appeared that Damascus would be treated as an unfortified city and thus be undefended, as was Paris in the face of the German advance.

British Bomb Beirut.

Beirut, June 13, (A. P.).—British bombers flew over Beirut continuously last night and several times bombed the port. Anti-aircraft batteries put up a heavy barrage.

Anzacs In Sidon Driven Out, Beirut Reports

Beirut, Lebanon, June 13 (AP)—Australian troops driving northward along the Mediterranean coast toward Beirut fought their way into the outlying houses of the town of Sidon today and then were driven out by what was described as a "brilliant" counter-attack by defending French troops.

Fighting grew notably heavier in southern Syria during the day.

The defenders issued an official communique saying:

"According to the latest information received during the day of the thirteenth, the enemy pushed action against Sidon with tanks and by artillery and by fire from the fleet.

"Brilliant" Counter-Attack

"After having gained a foothold in the first houses of Sidon, he was chased out by a brilliant counter-attack.

"Our troops reoccupied their former positions.

"In the region of Merdjayoun there was an artillery bombardment. Southwest of Kissoue in local action tanks were repulsed easily by our units.

"In other sections nothing to report.

"Our aviation carried out several very successful bombardments and machine-gun attacks against concentrations of enemy vehicles, a large number of which were set afire.

"Last night the port of Beirut was attacked at different times with bombs and torpedoes by British aviation. The attacks caused no damage, thanks to extremely effective anti-aircraft barrage thrown up by land and sea units."

Move Across Desert.

Istanbul, June 13 (A. P.).—British armored cars were reported moving southwestward today across the Syrian Desert from Deir-ez-Zor toward Palmyra, apparently in an attempt to encircle the French forces fighting in the south. The British were said to be using [illegible] and meeting only occasional resistance. If the force reaches Palmyra it will be in a position to push on toward Damascus or toward Homs.

The capture of Deir-ez-Zor by a British column advancing up the Euphrates River from Iraq was reported by Turkish spokesmen yesterday. The town, important as an air base, is about eighty miles from the Iraq frontier and

30,24-9723

30.24—9723

about 120 miles northeast of Palmyra. Palmyra, also the site of an air base, is eighty-five miles due east of Homs and 135 miles northeast of Damascus.

Turks Expect Capture Of Aleppo Tomorrow

Ankara, June 13 (AP)—The Turkish general staff received reports today that British motorized detachments had passed Ebukebir on the Turkish-Syrian border about 115 miles due east of Aleppo today, and that the north Syrian city is expected to fall Sunday.

The small British column has advanced more than 300 miles in five days from Mosul, in Iraq.

It closely paralleled the Turko-Syrian railway, which runs just this side of the frontier, connecting Aleppo with Baghdad. It was reported to have encountered no serious opposition at any point.

Aleppo reportedly was a chief center of German activity during the warfare in Iraq.

The entire Italian consular staff is said to be gathered at Aleppo, ready to flee over the frontier into Turkey. Hotels at Alexandretta also were full, with numerous rooms reserved for Axis refugees expected to arrive shortly.

Reich Demand For Troop Transit Denied By Turkey

Ankara, June 12 (Delayed) (AP)—The Turkish official news agency, *Agence Anatolia*, said in a Berlin dispatch today that it was authorized to state that Germany "never demanded and does not intend to demand military transit through Turkey."

The dispatch said "events in Iraq and Syria proved that plans attributed to the Reich did not correspond to reality. The Reich neither attempted to menace Turkey's security, nor had any intention of making demands contrary to the will of the Turkish public or the dignity of the interests of the Turkish nation."

The agency said journalists who mentioned such a project as passage of German troops through Turkey to engage on a Middle East campaign were trying to determine Germany's next military move.

"Easy Route" Offered

It added that if Germany wanted to intervene in Syria, her occupation of the Ægean islands offered an "easy route to transfer troops and supplies," without bothering Turkey.

The agency also declared that the Turkish railroad system across Anatolia was "insufficient to supply the needs of a modern army."

It added that Germany regards with special sympathy her old World War ally, Turkey, and although there have been misunderstandings, she appreciates that Turkey has refrained from the hostilities.

In connection with the obvious effort of the Axis to woo Turkey, there has been no official comment here regarding Premier Mussolini's recent speech in which he stressed that Italy desired to collaborate with this country. Turkey's relations with Germany are much better than with Italy.

Germans Encouraged By Syrian Reports

BERLIN, June 15 (AP).—Berlin seemed somewhat encouraged today by military reports from Syria.

"It is to be noted that the British have not yet reached Beirut, Damascus and other points about which they so confidently spoke several days ago," one spokesman said.

"But after all, whether the inadequately equipped French in Syria manage to hold up the British invasion is unimportant. What is important is the effective resistance being put up in conformity with the French promise to defend the colonial empire to the limit of ability.

"No matter how it goes, the result in Syria will not affect the ultimate result of the war."

12 Killed in Tel Aviv.

Tel Aviv, Palestine, June 13 (A. P.).—The final count of casualties in the bombing of Tel Aviv Wednesday night by Axis planes showed today twelve were killed and twenty-five wounded.

Seven Australians Scale Wall Of Fort on Road to Damascus

Amateur Boxers Sneak Up on French at Kayam, Silence Machine-gun Nests and Break Hole in Wall to Escape.

By EDWARD KENNEDY.

With the Allied Forces in Syria, June 12 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Tough Australian fighters with cold steel wiped out Algerian and Senegalese machine-gun nests hastily organized to harass the Allied columns in their drive toward Damascus. Wherever stubborn resistance has been encountered the invaders laid down a concentrated artillery fire and then sent in bayonet-swinging Australians to clean up.

Artillery cracked the twin mountain forts at Klia and Kayam on the first and second days of the campaign, but it was the Aussies who roared in to put the finishing touches on the operation by mopping up machine-gun nests.

At Kayam, a lieutenant and six men—all amateur boxers from the gold mining region of western Australia—sneaked up on the fort on the first day of the invasion. Armed with tommy guns, they scaled the wall and knocked out the machine-gun nests inside. After intense fighting, however, they were driven to a blockhouse at the corner of the fort. Deciding they had insufficient numbers to capture the garrison, they used a pickax to knock a hole in a concrete wall two feet thick and got out through it.

I crawled up later and from the hill saw the attack open on Klia, which fell later that same day. Kayam was not taken until Monday.

The whole Jebel Amer region west of Klia is occupied by British cavalry patrols. This area is peopled by a Moslem sect whose religious and political leader, Achmed Elassad Bey, greeted the British with open arms.

Hundreds of French colonials have been captured by the Allied columns. Despite the resistance, French officers who fell into the hands of the British mostly showed signs of relief that the fight was over for them and commented that they had merely been "performing our duty and preserving our honor."

sides being stripped of their ammunition and oil supplies by agreement with the British, had their crews cut by almost 2,000 men who chose to return to France.

The warships have not moved from the harbor since last July, but there has been a steady stream of sailors from them to the Free French.

The newspaper Le Phare Egyptian reported many of the officers and men "indignant" over reported German use of Syrian air bases and said many of them were quitting their ships.

FRENCH NAVY MEN JOIN DE GAULLISTS

Both Officers and Sailors Reported Involved.

By LARRY ALLEN

Cairo, June 13 (A. P.).—Officers and men from French warships interned in Alexandria Harbor are joining the Free French in increasing numbers, observers said today, and Syrian developments may bring a definite showdown on the status of the fighting vessels demobilized last July after the French-German armistice.

The Allied advance into Syria is known to have had strong repercussions among the crews remaining on the French battleship Lorraine, four cruisers, three destroyers and one submarine at Alexandria. The warships, be-

Two Britons Escape Axis in 100-Mile Trek Over Desert

Officers Flee From Derna Camp and Slip Through Siege Lines at Tobruk

By G. H. P. ANDERSON,
English Journalist.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE WESTERN DESERT, June 11 (delayed).—Two British officers who escaped from a prison camp while the Italian sentry sang snatches of opera succeeded today in making their way through Axis and British lines to enter the fortifications of besieged Tobruk.

Two captains who had served together in India, they met again at the Derna, Libya, camp—about 100 miles airline northwest of Tobruk—and soon hatched a plan to get away.

"I was trying to hide my truck, which had broken down in the desert," one said, "when Germans came along and captured me in the big push of April 8.

"Italians said they wanted more British prisoners, so the Germans handed me over. There was considerable confusion in the prison camp. While most of the prisoners were being photographed by Italian war correspondents, we pinched some bully-beef and a lot of Italian water bottles and hid them in a wrecked building.

"I reconnoitered the ground for escape. We hid from dusk until 11:30 p.m. The sentry was singing. We nipped out through the wire. Not a soul noticed us."

The officers said they nearly walked into a German anti-aircraft gun post, but a British plane caused an alarm at that moment and the Germans, in action, never noticed them. All next day they hid in a ravine, with German planes taking off from a nearby airdrome.

Then they started a trek over the desert. Weak after long eating of prison food, they traveled slowly. Frendly Arabs gave them food and water. Each night they walked, each day they hid.

After 32 days of slow progress, they successfully passed through Italian siege lines and lay in no-man's land until dawn.

They encountered an Indian patrol, which mistook them for fifth columnists, but they chatted with its members in Hindustani and asked to be taken to the commander of the regiment, whom they had known in India. Then they were escorted into the fortified city.

BRITISH SURROUND FOES IN ETHIOPIA

London Reports Italians Cut Off in Jimma Area

London, June 13 (A. P.).—Two British columns which crossed the Omo River in southern Ethiopia have joined forces and have surrounded Italian troops in the Jimma region southwest of Addis Ababa, an informed spokesman reported today.

Rome, June 13 (A. P.).—Italian fighter planes shot down eight Hurricane fighters yesterday in a violent battle over the British Mediterranean stronghold of Malta, the Fascist High Command said today. Two Italian planes, in addition to an ambulance plane, were destroyed during the engagement, the communique said, adding that five British fighters attacked the ambulance plane, forced it down on the sea and then machine-gunned it.

Also today the High Command acknowledged the loss of Assab, second port of Eritrea, to an Anglo-Indian naval force which bombarded the town and occupied it, the communique said, after the Italian forces had withdrawn.

[The British announced yesterday that they had taken Assab, at the southern end of the Red Sea, thereby completing British occupation of the 670-mile-long Eritrean coast.]

The Italian forces holding out at Uolchefit, in the Gondar zone of northern Ethiopia, were reported meanwhile to have hurled back new British attacks, inflicting hundreds of casualties on the attackers. British forces attacking the Italian garrison at Debra Tabor in Ethiopia with the support of aircraft, also were repulsed, the communique said.

On the North African [illegible] the Italians said, their artillery and dive-bombers continued to pound the British garrison in the beleaguered Libyan port of Tobruk. The Italians acknowledged that British warplanes had bombed Bengasi, west of Tobruk, and the island of Rhodes in the eastern Mediterranean.

IRAQ TO PUNISH REBELS

Premier Declares Strongest Measures Will Be Taken.

London, June 13 (A. P.).—Premier Jamal Al Madfai of Iraq, in a broadcast to his nation from Bagdad, said today that the strongest measures would be taken against "the criminals responsible for the unhappy events" of last month when Iraq and Britain weer in conflict.

He asserted that Rashid Ali Al-Gailani, who seized control of the Government in April but fled to Iran befor the British troops entered Bagdad, and his associates had not hesitated to co-operate with foreign powers and their agents in order to make Iraq a center of trouble.

Nazis Say Weygand Is Back in Morocco

Gen. Maxime Weygand, military commander for French North Africa, has returned to his Algiers headquarters after an inspection tour through Morocco and French West Africa, the German radio said today, broadcasting a Vichy announcement. The trip, which started June 9, took him to Casablanca, Dakar and Rabat.

GIBRALTAR BOMBED

No Damage Is Reported—British Warships Sail.

Madrid, June 13 (A. P.).—A report from La Linea, Spanish city opposite Britain's Gibraltar stronghold, said the aircraft carriers Ark Royal and Furious, with one cruiser and a flotilla of submarines, left their base this morning.

It said no damage was caused by five bombs dropped [illegible] unidentified plane last night a few hundred yards from Gibraltar's commercial docks, where merchant ships of several nationalities were wharfed.

137 Dead, 85 Injured, Gibraltar's Raid Toll Since Start Of War

La Linea, Spain, June 13 (AP)—A total of 137 persons have been killed and 85 injured in aerial bombardments of Gibraltar since the beginning of the war and two attack planes have been shot down, it was announced today.

The figures officially released said the Rock has been attacked forty-three times and has suffered damage totaling £6,485 ($25,940).

It was reported also that Gibraltar has been visited ninety-nine times by reconnaissance planes, most of the visits by a single French plane known to authorities as the "informer."

Atlantic-Bound French Convoy

MADRID, June 13 (AP).—A French convoy of three merchantmen and an oil tanker guarded by French destroyers was reported here today to have passed westward through the Strait of Gibraltar from the Mediterranean into the Atlantic. The report came from Tarifa, Spanish city on the strait.

GERMAN POCKET BATTLESHIP HIT BY AIR TORPEDO

London Does Not Name Warship Struck Off Norway Coast.

MISSILE LANDS AMIDSHIPS

British Say Smoke Poured From Craft---She Stopped Then Moved Slowly Away.

London, June 13 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced tonight that a German pocket battleship had been hit by a torpedo fired by a British plane off the Norwegian coast early today.

The communique said that dense clouds of smoke rose from the vessel and that later the battleship, which the Admiralty did not identify, was seen to be stationary off the southern point of Norway.

Still later the battleship and escorting destroyers were "observed to be retiring toward the Skaggerak at a greatly reduced speed," the communique said.

Germany has only two pocket battleships—strong, swift ships of 10,000 tons carrying eleven-inch guns—since the scuttling of the Admiral Graf Spee off Montevideo, Uruguay, December 17, 1939.

The remaining two are the Admiral Scheer and the Luetzow, formerly the Deutschland.

Pocket Craft Sighted.

The communique said:

"Shortly before midnight last night (Thursday) Blenheim aircraft of the coastal command on reconnoissance off the south coast sighted an enemy pocket battleship escorted by a number of destroyers.

"A striking force was dispatched by the coastal command and in the early hours this morning, the battleship, then off Egersund, was hit by a torpedo from a Beaufort aircraft.

"Dense clouds of white smoke rose from the vessel and prevented accurate observation by other aircraft of the results of their attacks. Soon after 10 o'clock this morning the battleship was stationary some miles off Mandel, on the most southern point of Norway, and later the whole force was observed to be retiring towards the Skaggerak at greatly reduced speed.

"One of our aircraft is missing from these operations and one enemy flying boat was destroyed by a Hudson reconnoissance aircraft."

Direct Hit Scored.

The battleship when first sighted was heading north and [illegible] informed quarters [illegible] that it was inconceivable that she was going anywhere except on a raiding expedition.

One air-launched torpedo scored a direct hit amidships, and another was launched into the smoke which quickly enveloped the warship, the Air Ministry news service said. This meant that more than one plane attacked.

The battleship was accompanied by five destroyers, the service added, but not a single shot was fired at the attacking planes.

The ships were first sighted by coastal bombers which just before had spotted a German seaplane. Informed persons said that the German plane probably was on scout duty for the pocket battleship and her destroyer escort.

BRITISH PILOTS TORPEDO NAZI BATTLESHIP

Report Direct Hit Amidships In Surprise Attack Off Norway

Vessel, Supposed The Lützow Or Scheer, Believed Badly Damaged

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 13—German warplanes set afire and badly damaged a 5,800-ton British merchant vessel off Aberdeen, Scotland, last night, DNB, official German news agency, reported today.

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 13—Britain announced tonight that one of Germany's dwindling supply of the heavily gunned but lightly armored pocket battleships was torpedoed by British airmen off the southern coast of Norway early today and informed sources said she probably was badly damaged.

"They must have been taken completely by surprise," declared one of the attacking pilots.

Just eighteen days after flyers closed in with British surface vessels to sink the battleship Bismarck, 35,000-ton pride of the Nazi navy, coastal command aircraft struck the fresh blow.

Torpedo Rammed Home

A long-range twin-engined Beaufort swept low around the stern of one of five screening Nazi destroyers, British sources said, to ram home the explosive amidships as the Germans headed northward—apparently raiding-bent—past Egersund. Another torpedo quickly followed.

"Dense clouds of white smoke rose from the vessel," the Air Ministry said, reporting the smoke was so thick that the crews of succeeding planes in the assault were unable to observe the results of their own work accurately.

Battleship Stationary

"Soon after 10 o'clock this morning, the battleship was stationary some miles off Mandel, on the most southern point of Norway, and later the whole force was observed to be retiring toward the Skaggerak at greatly reduced speed."

Informed sources said severe damage was indicated by that reduced speed, a gait of ten miles an hour or less.

None, however, identified the pocket battleship by name and there was speculation as to whether she was the Admiral Scheer or the Lützow, the only two of the strong, swift 10,000-ton craft, armed with 11-inch guns, which Germany is known to have since the scuttling of the Admiral Graf Spee at Montevideo, Uruguay, December 17, 1939.

Not A Nazi Shot Fired

The Air Ministry news service said that not a single shot was fired at the attacking planes by the German squadron.

Covering both the attack and the scouting operations which located the battleship [illegible] the Ministry said, however, "One of our aircraft is missing and one enemy flying boat was destroyed by a Hudson reconnaissance aircraft."

The torpedoing followed up heavy aerial thrusts against the 26,000-ton battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the cruiser Prinz Eugen, consort of the Bismarck, anchored at Brest.

Informed sources said they were convinced that efforts to get the Bismarck, Prinz Eugen and the pocket battleship loose in the Atlantic showed a desperate German attempt to make good threats to sink United States supplies for Britain.

The Air Ministry news service said the Beaufort which attacked first was piloted by a flight sergeant from the oft-bombed city of Coventry, with a sergeant from Saskatchewan as navigator.

"The enemy force was in a clear patch of weather," said the pilot. "The pocket battleship was in the middle, with one destroyer immediately ahead and two others on each side.

"They formed a pretty effective screen from a torpedo attack. It was fairly light—you could see for several miles—and we flew in at right angles across the stern of the battleship.

"Then we made a right about turn and came back at her broadside less than one hundred feet high.

Had To Skid Around Stern

"I had to skid the aircraft around the stern of one of the destroyers to get into position to drop the torpedo. The destroyer was very close

30,24-9725

30.24—9725

We could see its camouflage in detail.

"I let the torpedo go just after we had passed the destroyer and then sheered off to the left, crossing about 100 yards in front of the battleship's bows.

"A few seconds later my rear gunner yelled 'there's a column of water.' As I turned the aircraft to look back I could see a great patch of white foam against the ship and a dense cloud of dirty white smoke amidships. We got away without a shot being fired."

Industrial Buildings Blasted by Planes in Ruhr, British Report

Heaviest Raid of War Made on Valley by R. A. F., London Says

London, June 13 (AP).—Many an industrial building was blown into the sky and numerous fires were started last night in Germany's great manufacturing region, the Ruhr Valley, by a large force of British bombers in the heaviest raid of the war on that region, it was officially reported today.

As a sequel to this attack, the Royal Air Force Fighter Command was reported to have turned back a formation of Messerschmitts, retaliation-bent, in a five-minute battle 20,000 feet above the southeast coast of England this afternoon. Several sharp bursts of cannon fire were heard and, after one long burst, a plane dived with a loud scream that died out over the sea.

Munition Store Believed Hit.

The attack on the Ruhr "was the heaviest carried out in a single night against this industrial area, and a great weight of bombs was dropped," the Air Ministry declared. It was the second consecutive night attack on that region, and that blasting, fiery success cost six planes acknowledged missing from the Bomber Command.

Within a fifty-mile radius in the Ruhr area about three-fourths of Germany's whole coal output is mined and about the same proportion of her iron and steel industry is there. The district is linked by a network of roads, railroads and canals between closely set industrial towns. Many of these were believed to have felt the weight of the British blows since the communique dealt with the valley as a whole without mentioning any center specifically.

A bomb-burst in one railroad yard, the Air Ministry news service reported, "was followed by a succession of explosions in line, one after the other, over a period of ten minutes as though a store of ammunition had been hit."

While the Bomber Command was attacking the smoky Ruhr, planes of the Coastal Command attacked docks at Brest, France, and at Antwerp, Belgium, and also targets near Rotterdam, in the Netherlands. One of these planes failed to return.

It was the second consecutive night attack on the Ruhr. Nazi flyers at the same time raided parts of Eastern England.

First reports indicated the German night raiders had caused no casualties, but the government said later it had learned that "at one town in East Anglia there were a small number of casualties, some of which were fatal.

One Nazi plane was reported destroyed.

R. A. F. Pounds Ruhr for Third Night in Row

Hundreds of Planes Drop Huge Bomb Loads, Set Industrial Plants Afire

LONDON, June 14 (Saturday) (AP).—British bombers last night attacked Germany's Ruhr industrial district for the third straight night, it was reported authoritatively today.

The German-held French port of Brest also was bombed.

Five Nazi Raiders Shot Down

German raiders made scattered attacks on Britain and five of them were reported shot down.

Nazi bombs striking a southeastern coastal area demolished homes and trapped several persons in the wreckage.

London had the second air-raid alarm of the week, but it ended just before dawn after occasional sound of planes and some gunfire.

There was no report of bombs having been dropped on the City.

Thursday night's assault on the Ruhr, described officially as "the heaviest carried out in a single night against this industrial area," was followed up by an attempted *Luftwaffe* retaliatory assault this afternoon but the R. A. F. was reported to have beaten the Nazis off in a five-minute clash over the Channel.

Many an industrial building was demolished and many a fire started the Air Ministry said of last night's Ruhr raid.

Large Force Of Bombers Used

A "very large force" of bombers participated, it stated, flying again and again over this compact region, which produces about three fourths of the Reich's coal and iron and steel, the No. 1 essentials for producing war machines.

"Wave after wave of our aircraft made this sweep of the Ruhr," said the Air Ministry through its new service, "often coming down through the clouds and dropping flares to light the ground below.

"Several aircraft bombed from so low that the crew distinctly felt the concussion of their heavier bombs, and many were able to see fragments of masonry blown into the air."

New Type Weapon Used

[The Berlin district air defense command advised Germans in the capital today to go to air-raid shelters immediately now when the sirens sound because "the enemy's new-type weapon has a severe effect." There was no elaboration, but British reports of recent air operations have described a new superbomb which apparently was used in the Ruhr attack.]

"Buildings were sharply silhouetted against walls of fire," continued the British account, "and warehouses could be seen completely gutted. Whole areas often were lit in flames.

"At one vital railway yard the bursting of bomb was followed by a succession of explosions in a line, one after another over a period of ten minutes as though a store of ammunition had been hit."

A typical experience of the night was described by one rear gunner as follows:

"We made four runs above the target before dropping bombs. Meanwhile, we saw a terrific explosion and knew another aircraft already had begun to attack. It must have been an immense bomb.

"It was rather like the effect you get when you throw a rock into a pool—everything splashed up all around. Then I saw black smoke hundreds of feet high."

The British acknowledged that six planes were missing in the raid. [The Germans said eight British planes were shot down during the night.]

German fighter planes were said to have been active and that there were "many inconclusive engagements over Holland."

41,150 Civilians Dead In Raids On Britain

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 14—German raiders killed 5,391 persons in Britain and wounded 5,181 others during May, the Ministry of Home Security announced today.

Seventy-five additional persons were listed as missing and believed dead.

The announcement said the dead included 2,512 men, 1,994 women, 753 children under 16 years of age and 135 unclassified.

The injured included 2,930 men, 1,835 women and 416 children.

The figures for May were lower than those for April when 6,065 persons were reported killed and 6,926 injured.

From last June, when heavy raids against the British Isles began, through May, 41,150 civilians have been killed and 53,037 injured, the latest figures indicate. Deaths may be higher, however, because some of those originally listed as hurt may have died.

The peak for monthly casualties was last September, when 6,954 persons were killed and 10,615 injured. It was during September that the Germans made all-out daylight attacks.

R. A. F. Officer To Command Transatlantic Plane Ferry

Sir Frederick Bowhill Appointed To Head New Service For Delivering Warcraft To British Bases

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 14—The Air Ministry announced today the appointment of Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill to command a new organization which will take delivery of warplanes from a "recently formed flight ferry command of the United States Army Air Corps" and fly them to British bases.

Sir Frederick will be succeeded as commander in chief of the Royal Air Force coastal command by Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert de la Ferte.

Informed sources said Bowhill would soon leave for Canada to organize the new command, which will bring the transatlantic plane ferrying task, hitherto a function of the Ministry of Aircraft Production, under supervision of the Air Ministry.

The air marshal has won recognition for his success in developing the coastal command, which he has headed since 1937. He is 61 years old and began his service career in his youth as a naval reserve midshipman. Later becoming flying officer, his commands in the World War included the air wing with military forces in East Africa and in the Mediterranean theater.

His successor in the coastal command, who is 54, was an R. A. F. commander in India at the outbreak of his war. He was soon recalled to England as an adviser and later became assistant chief of the air staff.

Despite the appointment of an R. A. F. officer as commander of the transocean ferry service, informed British said there was no indication that the organization would be made a military unit since that might mean the loss of the services of the veteran United States civilian pilots whose experience in the work has proved of great value to England.

Berlin Warns People of Danger From New-type British Bombs

Defense Command Advises Germans to Run to Shelters—R. A. F. Makes Heaviest Raid on the Ruhr Valley.

Berlin, June 13 (AP)—The Berlin District Air Defense Command today advised the capital's inhabitants to go to air raid protection cellars immediately the sirens sound, because "the enemy's new-type weapon has a severe effect."

[British reports of recent air operations against Germany have described the devastating effects of a new superbomb.]

The warning noted that many persons go to cellars only when anti-aircraft artillery goes into action with the result "that there have been a great number of bomb victims." Experience, it said, shows that rooms below ground are safest during an air raid.

28,000 Tons of British Ships Sunk, Nazis Claim

BERLIN, June 13 (AP).—German planes sank 28,000 tons of British shipping space last night and also destroyed eight British planes, the high command asserted today.

Four merchantmen were said to have been sent to the bottom in St. George's Channel and four others damaged heavily in those waters and off the Scottish east coast.

Another Nazi air assault on Haifa, British port of supply for the attack on Syria and the Palestine terminus of the oil pipeline from Iraq, was reported by the high command. It said the raid was "successful," but gave no details.

Four British planes were shot down by night chasers and anti-aircraft guns during a raid on Western Germany in which several civilians were killed or wounded and a number of apartment houses destroyed or damaged, the daily war bulletin said.

Two others were destroyed by chasers while attempting to fly to Norway and two multi-motored planes were said to have been destroyed during German raids on airfields in South Central England, the communique said.

"In the period from [illegible] to June 12," the high command added, "the enemy lost a total of 37 planes, whereof 26 were shot down by night chasers in air fights, 7 by anti-aircraft and 4 by naval units. In the same period 7 of our own planes were lost."

Add Berlin xxx lost." DNB said the Germans shot down 57 British fighter planes on the Brit[illegible] Isles air front during May as against 17 of their own losses.

##

SEIZES EDITION OF NEWSPAPER CONTAINING IT

"Substitute Word England For Crete," Propaganda Minister Wrote

Officials Decline Comment On Reason For Confiscation

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 13—An edition of Adolf Hitler's newspaper, *Völkischer Beobachter*, carrying an article by Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels on the possibilities of an invasion of England was confiscated today.

Authorized spokesmen, declining to comment on the reasons for the confiscation, smiled when it was suggested to them that Goebbels had been censored.

What Goebbels Said

"If today the events of Crete are hotly debated in England," the Propaganda Minister wrote, "one need merely substitute the word England for Crete to understand what is meant." This was to indicate that what happened to Crete might happen to England.

"If the Churchill clique in England doesn't discuss the theme of invasion publicly," he went on, "it is not because invasion isn't feared, but precisely because it is feared."

He then devoted many paragraphs to the development of the parachutist technique which was used in Crete.

British Traditional

The British, he pursued, were traditional in military matters, slow to adjust to developments, while the German army on the contrary was always working on old problems in the light of technical advances.

The English, he said, were constantly demonstrating in maneuvers that invasion was impossible.

"But English troops attempt these sham invasions and, of course, are regularly and promptly hurled back into the sea. The show goes off as the English imagine it should, and not as proper German soldiers would do it," he added.

Maginot Line Recalled

He recalled that the French had maneuvered before the Maginot Line and had thought it invulnerable, adding that the British would be as wrong as were the French if they supposed that water is an insurmountable obstacle.

"Certainly," he went on, "there are ways and means of overcoming such obstacles; . . . every campaign has its objective and every objective is gained by means suited to the particular problem."

There was a hint that developments surprising to England might be in prospect within the next two months.

Hitler's Newspaper Carrying Goebbels' Article Confiscated

Surprising Developments In Store for Britain in Next 2 Months, He Says

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 13.—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, in an article appearing in an edition of Adolf Hitler's newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter, which later was confiscated, discussed today the possibilities of invasion of England and indicated the Island of Crete was an example of what might happen to the island of Britain.

"If today Crete events are hotly debated in England, one need merely substitute the word England for Crete to understand what is meant," Goebbels wrote.

There was a veiled suggestion that surprising developments might be in store for England within two months.

He said that "if two months ago some one had told Churchill we would have Crete at the beginning of June he probably would have laughed. But today Crete is in our hands and if some one now were to tell him what might happen within the next few months he probably would laugh again."

Terms British Slow.

Goebbels said the British have a traditional attitude toward military matters and are slow to adjust themselves to technical developments. The German Army, on the other hand, takes nothing for granted, experiments constantly, works out old problems in the light of technical advances, he wrote.

Authorized spokesmen would not comment on reasons for the confiscation and smiled when it was suggested that Goebbels had been a victim of censorship.

Goebbels' article said the English are constantly demonstrating in maneuvers that invasion is impossible.

"But English troops attempt these sham invasions," Goebbels wrote, "and, of course, are regularly promptly hurled back into the sea. The show goes off as the English imagine it should, and not as proper German soldiers would do it."

Recalls French Maneuvers.

Goebbels recalled that the French maneuvered before the Maginot Line and came to the conclusion it was invulnerable.

He said the British would fall into the error of the French if they thought water was an insurmountable obstacle.

"Certaintly there are ways and means of overcoming such obstacles," Goebbels wrote. "* * * Every campaign has its objective and every objective is gained by the means suited to the particular problem."

Goebbels recalled Hitler's statement that for the purposes of war "there are no more islands."

British Cheese Ration Doubled; Butter Halved

Two Ounces of Each Weekly Decreed; Fats Unchanged

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—The Ministry of Food announced today that, effective June 30, the ordinary domestic ration of cheese, now one ounce a week, will be raised to two ounces but the butter ration will be trimmed from four ounces to two. However, the total ration of fats, eight ounces weekly, will be maintained by increased allowances of margarine or cooking fats.

The ministry announced it was drafting plans for milk rationing in the fall or early winter.

What quantity would be allowed each person has not been decided, the ministry said. The British Medical Association has suggested a half-pint a day for each person.

MAY BE AT GIBRALTAR

James Roosevelt Is Due in Lisbon Tomorrow.

London, June 13 (A. P.).—Capt. James Roosevelt, en route to London from Cairo, will probably arrive in Lisbon tomorrow, it was reported today.

He left Cairo on June 1 and had been expected here earlier this week, but an American spokesman said he had stopped off to inspect something along the way, presumably Britain's Gibraltar base. It was believed he would fly to London immediately on his arrival in the Portuguese capital. The President's eldest son, an officer in the United States Marine Corps, has been to the Far East and the Middle East as an observer.

London Again Bars Soldiers on Leave

London, June 13 (A. P.).—An order that was in effect during the intensive German air raids on London last autumn, banning London to all army men on leave unless their homes were there, was re-issued today.

No officer or enlisted man may spend his furlough within ten miles of Charing Cross, the center of London, unless he has relatives within this area. The order does not apply to Dominion troops.

Court Hears Of Belgian Surrender

London, June 13 (AP)—Belgium had no tanks or aircraft and her army was running short of food and ammunition when she surrendered to the Germans last June 27, Sir Patrick Hastings told a British court today.

Sir Patrick spoke on behalf of his client, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, who was a special British liaison officer to Belgian King Leopold, in a king's bench libel action brought by Sir Roger against the Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd., a British publishing company.

The London *Daily Mirror* had criticized Sir Roger for his advice to suspend judgment of Leopold until the facts were known.

Volunteers Called For To Guard R.A.F. Stations

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 13.—The Air Ministry called today for "several thousand" volunteers required immediately for the defense of new R. A. F. stations, airdromes and establishments now being brought into use in all parts of the country.

They will be trained in the use of light anti-aircraft guns, machine guns and rifles.

British Designer Faces Problem With Novelty

Is Told He Should Get Written Consent For Tray From Churchill And Hitler

London, June 13 (AP)—A British designer of novelty ashtrays faced a difficult problem today, probably the hardest in his career.

His latest tray shows a well-known man in yachting cap with a cigar in his mouth crushing two other well-known persons. The designer received this memorandum from the patent office:

"You should supply the written consents of Churchill, Hitler and Mussolini for registration of the design."

'Churchill's Swan Song'

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 13 — Prime Minister Churchill's address yesterday, when he envisaged a new European order without Adolf Hitler, was called by authorized Berlin commentators today "a political dance of death."

"The speech, in the shadow of fallen governments, was his swan song," a spokesman said.

Churchill addresed representatives of the refugee governments of Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia and "Free Frenchmen," along with representatives of the British Commonwealth of nations.

"Puppet Spokesman"

"It was not even the swan song of a Eurpean politician, rather of a former European politician who is now nearly a puppet spokesman of gentlemen across the sea," the commentator continued.

Without answering specific charges by Churchill, observers said it was ridiculous to compare the British plan for the future with the broad reconstruction program which the Axis, in the midst of war, already is accomplishing in Europe.

IL DUCE RAISES PAY

Special Allowances Ordered for Heads of Families.

Rome, June 13 (A. P.).—On Premier Mussolini's orders, the Confederation of Italian Employers and Workers has voted for wage increases, to be worked out and applied before next Monday, for commercial and industrial employees, and with special allowances for heads of families.

The announcement said that the present situation of prices and wages occasioned the decision.

Livestock Census Decreed

ROME, June 13 (AP).—The Italian Ministry of Agriculture ordered today a livestock census to be completed by June 30. The ministry ordered that 10 per cent by weight of cattle must be held for disposal of the government during the year beginning July 1.

30,24-9727

30.24—9727

Roosevelt Congratulates King, Renews Aid Pledge

Tells George VI, in Birthday Message, of U. S. Support

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—President Roosevelt gave a renewed pledge of "full material assistance to Great Britain and her allies in this struggle" in a birthday message to King George VI.

The message follows: "Upon this occasion of the celebration of your majesty's birth it gives me pleasure to offer my felicitations and to extend my sincere wishes for your well-being and for the welfare of all the peoples of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"I do not need to emphasize to your majesty my sympathy and the sympathy of the whole American nation in the great cause of freedom and justice which the peoples of the British Empire are now so valiantly defending. The United States has pledged full material assistance to Great Britain and her allies in this struggle and I assure your majesty of the determination of the government and the people of the United States to carry out that pledge."

JULIANA SCORES HOLLAND INVASION

Calls Oppressor Ruthless as She Gets Degree.

South Hadley, Mass., June 13 (A. P.).—Asserting her countrymen stood unfalteringly "against the most ruthless oppressor the world has ever known," Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands said today a "final and complete victory would be won."

The recipient of a doctor of laws degree from Mount Holyoke College—the first honorary degree conferred by the institution since 1937—the Princess told a special convocation: "A new world will arise, a better world for all."

Referring to her degree, she said: "I take the liberty to regard this honor as an honor to all the people and especially to the women of my country who today stand unfalteringly inside and outside the borders of Holland against the most ruthless oppressor the world has ever known."

She added, "I would like to say to you: be prepared, because the future of all of us is at stake." In a brief interview after the exercises, Prince Consort Bernhard said:

"It will be virtually impossible the old Germany of culture learning to be reborn unless Nazi regime is entirely and utterly defeated and abolished."

Celler Wants U. S. To Sever Tie With Berlin

Washington, June 13 (A. P.).—Representative Celler, Democrat, of New York, wrote Secretary Hull today saying that the United States should break off diplomatic relations with Germany, "primarily to prevent sabotage."

"Hitler never waits for a war—fifth column activities and sabotage are pre-war weapons," the New Yorker wrote. He asserted that wholesale sabotage was directed from Berlin in the first world war and that preliminary inquiries point to sabotage in several recent disasters in this country.

Army to Train Cities' Firemen And Policemen

Plan Revealed by LaGuardia for Raid-Defense School to Aid 40 Municipalities

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, of New York City, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, announced today that firemen and policemen from nine New Jersey cities will be trained by the Army in combating incendiary and high-explosive bombs and poison gas.

A two-week course will begin June 30 at Edgewood Arsenal, Md. The Army has invited selected firemen and policemen from forty Eastern and Southern cities.

Newark and Jersey City have been asked to send two each and Trenton, Camden, Paterson, Passaic, Bayonne, Hoboken and Elizabeth, one each.

The trainees will instruct other members of their departments when they return home.

At the conclusion of the two-week course another group will be sent to the school and, in all, eighteen courses will be held. The expenses will be borne by the cities which send men to take the courses.

Other cities invited to send firemen and policemen for the initial training course, and the number they are expected to send include:

Connecticut: Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Waterbury and New Britain, one each.

New York: Buffalo, two; Rochester, two, and Syracuse, Albany and Schenectady, one each.

Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, two; Pittsburgh, two, and Chester and Bethlehem, one each.

Delaware: Wilmington, one.

The Office of Civilian Defense has appointed a special committee to formulate plans for enrolling all private planes, owners and pilots in the United States for possible emergency service.

Aids of Mayor LaGuardia said Guy P. Gannett, Portland, Me., publisher; Capt. Gill Robb Wilson, of New York, and Thomas H. Beck, of Wilton, Conn., have been designated to submit recommendations for a survey of private aviation resources.

The committee will select its own chairman. Ultimately, as an outgrowth of their preliminary work, defense officials hope to have at hand a complete list of all private planes and pilots for use in the defense program.

CITES PATRICK HENRY

Halifax Says Liberty Speech Defines British Stand.

Richmond, Va., June 13 (A. P.).—In the shrine where Patrick Henry spoke out against English oppression 166 years ago the British Ambassador today told United States stood yesterday and predicted a comparatively early victory for his nation in the war, largely because of "that tragic lesson" learned in the American Revolution.

The "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death" pronouncement of Patrick Henry, which fanned into flame the spark of revolution at the Virginia convention of 1775, was the keynote of England's struggle now, said Viscount Halifax at the bi-centennial celebration at St. John's Episcopal Church, and that alternative he held was being accepted nightly by his bombed countrymen.

CROSS URGES MORE U.S. SHIPS

Sir Ronald Says It Means British Victory in 1942.

NEW YORK—JUNE 13

Here en route to his new post as British High Commissioner to Australia, Sir Ronald Cross, who recently resigned as British Minister of Shipping, expressed today his confidence of eventual British victory "if the United States can supply enough ships."

In an interview, he said he believed that the British victory cannot come before the end of 1942 at the earliest and "perhaps it will take a third year."

Sir Ronald, a tall, slim man, presided over his press conference at the Hotel Madison, 15 East 58th street. His wife and their three children accompanied him from London. He landed on Tuesday at Montreal.

Ship Loss Exceeds Production.

It was Sir Ronald's opinion that Anglo-American shipping production at the present time is not sufficient to offset the losses being inflicted by submarines and airplane bombings.

"We need an effort on the same scale you made in the last war," he said simply.

Shipping is the crucial point of the war, he declared, pointing out that the British armed forces will be unable to function unless a supply of munitions to the beleaguered island is maintained.

Cites Other War's Output.

In 1918, he said, the United States constructed 3,000,000 gross tons of new shipping and the next year had 4,000,000 on the ways. This amount would keep Britain supplied amply, he believed.

Sir Ronald, who achieved the baronetcy on the Kings's birthday honors list a week ago Wednesday, reported that all Britons regarded 1941 as "the hard year" and did not expect to achieve supremacy until the latter part of 1942.

Asked whether England still anticipated an invasion attempt, he said: "An attempted invasion is a possibility at any time. We are always on the alert for it."

From New York, Sir Ronald will go to Washington and on Thursday next will go to San Francisco to embark for Australia.

America, Washington, Manhattan Renamed

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—The Navy gave new names today to the America and two other recently acquired liners. The America, largest passenger ship ever built in the United States, was renamed the West Point.

The liner Manhattan was renamed the Wakefield for George Washington's birthplace in Westmoreland County, Va. The liner Washington becomes the Mount Vernon.

CHADWICK EX-ISOLATIONIST

Former Legion Head Tells Audience He Is One No Longer

Seattle, Wash., June 13 (AP)—Stephen F. Chadwick, past national commander of the American Legion, told a Chamber of Commerce Flag Day celebration audience today that he was an isolationist no longer.

Chadwick, who [illegible] for non-intervention in his campaign for election to the United States Senate last fall, said today that if Britain failed in the war, "America is dishonored *in absentia*, and the war is ours alone. America's course is set, and neither you nor I can change it."

North Dakota Hunts Escaped Nazi Seaman

By the Associated Press.

BISMARCK, N. Dak., June 13.—A dragnet was thrown out around Bismarck today for an interned German seaman who escaped from the detention camp at Fort Lincoln last night by tunneling under a 10-foot wire fence with a shovel.

Police Chief B. A. Woehle of Bismarck said the man is Johann Heinrich Theodor Marquenie.

Exact hour of the escape was not known, but local enforcement agencies received the alarm at 3 a.m. Police in other North Dakota cities also were notified.

More than 200 German seamen have been interned at Fort Lincoln for several weeks. This is the first reported escape.

Dunn Resigns as O. P. M. Consultant on Steel

By the Associated Press.

Gano Dunn resigned today as special consultant on steel to the Office of Production Management.

The O. P. M. announced that Mr. Dunn had found it necessary to return to his position as president of the J. G. White Engineering Corp.

Mr. Dunn prepared two special reports for President Roosevelt on the capacity of the steel industry. In the first, in February, Mr. Dunn indicated that surpluses would be available on present capacity. Three months later he reported that there were indications of a deficit of 6,400,000 tons during 1942.

Government Workers Will Be Finger Printed

Records Also To Be Made Of New Entrants; Move Aimed At Subversive Elements

Washington, June 13 (AP)—In the interest of national defense President Roosevelt today ordered that all government employes whose finger prints are not on file and all future new employes be finger printed.

The President's order, although left unexplained officially, was considered a move to prevent the entry of subversive elements into the Federal service. The finger prints, it was said, would be taken by the Civil Service Commission and turned over to the F. B. I. for checking as to criminal records and for permanent classification and filing.

Also aiming at those who might interfere with the American defense effort the House enacted legislation to exclude from this country aliens who, although otherwise eligible for admission, are suspected of trying to enter this country to engage in subversive activities.

Harsh French Anti-Jewish Law Decreed for Unoccupied Area

All Professions and Most Business Barred to Them and Many Must Leave Vichy Immediately.

Vichy, June 13 (A. P.).—The French Government clamped down today on Jews in the unoccupied area, virtually barring them from all professions and business in a special law which provided heavy penalties for Jewish violators.

Xavier Vallat, the Vichy Government's commissioner for Jews, announced that the general lines of Vichy's anti-Jewish policy will follow that already imposed by the Germans in the occupied zones of France, including the placarding of Jewish-owned shops and, possibly, the appointment of non-Jewish managers.

M. Vallat said the measures were temporary and were taken to safeguard national economy and French interests. He added that a permanent solution which must be international, or at least European, will have to await peace.

He said that the Surete National already had taken police measures against a Jewish band which drained the country's resources, and that the most dangerous members had been interned in surpervised camps.

Decrees Are Ready.

Decrees concerning application of the law to medicine and to officials already have been prepared for promulgation, M. Vallat declared. He explained that Jewish physicians and lawyers would not be permitted to exceed 2 per cent of the total number of non-Jewish physicians and lawyers, with priority given to former soldiers. No more than 3 per cent of university students will be Jewish.

One of the first moves will be removal from Vichy of a number of Jews who according to M. Vallat, are trying to glean information useful for their business small and large.

The elaborate statutes are not fully written but will add to professions such as journalism, motion pictures and radio, which already are barred to Jews, 'professions based on ideas and speculation which, dishonestly carried out, would permit a rapid increase of fortunes."

Besides, decrees against acquisition of buildings or business by Jews are being drawn, M. Vallat said. He announced that a census would be taken of all Jews in France to facilitate enforcement of the measures.

He said special dispensations would be accorded orphans and widows of soldiers who died for France because of what he called a purifying baptism of blood. Also, he said, there may be exceptions for Jewish families which have been in France for five generations, families which have rendered special service to the country and for personal merit.

The new law provides penalties of five years' imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 francs (about $460), or both, for violation.

61 U. S. CITIZENS ARRIVE IN LISBON

Lisbon, June 13 (A. P.).—Sixty-one Americans from Paris—thirty-four men and twenty-seven women and children, most of them United States Embassy clerks and their dependents—arrived at the Santa Apolonia station today after almost three days without sleep, and poorly fed until they reached the Portuguese border.

The diplomatic staff left the occupied French capital in accordance with a German request last month that all countries withdraw such representation there.

Among them was "old George Washington," septuagenarian Negro porter who had been employed by the U. S. Embassy since he went to France as a member of the cast of Buffalo Bill's theatrical company before the world war. He desires to stay in Europe and consular authorities said he might be given a job by the Lisbon legation.

Forty-nine Americans of the Battle Monument Commission are due to arrive tonight and will join the Paris party tomorrow at Sintra, where they will await transportation to the United States.

Tokyo Hears East Indies Talks Will Continue

Hinted "Recommendation" Has Been Given For Japanese Envoy To Return Home, However

Tokyo, June 13 (AP)—The Cabinet approved today instructions to Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japan's envoy in the stalemated economic negotiations with the Netherlands East Indies, and indications were that he would be directed to continue negotiations.

The Government spokesman intimated a "recommendation" that Yoshizawa return to Japan, but in Batavia, scene of the negotiations, the envoy showed no haste to depart.

Interviewed by telephone by the Tokyo newspaper *Nichi Nichi*, Yoshizawa said he had made "tentative reservations" on a Japanese liner sailing for home June 29, but this would not be definite until he had seen Tokyo's instructions.

"The difficulty in the final stage of economic negotiations between Japan and the Indies is traceable to the International situation. That is the reason why the Indies refused to make a further concession and why Japan, who already had made maximum concessions, cannot either.

"I have made tentative reservations aboard the Nissho Maru for June 29. However that is not definite until I see Tokyo's instructions. The Japanese colony in the Indies remains calm despite the threatened breakdown."

###

Add Tokyo...xxx instructions.

"Japan cannot retreat," he was quoted as saying, "nor can the Indies make a further concession, it's [illegible] the Batavia parley completely stalemated.

Will Help Argentina Observe Independence

Representatives Of 5 Of 6 American Republics Invited To Attend Aug. 9, U. S. Included

Buenos Aires, June 13 (AP)—The Argentine Foreign Office said today five of six American republics invited to send their War Department leaders or high-ranking military officers, along with delegations of five army men, to attend Argentine Independence Day ceremonies August 9, have accepted.

Peru [illegible] accepted. Maj. Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army chief of staff, replied that pressure of work in Washington might force him to forego the visit, in which case he would send a ranking representative.

CUBANS ARREST 3 IN PLOT

Havana, June 13—(AP)—Police said today they had arrested three men at Guanabacoa, near here, in an investigation into suspected sedition and had seized large quantities of totalitarian propaganda.

A United States secret operative was said to have co-operated with the Cuban police.

One of the arrested men was identified as a Spanish businessman to whom police attributed [illegible] leadership of the Spanish Falange, an organization outlawed several months ago by decree.

Dozen Saved From Ship

An Eastern Canadian Port, June 13 (AP)—About a dozen seamen, believed to be the only survivors of a crew of forty-five, arrived here last night aboard a freighter after their ship had been torpedoed while crossing the Atlantic.

Nazis' 'Jumping Jack' Bomb

Montreal, June 13 (AP)—The Germans have come up with a new incendiary bomb, "The Jumping Jack."

Herbert Scott, Eastbourne, England, special constable here on invitation of the Dominion Government, described it this way:

"It carries an [illegible] charge in the base that goes off every so often, like a firecracker. The bomb then jumps a half dozen or a dozen feet. That makes it difficult to deal with when it has to be smothered."

PRESIDENT MAY GO TO OTTAWA

He Writes Mackenzie King About a Visit

Ottawa, June 13 (A. P.).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said today that he just had received a letter from President Roosevelt expressing the hope that he shortly could make a trip to Canada, but no date has ben set. Mr. King made his announcement to a group of American newspaper women who are on tour to observe Canada's war effort.

He declined comment on an interview given the reporters by Prime Minister [illegible] F. Hepburn of Ontario, in which the latter described the C. I. O. as the greatest enemy to the North American Continent at present. Smiling, Mr. King said that he had no quarrel with Mr. Hepburn, and added that Canada hasn't a single strike in industry today.

The American party stopped in on a session of the House of Commons just as the Prime Minister's report on the war was being read. At the press conference later he repeated his statement that he believed any reversals suffered by the empire forces recently were unimportant as regards the ultimate victorious outcome for Britain.

Asked whether he considered conscription a possibility or a necessity in Canada, the Prime Minister replied that Canada will get all the men needed voluntarily and that the glory of Canada's war effort is that it all has been done voluntarily.

He Points to Naval Effort.

A reporter said she had heard that voluntary recruiting had fallen off. Mr. King replied there always are people who like to make trouble for the administration.

Asked to compare Canada's war effort in the present war with that of the last world war, he said Canada's contribution now exceeds by many times that made in the previous conflict. The number of infantrymen rapidly is approaching that of the last war, and then Canada had practically no navy. Now, she has 20,000 men in naval service.

He pointed out that Canada has had her own destroyers in British waters practically since the beginning of the war. In addition, she is manning and maintaining destroyers received from the United States.

Canada is making a big and important air contribution, he said, through participation in the British commonwealth air training plan, and has 50,000 men already trained.

"We will be adding to that number all the time," he declared. "Classes are graduating every month."

He declined to say how many Canadian-trained pilots had been sent overseas.

In industry, said Mr. King, Canada has turned completely from a peace basis to war effort, and has taken up the task of supplying Great Britain with a larger quantity of war supplies. These supplies have passed the billion-dollar mark, with Canada underwriting the cost and small prospect of getting more than a little of it back.

30,24-9729

30.24 — 9729

U. S. Plans To Salvage Aluminum From Kitchens

New York, June 13 (AP)—Plans for a national campaign to salvage 20,000,000 pounds of aluminum from kitchen pots and pans and other scrap-metal sources were announced today by Frank Bane, director of the division of State and local cooperation of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Bane revealed the program in an address to defense representatives from twelve northeastern States at a conference here. A resolution was adopted by the twenty-five officials pledging support for the drive.

The metal would be sufficient for 650 long-range bombers or 4,000 fighter planes, Bane estimated, adding that local officials would be expected to assume leadership in the collection.

238 From Seized Liner Are Landed At New York

Group Was On French Vessel Taken By Dutch Warship As It Neared Martinique

New York, June 13 (AP)—The Alcoa liner Evangeline arrived today from Trinidad with 238 of the 751 passengers who were aboard the French liner Winnipeg May 26 when the Dutch warship Van Kinsbergen took the vessel into custody as it neared Martinique.

They said they were only three hours from Trinidad after a twenty-six-day run from Marseilles via Casablanca and Dakar when the warship fired a shot across the Winnipeg's bow and sent a party of forty men aboard to take the ship to Trinidad.

The ship was built to carry eighty and the voyage had been a nightmare, they said.

Original reports said 210 Nazis were on the ship en route to Martinique but passengers said not a Nazi had been found by the British at Trinidad. They said the Germans aboard were Jewish refugees fleeing the Nazis.

One of the passengers was Lysiane Bernhardt, granddaughter of the actress, Sarah Bernhardt. She said she expected to live with friends in Beverley Hills, Cal.

Pan American Airways Head Flying To England

Trippe To Discuss Aviation Matters With British Officials

New York, June 13 (AP)—Juan T. Trippe, president of Pan American Airways, left for Europe on the Bermuda Clipper today to discuss aviation matters with British officials.

Trippe and two other passengers, Robert A. Lord, his secretary, and Henry Coleman, a State Department courier, will transfer to the Dixie Clipper at Bermuda for the flight to Lisbon.

JUN 14 1941

Lindbergh Drive Gone

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 13 (AP).—It was Avon Avenue today instead of Lindbergh Drive. The City Council changed the name by unanimous vote on the recommendation of City Manager James W. Armstrong. Mrs. Sidney Astor, property owner on the street, wrote to the city manager requesting the change. She said that, "judging from the man's (Lindbergh's) stand in regard to his country, he does not deserve to have a street in Charlotte named for him."

Communiques of Belligerent Powers

British

CAIRO, June 13 (AP).—A communique of the British Middle East general headquarters:

LIBYA: At Tobruk, nothing of importance to report. In the Sollum area, for the second time within the last few days, our patrols yesterday captured a German armored car.

ETHIOPIA: While the advance of a Belgian contingent is progressing in the Gambela area, patriot forces have entered Shoa Gimira in the Maji area. Further south, operations are successfully continuing toward Jimma. Following our capture of Assab, a total of 950 prisoners has been taken.

IRAQ: All quiet.

SYRIA: Although temporarily delayed in certain sections by resistance of Vichy troops, Allied forces had by yesterday evening made further progress in all sectors of their penetration.

A special communique of the Royal Australian Air Force command:

This afternoon Australian Air Force machines shot down three Junkers-88's and damaged others near the coast of Syria. Australian fighters attacked eight or nine Junkers-88's, bearing Italian distinguishing marks, which had intended attacking a naval squadron three miles west of Sidon.

Four of the enemy planes dived and dropped their bombs but the remainder jettisoned their loads and retreated hastily.

The Australian fighters shot down four Junkers-88's and serious damage was inflicted on others, one of which flew off with its wing on fire.

The Australians suffered no loss or damage.

A communique of the Royal Air Force Middle East command:

When a strong formation of enemy aircraft approached Malta yesterday morning they were intercepted by R. A. F. fighters. In the engagement which ensued five enemy aircraft were shot down.

Later in the day our fighters again intercepted an enemy force. A float plane was shot down in flames and four enemy fighters were destroyed. In the evening another enemy float plane was destroyed south of Sicily. In these engagements three R. A. F. fighters were lost but two of the pilots were rescued.

Motor transport and gun positions were bombed and machine-gunned. This afternoon (Friday) three Junkers 88's were shot down into the sea and others were damaged by aircraft of the Royal Australian Air Force off the Syrian coast.

Eight or nine Junkers 88's which had Italian markings were about to attack our naval forces three miles west of Sidon when a number of fighters of the Royal Australian Air Force intervened. Four Junkers 88's dived and dropped their bombs, but the remainder jettisoned their load and retired as fast as they could.

The Australians attacked the enemy and three Junkers 88's were definitely destroyed as they were seen falling into the sea. The others were seriously damaged, one of them flying away with its wing tips burning. The Australians suffered neither damage nor casualties.

In the Dodecanese the airdrome of Calato on the island of Rhodes was bombed during the night of June 11 and 12. One large petrol fire was started and there were a number of other fires among the dispersed aircraft. In addition to the fighters already referred to, one other of our aircraft was missing.

In the central Mediterranean area bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. attacked a convoy of merchant ships escorted by destroyers and auxiliaries. A number of direct hits were made on a merchant vessel of about 7,000 tons, causing a large fire from which columns of smoke ascended.

The vessel was reported to be a total loss. While returning to its base one of our aircraft was attacked by an enemy fighter, which was severely damaged.

The harbor of Bengasi was again successfully bombed during the night of June 12-13. Hits were made on several ships in the harbor and two of them were set on fire. One of them was left burning from stem to stern. During the same night the airdrome at Gazala was bombed and machine gunned and a number of fires were started.

SYRIA: Aircraft of the R. A. F. and the Royal Australian Air Force continued to give full support to the operations of our ground forces, and fighters continuously patrolled over our naval units operating off the coast.

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

"Shortly before midnight last night (Thursday) Blenheim aircraft of the coastal command on reconnaissance off the south coast sighted an enemy pocket battleship escorted by a number of destroyers.

"A striking force was dispatched by the coastal command and, in the early hours this morning, the battleship, then off Egersund, was hit by a torpedo from a Beaufort aircraft.

"Dense clouds of white smoke rose from the vessel and prevented accurate observation by other aircraft of the results of their attacks. Soon after 10 o'clock this morning the battleship was stationary some miles off Mandel, on the most southern point of Norway, and later the whole force was observed to be retiring towards the Skaggerrak at greatly reduced speed.

"One of our aircraft is missing from these operations and one enemy flying boat was destroyed by a Hudson reconnaissance aircraft.

Another Air Ministry communique:

Last night, a very large force of aircraft of the bomber command carried out a successful attack on industrial targets in the Ruhr. The attack was the heaviest carried out in a single night against this industrial area, and a great weight of bombs was dropped.

Many industrial buildings were destroyed by high explosive bombs, and a large number of fires were started. Six aircraft of the bomber command are missing.

Aircraft of the coastal command last night attacked docks at Brest, Antwerp and targets near Rotterdam. One aircraft of the coastal command is missing from these operations.

A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

During the night a small number of enemy aircraft flew inland, mostly over parts of eastern England. A few bombs were dropped, but no damage nor casualties have been reported.

One enemy aircraft was destroyed during the night. Destruction of an enemy bomber during the night of June 10-11 now has been confirmed.

Another communique of the same ministries:

A few enemy aircraft have made brief landfalls today, mainly in south and southeast England. Late this afternoon bombs were dropped near the south coast. These caused neither casualties nor damage. This afternoon two enemy fighters were shot down into the sea off the southeast coast by our fighters.

An Admiralty communique:

When a Blenheim aircraft of the coastal command was attacked by three Messerschmitt 109's in the vicinity of one of our convoys last evening the enemy aircraft were at once hotly engaged by anti-aircraft guns of the ships in the convoy and their escorts.

One of the Messerschmitts received direct hits and when last seen was on fire and losing height. The other two enemy fighters were driven off.

A report from the senior officer of the convoy states the Blenheim put up a wonderful fight and was undamaged.

French

VICHY, June 13 (AP).—A French communique:

During the last twenty-four hours the pressure of British and De Gaullist forces increased in all sectors, without important result.

In the coastal region, thanks to the constant aid of the reinforced naval force, an attack by infantry and tanks at the end of yesterday was able to advance several kilometers to the outskirts of Sidon, where our units still resist despite the violent bombardments to which they are subjected.

In the region of Merdjayoun and Hasbeya Canadian troops during the afternoon renewed their attacks of the morning. They got a foothold in one of our advance posts, but were held up everywhere else.

East of Mount Hermon yesterday our reconnaissance forces dispersed adverse motorized and armored elements and an attack of infantry with tanks on Kissoue was repulsed. This morning British troops directed their efforts more to the east, where combats were in course.

The R. A. F. again bombed the port of Beirut several times during the night of June 12-13. Our aviation continued its offensive action against adverse troops despite very active anti-aircraft defenses. In particular, our bomber units successfully attacked concentrations of motorized forces south of Sidon.

LONDON, June 13 (AP).—A communique of the French command in Syria broadcast by the Beirut radio as reported by Reuters, British news agency:

The enemy today launched an attack against Sidon, supported by tanks, artillery and naval gunfire. After managing to establish himself in the outskirts, he was repulsed by a brilliant counter-attack. Our troops have reoccupied their former positions.

Southeast of Kissoue (on the outskirts of Damascus) a local tank attack was easily repulsed by our troops. There was nothing to report in other sectors.

Our air force easily carried out very successful bombing and machine-gunning attacks against concentrations of vehicles, a great number of which were set afire.

Last night the port of Beirut was several times attacked with bombs and torpedoes by the enemy air force. No damage was caused, thanks to the great efficiency of our land and naval anti-aircraft.

During June 13 and the night of June 12-13 our bomber formations, supported by fighters, several times violently attacked concentrations of armored vehicles south of Sidon and Kissoue. Many direct hits were observed.

Several successful reconnaissances were carried out on the Transjordan frontier and in the Serrest regions. Our fighters today shot down an English twin-engined plane.

German

BERLIN, June 13 (AP).—A high command communique:

The air force scored successes in merchant warfare on Great Britain. Combat planes sank four armed enemy merchantmen totaling 28,000 tons in St. George's Channel. In the same waters and on the Scottish east coast four additional large freighters were badly damaged.

Light combat planes last night effectively attacked several southern central English airports and downed two multi-motored British planes. In the Mediterranean, a German air force raid on Haifa the night of June 12 was especially successful. There were no special events in northern Africa.

During the enemy's attempt to fly to Norway, two British bombers were shot down by chasers. Last night the enemy dropped incendiaries and explosives at various places in western Germany, killing and wounding several civilians. A number of apartment houses was destroyed or damaged. The fires were quickly quenched by air raid precautions and industrial fire patrols. Night chasers and anti-aircraft downed four attacking planes.

In the period from June 9 to June 12 the enemy lost a total of thirty-seven planes, whereof twenty-six were shot down by night chasers in air fights, seven by anti-aircraft and four by naval units. In the same period seven of our own planes were lost.

Italian

ROME, June 13 (AP).—A high command communique:

Yesterday eight Hurricanes were shot down by our fighters in violent air fighting over Malta. An ambulance seaplane, although bearing visible international markings, was attacked by five English fighters, forced to alight on the sea and then machine-gunned. Two of our fighter planes besides the ambulance plane are missing.

In the Aegean, English planes bombed the island of Rhodes. An enemy plane was brought down by our anti-aircraft defense.

In North Africa, on the Tobruk front, there was activity by opposing artillery. Our dive-bombing squadrons repeatedly bombed positions, anti-aircraft batteries, barracks and troops of the stronghold. One battery was squarely hit. Fires and explosions were noted. One of our planes failed to return.

Enemy planes again bombed Bengasi and near-by localities.

In East Africa, on the morning of June 11, an Anglo-Indian naval force appeared off Assab, bombarded the city which already had been evacuated by our troops and occupied it.

In the Gondar zone, attempted attacks against our positions at Uolchefit were decisively stopped with hundreds of enemy casualties. Other enemy formations, supported by bombing and machine-gunning action from the air, attacked in force our Debra Tabor garrison. They were repulsed, counter-attacked and pursued and machine-gunned by our fighters.

In the Galla Sidamo region, the movements of our troops, which with mobile columns have counter-attacked the enemy inflicting notable losses, continued.

SOVIET FORTRESS OF HANKO IN SOUTHWEST FINLAND, THE COAST OF THE GULF OF BOTHNIA AND IN NORTHERN FINLAND. RESTRICTIONS ALSO WERE PLACED BY THE FINNS ON TRAVEL TO AND FROM SWEDEN, THEIR WESTERLY NEIGHBOR.

4RR LONDON—(Russian Roundup)—XXX 7HEM.

TOPPING DAYS OF RUMORS FROM MANY PARTS OF EUROPE THAT STRAINED RELATIONS HAVE DEVELOPED BETWEEN THE REICH AND THE SOVIET AND THAT GERMAN TROOPS ARE MASSING IN THREATENING POSITIONS, THE RUSSIAN STATEMENT, ISSUED THROUGH THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, TASS, SAID IT WAS TO BE ASSUMED THE MOVEMENTS HAD NO CONNECTION WITH RUSSIAN-GERMAN AFFAIRS.

JUN 14

THE RUSSIANS TOOK THE OFFICIAL VIEW THAT THE TROOPS WERE MERELY BEING MOVED IN NORMAL COURSE FOLLOWING CONCLUSION OF BALKAN OPERATIONS.

BUT IN LONDONSPECULATION RANGED ALL THE WAY FROM THE BELIEF THAT ADOLF HITLER AND JOSEPH STALIN ARE ABOUT TO GO TO THE MAT, TO THE SUSPICION THAT IT IS ALL A HUGE BLUFF WITH BRITAIN EXPLOITING THE SITUATION TO HER OWN ENDS.

JUN 14

NUMEROUS REPORTS SUPPORTED THE CONCLUSION THAT SOMETHING IS AFOOT.

COINCIDENT WITH A REPORT FROM STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, THAT 25,000 GERMAN TROOPS ARE IN FINLAND ALONG THE RUSSIAN BORDER, AN ANNOUNCEMENT IN HELSINKI SAID THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT SUDDENLY HAD CLAMPED POLICE RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN TRAVEL IN LARGE AREAS BORDERING RUSSIA, THE

MANY PASSENGER TRAINS HAVE BEEN CANCELLED IN RUMANIA FOR SEVERAL DAYS, POSSIBLY TO FACILITATE TROOP MOVEMENTS, AND IN MOLDAVIA, THE RUMANIAN PROVINCE ADJOINING RUSSIA, EXTENSIVE MILITARY PRECAUTIONS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN.

FROM FINLAND ALSO HAVE COME REPORTS THAT GERMANY HAS SUDDENLY INCREASED CERTAIN DEMANDS UPON THE SOVIET.

JUN 14

A DISPATCH FROM BERN, SWITZERLAND, SAID THE GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE HAD RECEIVED A REPORT FROM BERLIN THAT THE NAZI CAPITAL IS EXPECTING "NEW EVENTS" AND THAT "GERMAN-SOVIET RELATIONS" ARE BEING MUCH DISCUSSED.

IT WAS RECALLED, ALSO, THAT THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER, SOCIAL DEMOKRATEN, CABLED LAST SUNDAY THAT SOMETHING HAD GONE WRONG WITH SOVIET-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

TODAY THE SAME CORRESPONDENT REPORTED THAT ALL GERMAN ARMY LEAVES

30,24-9731
30.24-9731

HAD BEEN CANCELLED AND THAT MEN BORN IN 1923 WHO HAVE NOT YET DONE MILITARY SERVICE HAVE BEEN CALLED UP.

"THE EXPLANATION GIVEN IN MILITARY QUARTERS IS THAT THE MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN ORDER TO END THE WAR AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT," THE CORRESPONDENT SAID.

OTHER STRAWS IN THE WIND INCLUDED REPORTS FROM BUCHAREST, RUMANIA, THAT THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR, ARKEDY I.LAVRENTIEV, IS PLANNING TO RETURN TO MOSCOW WITHIN A FEW DAYS FOR AN UNDISCLOSED REASON.

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY ALSO HAS BEEN CALLED TO MOSCOW, AND A NEW SOVIET ENVOY WHO FORMERLY WAS AN OFFICIAL IN THE BERLIN EMBASSY, HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO IRAN (PERSIA).

ALL THESE MOVES, WHEN PUT TOGETHER, COULD BE TAKEN AS INDICATING THAT SOMETHING BIG IS IN THE WIND, BUT OBSERVERS WERE NON-PLUSSED FOR A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.

REPORTS OF GERMANY AND RUSSIA MOVING LARGE BODIES OF TROOPS ABOUT THEIR MUTUAL FRONTIER HAVE BEEN RECURRENT THROUGHOUT THE WAR, AND STORIES THAT THE TWO NATIONS WERE ABOUT TO FIGHT GAINED SPECIAL CIRCULATION WHEN RUSSIA AND THEN HUNGARY TOOK PARTS OF RUMANIA, AND JUST BEFORE GERMANY LAUNCHED HER BALKAN INVASION.

NOW THE REPORTS ARE BEING REVIVED WITH EMPHASIS AT A TIME WHEN GERMANY MUST BE CONSIDERING MEANS OF ADVANCING HER DRIVE ON SUEZ--TOWARD WHICH TURKEY PRESENTS THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS ROUTE.

IN THIS CONNECTION TURKEY AND RUMANIA TODAY SIGNED A PACT, ACCORDING TO REPORTS FROM BERLIN, BY WHICH TURKEY IS TO GET RUMANIAN OIL, A CONCESSION WHICH WOULD HARDLY HAVE BEEN GRANTED WITHOUT AN INTENTION ON GERMANY'S PART TO SHOW BENEVOLENCE TOWARD THE TURKS.

BRITAIN'S OBSCURE PART IN THE SITUATION WAS HIGHLIGHTED BY THE PRESENCE HERE OF SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, THE AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW.

INFORMED QUARTERS FOR THE FIRST TIME ADMITTED TODAY THAT HIS DISCUSSIONS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WERE PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH GERMAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

THREE VERSIONS OF THE SITUATION WERE CURRENT IN LONDON:

1. THE SEMI-OFFICIAL BRITISH VIEW THAT BERLIN-MOSCOW RELATIONS ARE STRAINED AS A RESULT OF HITLER'S DEMANDS FOR CONCESSIONS IN THE UKRAINE AND SOVIET OIL FIELDS.

2. THE VIEW OF A GOOD MANY DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS THAT BRITAIN IS USING REPORTS OF GERMAN MILITARY CONCENTRATIONS ALONG THE RUSSIAN BORDER TO STIR UP A "NERVE WAR" OF HER OWN.

IN THIS VIEW, THE GERMAN GARRISON ON THE RUSSIAN BORDER IS NOT MUCH LARGER THAN USUAL, THE TROOP MOVEMENTS ARE MERELY INCIDENT TO THE WINDUP OF THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN WITH THE TROOPS BEING MOVED TO POSITIONS WHERE THEY CAN BE MORE EASILY PROVISIONED AND TRAINED, AND THE GERMAN TROOPS IN FINLAND ARE MERELY TECHNICIANS WHO HAVE BEEN THERE FOR SOME TIME.

BRITAIN IS SIMPLY HOPING TO LOOSEN THE BONDS OF THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN ECONOMIC COLLABORATION WHICH SHE REGARDS AS NONE TOO SECURE, AND HOPES TO SCARE THE SOVIET INTO MORE AMICABLE RELATIONS WITH LONDON BY BUILDING UP THE NAZI THREAT.

3. THE THIRD VERSION IS THAT BRITAIN IS TRYING TO BRING RUSSIA AND GERMANY TO WAR BY CREATING MUTUAL SUSPICION. IT IS POINTED OUT BY PERSONS HOLDING THIS VIEW THAT NO MILITARY CAMPAIGN THE BRITISH COULD LAUNCH WOULD BE OF SO MUCH VALUE TO HER AS A DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE WHICH RESULTED IN DIVERTING MILLIONS OF GERMAN SOLDIERS AND THOUSANDS OF NAZI AIRCRAFT INTO AN OFFENSIVE TO THE EAST.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "NERVE WAR" THEORY, THE TIMES OF LONDON STATED EDITORIALLY--WHILE AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER THE LINE WAS OFFICIALLY INSPIRED--THAT SIR STAFFORD MIGHT FIND "A MORE URGENT CALL NEARER HOME" FOR HIS SERVICES THAN IN MOSCOW.

A26

THIS PLAIN HINT THAT HE MIGHT BE IN NO HURRY TO REUTN TO HIS PO. AS AMBASSADOR WAS SEEN BY SOME OBSERVERS AS A HINT TO MOSCOW SHOWING HOW ISOLATED THE SOVIET WOULD BE IF BRITAIN WITHDREW RECOGNITION.

PRESUMABLY, THE AMBASSADOR WOULD RETURN WHEN BRITISH OFFERS OF FRIENDSHIP HAD REACHED THEIR MAXIMUM VALUE.

THE TIMES REMARKED THAT BOTH GERMANY AND RUSSIA WERE PLAYING "A DANGEROUS GAME OF BLUFF AND COUNTER BLUFF--DETERMINED THE ONE TO EXTORT AND THE OTHER TO REFUSE AS MUCH AS IT DARES---".

"IT IS THE SORT OF SITUATION IN WHICH GUNS GO OFF WITHOUT EITHER SIDE HAVING REALLY INTENDED IT."

ALL THREE THEORIES FOUND A SUSPICIOUS RECEPTION IN BRITISH CIRCLES OF THE LEFT, HOWEVER. ONE LABOR POLITICIAN ADVANCED HIS OWN IDEA THUS:

"THE TIMES EDITORIAL WAS SIMPLY A GO-AHEAD TO HITLER FOR ANY RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN HE MAY CONTEMPLATE. THE TIMES HAS BEEN USED BEFORE TO CONVEY THE GOVERNMENT'S FEELINGS TO HITLER."

HE VOICED THE LONG STANDING BELIEF OF THE LEFT IN ENGLAND THAT SHOULD GERMANY BECOME INVOLVED IN A RUSSIAN WAR, IT WOULD BE GREETED AS A CRUSADE BY THE BRITISH CONSERVATIVE PARTY. IN THE RESULTING CONFUSION OF LOYALTIES, THE LEFT FEELS THAT SOME CONSERVATIVES MIGHT BE PERSUADED TO URGE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY WHO THEN WOULD BE FIGHTING COMMUNISM FOR WHICH MANY CONSERVATIVES NEVER HAVE LOST THEIR FEAR.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FINLAND'S ACTION IN BARRING ALL FOREIGNERS FROM TRAVEL IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS EXCEPT WITH SPECIAL POLICE PERMISSION WAS DIFFICULT TO JUDGE BECAUSE SIMILAR ACTION WAS TAKEN LAST FALL WHEN FINLAND FIRST PERMITTED GERMAN TROOPS TRANSIT RIGHTS THROUGH THE COUNTRY.

BY AGREEMENT GERMAN SOLDIERS WITHOUT EQUIPMENT WERE PERMITTED PASSAGES TO NORTHERN NORWAY TO FACILITATE TROOP REPLACEMENTS. NORTHERN NORWAY IS WITHOUT RAILWAY CONNECTIONS WITH THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE COUNTRY.

WHEN PRAVDA, THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET, REPORTED ON APRIL 30 THAT 12,000 GERMAN TROOPS HAD LANDED AT TURKU WITH TANKS AND BIG GUNS, THE FINNS DECLARED THE REPORT EXAGGERATED. THEY SAID FEWER THAN 1,300 SOLDIERS LANDED WITHOUT EQUIPMENT UNDER THE TRANSIT AGREEMENT.

30,24-9733

TODAY'S REGULATIONS, HOWEVER, APPLIED NOT ONLY TO THE GULF OF BOTHNIA COAST AND NORTHERN FINLAND, WHERE GERMAN TROOPS EN ROUTE TO NORWAY WOULD MOVE, BUT ALSO TO DISTRICTS ALONG THE SOVIET FRONTIER.

RQ644PED

ADD 7TH DAMASCUS — xx Adv —

(AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES IN CAIRO SAID THAT FREE FRENCH FORCES HAD SURROUNDED DAMASCUS AND APPARENTLY WERE AWAITING OUTCOME OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR A PEACEFUL OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

(THE CAIRO SOURCES EMPHASIZED THAT THIS SOLUTION WOULD BE PREFERRED BY THE BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH).

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID BRITISH FORCES WHICH CROSSED THE LITANI RIVER ON THE COASTAL ROAD TO BEIRUT, CAPITAL OF LEBANON, HAD BEEN BEATEN BACK SOUTH OF SIDON. (THE BRITISH SAID THEY WERE ALREADY NORTH OF SIDON, WHICH IS 20 MILES SOUTH OF BEIRUT.)

EVENING REPORTS SAID THAT THE BRITISH ATTACKED SIDON FROM LAND AND SEA AND WITH ARTILLERY DURING THE DAY BUT THAT A TEMPORARY ADVANCE WAS HALTED BY THE FRENCH DEFENDERS WHO FINALLY PUSHED BACK THE ATTACKERS.

FRENCH BOMBING IN THE MERDJAYOUN SECTOR WAS REPORTED AS HEAVY AND FRENCH FORCES SUCCESSFULLY WITHSTOOD A BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH THRUST SOUTHEAST OF KISSOUE.

JUN 14 1941

OVERNIGHT THE BRITISH HEAVILY BOMBED AND ATTACKED BEIRUT FROM THE SEA BUT REPORTS INDICATED THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES OR DAMAGE BECAUSE OF EFFECTIVE DEFENSE OPERATIONS AND THE FRENCH REPORTED THE DESTRUCTION BY AERIAL BOMBS OF SEVERAL BRITISH MOTOR FORMATIONS. #

30.24-9733

A49

NIGHT LEAD SYRIAN (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 13--BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH TROOPS PACED BY TANKS WERE ACKNOWLEDGED TONIGHT BY THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND TO HAVE REACHED HHE OUTSKIRTS OF SIDON, ON THE COAST 25 MILES SOUTH OF BEIRUT, THE CAPITAL OF LEBANON.

TOO, IT WAS CONCEDED, OTHER ALLIED FORCES WERE IN THE ENVIRONS OF DAMASCUS, THE SYRIAN CAPITAL.

JUN 14 1941

IT WAS ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT FRENCH FORCES STILL WERE VIGOROUSLY RESISTING BOTH AT SIDON AND IN THE VICINITY OF DAMASCUS.

JUN 14 1941

THE ALLIED THRUST TO SIDON'S ENVIRONS WOULD REPRESENT AN ADVANCE OF ABOUT FIVE MILES, SINCE THE FRENCH HAD SAID THAT THEIR POSITION IN THAT SECTOR AT DAWN WAS SIX MILES SOUTH OF THE TOWN.

INLAND, TO THE NORTH OF MERDJAYOUN, ANOTHER BRITISH COLUMN, ACCORDING TO THE FRENCH COMPOSED MOSTLY OF CANADIANS, WAS TRYING TO DRIVE UP THE BAKAA VALLEY, WHERE THE IMPORTANT FRENCH AIRDROME AT RAYAK IS LOCATED.

THE FRENCH CONCEDED THAT THE CANADIANS HAD BEEN ABLE TO GAIN A FOOTHOLD IN THAT SECTOR.

IT WAS DISCLOSED SEMI-OFFICIALLY TODAY THAT FRANCE HAS WARNED BRITAIN CONTINUATION OF THE INVASION OF SYRIA WOULD BE CONSIDERED AS PART OF A FIXED BRITISH POLICY TO ATTACK FRENCH INTERESTS.

THE TELEMONDIAL NEWS AGENCY PUBLISHED A SEMI-OFFICIAL VERSION OF A FRENCH NOTE TO THIS EFFECT, DESCRIBED AS THE SECOND SENT TO BRITAIN SINCE THE INVASION BEGAN. TELEMONDIAL ASSERTED THAT "THE LEGEND OF THE PRESENCE OF GERMAN FORCES (IN SYRIA) HAS BEEN DISPROVED."

MJ752PED

NIGHT LEAD SYRIAN

LONDON, JUNE 13--(AP)-- BRITISH TROOPS FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO THE PORT CITY OF SIDON, 25 MILES SOUTH OF BEIRUT, LEBANON, TODAY BUT LATER WERE [redacted] DRIVEN OUT BY A FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACK, ACCORDING TO A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL HENRI DENTZ, FRENCH COMMANDER IN SYRIA, [redacted] BY REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY.

THE BRITISH GAINED THEIR TEMPORARY FOOTHOLD JUN 14 1941 SIDON [redacted] WITH THE SUPPORT OF TANKS, ARTILLERY AND GUNFIRE FROM NAVAL VESSELS LYING OFFSHORE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE FRENCH ACKNOWLEDGED THAT BRITISH ADVANCE UNITS HAD REACHED THE SUBURBS OF THE ANCIENT SYRIAN CAPITAL CITY OF DAMASCUS, BUT WERE REPULSED. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, "SOUTHEAST OF KISSOUE (ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF DAMASCUS) [redacted] A LOCAL TANK ATTACK WAS EASILY REPULSED BY OUR TROOPS."

THE FRENCH AIR FORCE WAS REPORTED TO BE HARASSING [redacted] BRITISH MOTORIZED COLUMNS, CARRYING OUT " VERY SUCCESSFUL BOMBING AND MACHINE-GUNNING A TTACKS AGAINST CONCENTRATIONS OF VENICLES, GREAT NUMBERS OF WHICH WERE SET AFIRE."

ONE BRITISH TWIN-ENGINED PLANE WAS REPORTED SHOT DOWN BY FRENCH FIGHTER PLANES. JUN 14 1941

THE PORT OF BEIRUT, OBJECTIVE OF THE BRITISH DRIVE UP THE COAST FROM SIDON, WAS REPEATEDLY ATTACKED BY [redacted] BRITISH BOMBERS AND TORPEDO-CARRYING PLANES LAST NIGHT, THE FRENCH SAID, ADDING THAT "NO DAMAGE WAS CAUSED, THANKS TO THE GREAT EFFICIENCY OF OUR LAND AND NAVAL ANITI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES." #

A109

SYRIAN

JERUSALEM, PALESTINE, JUNE 13-(AP)-BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH TROOPS HAVE FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE PORT CITY OF SIDON AND A MILITARY SPOKESMAN HERE SAID THE LAND TROOPS WERE BEING GIVEN "INVALUABLE SUPPORT" BY THE NAVY IN CRUSHING FRENCH RESISTANCE THERE

SIDON IS 25 MILES SOUTH OF THE LEBANESE CAPITAL OF BEIRUT. JUN 14 1941

30.24-9735

SHARP FIGHTING OCCURRED ALONG THE COASTAL ROAD AS THE ALLIED ADVANCE FORCES DROVE INTO SIDON -- BIBLICAL TOWN FROM WHICH SOLOMON WAS SAID TO HAVE OBTAINED THE CEDAR WOOD FOR JERUSALEM'S TEMPLE.

BRITISH NAVAL VESSELS OFFSHORE SHELLED SIDON'S STRONG DEFENSE POINTS WHILE, COVERED ALSO BY THEIR OWN ARTILLERY FIRE, THE TROOPS MOVED IN.

BETWEEN THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST AND DAMASCUS THE ALLIED COLUMNS WERE STILL SPLITTING UP--IN FLANKING MOVES ON THEIR CHIEF OBJECTIVES, THE CAPITAL CITIES -- AS THEY DROVE FURTHER INTO LEBANON AND SYRIA. UNITS OF THE COASTAL COMMAND HAVE SWUNG INLAND AND ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE REACHED HARBOUCH, WHILE ANOTHER COLUMN OPERATING BEYOND CAPTURED MERDJAYOUN ALSO WAS CONVERGING ON HARBOUCH FROM THE SOUTHEAST.

OTHER ALLIED FORCES PROCEEDING FROM KUNITRA, FOLLOWING THE HIGHWAY NORTHEAST TOWARD DAMASCUS, WERE SAID TO HAVE PUSHED "WELL BEYOND HAMADIYAH."

JR1113PED

A124

NEW YORK, JUNE 13-(AP)-UNCONFIRMED FREE-FRENCH REPORTS BROADCAST TONIGHT BY THE BRITISH RADIO, SAID THAT FRENCH FUNCTIONARIES WERE PREPARING TO LEAVE BOTH DAMASCUS AND BEIRUT, CAPITALS, RESPECTIVELY, OF SYRIA AND LEBANON. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY NBC.

JR1147PED

A61

NEW YORK, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO, HEARD TONIGHT BY NBC, SAID THAT OIL SPILLED ON THE BAY OF HAIFA, PALESTINE, DURING A RECENT GERMAN RAID ON HARBOR AND PETROLEUM FACILITIES IS "STILL BURNING AFLOAT, LIGHTING THE ENTIRE WATERFRONT."

MJ829PED

A159

LONDON, JUNE 14-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-AXIS PLANES DROPPED SEVEN BOMBS YESTERDAY ON THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND OF CYPRUS, AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH DISPATCH FROM THE CAPITAL, NICOSIA, SAID TODAY THERE WAS NO PROPERTY DAMAGE, BUT ONE PERSON WAS INJURED.

MA159AED

A45

GIBRALTAR, JUNE 13-(AP)-ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ON THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR AWOKE INHABITANTS AT 2:16 A.M. TODAY AND ENEMY PLANES DROPPED A SMALL NUMBER OF BOMBS, BUT THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES AND NO DAMAGE WAS DONE.

AN ALARM WAS SOUNDED LATER IN THE DAY BUT NO PLANES WERE SEEN AND NO GUNFIRE WAS HEARD.

MJ738PED

A121

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE LOSS OF A 4,500-TON SWISS-CHARTERED SHIP OPERATING BETWEEN SPAIN AND GENOA, ITALY, PROBABLY BY A MINE EXPLOSION, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE SHIP SANK NEAR GENOA, THE FIRST LOSS IN THE SWISS-CHARTERED FLEET OF THE WAR, IT WAS SAID. THE FATE OF THE CREW HAD NOT BEEN ASCERTAINED.

THE CHARTERED VESSEL FLEW THE SPANISH FLAG.

SHE CARRIED GRAINS VALUED AT 1,500,000 SWISS FRANCS (ABOUT $348,000).

JR1143PED

A178

BERLIN, JUNE 12-(AP)-NUMEROUS SMALL FREIGHTERS HAVE BEEN SUNK IN THE WATERS OF TOBRUK, NORTH AFRICA, BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IN RECENT DAYS, DNB, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY. IT ADDED THAT THE FOOD SITUATION FOR THE BRITISH IN TOBRUK WAS GROWING WORSE.

SOME OF THE DESTROYED VESSELS, SAID DNB, HAD MUNITIONS ABOARD AND AS A RESULT WERE BLASTED BY GREAT EXPLOSIONS WHEN HIT AND GUNNED.

JUN 14 1941

BIG SHIPS ARE AVOIDING THOSE WATERS, THE AGENCY SAID. HUNDRED-TON SAIL AND MOTORBOATS WHICH ARE USING THEM HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO A MERCILESS FIRE BY THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN AIR FORCE.

(BRITAIN YESTERDAY ADMITTED THE LOSS OF THE GUNBOAT LADYBIRD AND THE MONITOR TERROR IN TOBRUK WATERS.)

MT&SW1211PED

S15

LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-MAYOR LA GUARDIA OF NEW YORK TOLD HOME SECRETARY HERBERT MORRISON IN A TRANSATLANTIC TELEPHONE CONVERSATION TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS "WORKING HARD AND GETTING OUT MATERIAL AND PLANES AND WE ARE GOING TO SEE THAT THEY REACH BRITAIN," THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION REPORTED.

JUN 14 1941

MORRISON SAID IN REPLY THAT "IF WE GET HELP FROM AMERICA QUICKLY WE DON'T BELIEVE AMERICANS WILL EVER HAVE TO USE AIR-RAID SHELTERS THAT THEY MIGHT BE GETTING READY."

B456PED

A182

LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-FROM THE CURRENT ISSUE OF THE EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE OF A FAMOUS GLASGOW CARPET FIRM:

"THE FIRM HAS, DURING THE TWENTY YEARS OF ITS HISTORY, SUPPLIED CARPETS FOR MANY AND VARIOUS USES BUT NEVER BEFORE FOR USE 100 FEET BELOW GROUND.

JUN 14 1941

"THIS PARTICULAR ORDER IS FOR AN EMERGENCY DEEP SHELTER WHICH CAN BE USED BY THE BRITISH CABINET FOR ITS MEETINGS IF REQUIRED."

SW1218PED

346

DT

TORONTO, JUNE 13-(AP)-ANDY R.CLARK OF DETROIT, HOLDER OF THE AMERICAN RECORD FOR THE 300-YARD MEDLEY SWIM OVER THE 20-YARD POOL COURSE, ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY FOR TRAINING AS A PILOT WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE. HE ENLISTED AT WINDSOR, ONT., ON WEDNESDAY.

JUN 14 1941

CLARK SAID HIS FATHER SERVED IN THE CANADIAN FORCES IN THE LAST WAR AND THAT "OUR PEOPLE ON HIS SIDE HAVE SERVED IN THE BRITISH ARMY FOR SEVERAL GENERATIONS. IT JUST SEEMED NATURAL THAT I SHOULD COME OVER HERE INSTEAD OF STAYING AT HOME."

KA658PED

B36

KX WX

(AGYS OUT)

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 13-(AP)-EFRAIN BUENROSTRO, MEXICO'S OIL INDUSTRY DIRECTOR, SAID TODAY THAT FIVE OF NINE SEIZED AXIS TANKERS NOW ARE IN SERVICE TRANSPORTING OIL BETWEEN VARIOUS MEXICAN PORTS.

JUN 14 1941

30,24-9737

30.24—9737

HE SAID THREE OTHERS WOULD BEGIN SAILINGS NEXT WEEK. THE OTHER SHIP, THE ITALIAN ATLAS, NEEDS EXTENSIVE REPAIRS, HE SAID, BECAUSE OF SABOTAGE.

ALL THE TANKERS, HE ADDED, WILL ENTER INTER-AMERICAN SERVICE SHORTLY.

FH821AED

ROBIN MOOR

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, JUNE 13-(AP)-SOCIALIST DEPUTY SILVIO RUGGIERI TODAY MOVED IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TO ASK FOREIGN MINISTER ENRIQUE RUIZ GUINAZU TO MAKE KNOWN GERMANY'S REPLY TO A PROTEST OVER THE SINKING OF THE ARGENTINE SHIP URUGUAY BY A U-BOAT OFF THE SPANISH COAST IN 1939.

OBSERVERS LINKED RUGGIERI'S MOTION WITH REPORTS THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAS PREPARING A VIGOROUS PROTEST OVER THE SINKING OF THE ROBIN MOOR.

JUN 14 1941

MJ1052PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 13-(AP)-A GREEK FORCE OF 15,000 ARMY REGULARS AND CADETS FOUGHT IN THE DEFENSE OF CRETE, AND THE GREEK GOVERNMENT EXILED IN EGYPT RAPIDLY IS REORGANIZING ITS LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES TO CONTINUE THE WAR, NICHOLAS G.LELY, GREEK CONSUL-GENERAL HERE, SAID TONIGHT.

JUN 14 1941

LELY RECEIVED A MESSAGE FROM THE GREEK PREMIER, EMMANUEL TSOUDEROS TELLING OF THE SACRIFICIAL STAND ON CRETE IN WHICH 17-YEAR-OLD CRETAN BOYS AND WOMEN JOINED IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING AGAINST THE GERMANS.

HE ALSO RECEIVED THIS MESSAGE FROM TSOUDEROS ADDRESSED TO GREEKS EVERYWHERE:

"AT THE SIDE OF OUR GREAT ALLIES, REORGANIZED GREEK LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES ARE READY TO FIGHT THE ENEMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF HELLAS WHEREVER THEY MEET HIM.

"WE HAVE ONLY ONE THOUGHT AND ONE AIM--TO WIN. WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT WE SHALL WIN. WE WILL WIN BECAUSE GOD AND THE RIGHT ARE ON OUR SIDE AND BECAUSE GREECE NEVER DIES. WE SUFFERED AND WE WILL SUFFER MORE.

JUN 14 1941

"GREEKS! UNITE AS ONE MAN MORE CLOSELY THAN EVER AROUND OUR NATIONAL SYMBOLS...KEEP YOUR HEADS HIGH AS MEN WHO HAVE BEEN VICTORIOUS. DO NOT TRUST THE ENEMY AND HAVE CONFIDENCE IN THE FINAL VICTORY."

U1230AED

A200

OTTAWA, JUNE 13-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING TOLD THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT A TRUE CONCEPTION OF THE WAR SITUATION "WOULD GO A LONG WAY TO STRENGTHENING MORALE."

AS ENCOURAGING SIGNS, HE SAID, NO VITAL BRITISH POSITION HAS BEEN LOST DESPITE THE FALL OF FRANCE WHICH WAS REGARDED AS THE GREAT BARRIER AGAINST GERMAN SUCCESS, BRITISH BOMBING RAIDS ARE GAINING IN STRENGTH, AIR POWER IS BEING EQUALIZED, AND THE RATE OF SEA LOSSES DROPPING.

JUN 14 1941

THE PRIME MINISTER STATEMENT WAS PART OF A PRE-ADJOURNMENT REVIEW OF THE WAR. THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT IS EXPECTED TO END TONIGHT ITS PRESENT SITTING, WHICH BEGAN FEB.17, AND RECONVENE NEXT NOV.3.

OF CANADA'S SHARE, HE DECLARED MACHINES WERE BEING SENT OVER IN GROWING VOLUME, FOOD WAS BEING SENT AS FAST AS SHIPS COULD BE FOUND TO TAKE IT, AND 1,000 RADIO TECHNICIANS, "INVALUABLE" IN THE DEFENSE OF THE MIDNIGHT SKIES," WOULD BE JOINED BY MORE.

DECLARING "WE HAVE MADE KNOWN TO THE WORLD THAT OUR FORCES ARE READY AND WE ARE READY TO HAVE THEM GO WHEREVER THEIR SERVICES MAY COUNT FOR MOST," MACKENZIE KING REPORTED THAT TWO MORE DIVISIONS, ONE OF THEM ARMORED, AN ARMY TANK BRIGADE AND OTHER REINFORCEMENTS WOULD BE SENT TO BRITAIN THIS YEAR.

JUN 14 1941

MT/WM134PED

A156

BY RUTH COWAN

OTTAWA, ONT., JUNE 13-(AP)-AMERICAN INDUSTRY IS DOING A GOOD JOB OF MEETING CANADA'S NEEDS FOR PLANES AND PLANE PARTS, IN THE OPINION OF HIGH-RANKING AIR OFFICIALS WHO TALKED WITH VISITING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER WOMEN.

JUN 14 1941

ONE IMPORTANT AIR OFFICIAL SAID THAT AMERICAN AVIATION INDUSTRY STRIKES HAD HAD SOME EFFECT, BUT THAT IT WAS NOT SERIOUS.

IN FACT, HE SAID, PRODUCTION IS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE IN SOME INSTANCES. A CONTRACT SIGNED WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM, THROUGH WHICH CANADA RECEIVED TRAINING PLANES, HAS BEEN FINISHED--WITH TIME TO SPARE. A CONTRACT FOR FLYING BOATS HAS BEEN STARTED AHEAD OF TIME.

CANADA DEPENDS ALMOST ENTIRELY ON THE UNITED STATES FOR PLANES. TWO TYPES OF BRITISH BOMBERS ARE USED FOR BOMBING TRAINING. BUT OTHER PLANES USED FOR TRAINING IN COMBAT FLYING AND FOR CANADIAN HOME DEFENSE ARE AMERICAN MODELS.

LIKEWISE, CANADA HAS TO DEPEND ON THE UNITED STATES FOR MILITARY AIRPLANE ENGINES, SINCE NONE ARE MANUFACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY AND ENGLAND CANNOT SPARE ANY.

JUN 14 1941

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE NINE-MAN AIR COUNCIL, ALONG WITH NOTED ACES AND MEN IN COMMAND OF FLYING TRAINING SCHOOLS, ATTENDED A DINNER GIVEN THE VISITING WRITERS, WHO ARE TOURING ONTARIO TO SEE SOMETHING OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT. THE WRITERS ALSO WERE HONORED WITH A SPECIAL EXHIBITION OF FLYING AT UPLANDS STATION, ONE OF 13 SCHOOLS SPECIALIZING IN COMBAT TRAINING.

IN THEIR TRIP TO UPLANDS STATION, WHERE CANADIANS, AUSTRALIANS, NEW ZEALANDERS, ENGLISHMEN AND AMERICANS ARE IN TRAINING, THE WOMEN REPORTERS SAW AN EXAMPLE OF THE EXPANSION OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN.

JUN 14 1941

THIS PLAN, AGREED UPON BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENTS AT A GATHERING IN OTTAWA IN DECEMBER, 1939, IS A VAST ENTERPRISE UNDERTAKEN JOINTLY BY CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND "TO ASSURE AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY OF TRAINED AIRMEN TO CARRY ON, FOR YEARS IF NEED BE, THE WAR AGAINST THE DICTATOR NATIONS."

THE PLAN CALLS FOR 83 TRAINING SCHOOLS. OF THIS NUMBER, 64 ARE COMPLETE, AND THE REMAINING 19 ARE EXPECTED TO OPEN BY SEPTEMBER. TWO WILL OPEN BEFORE THE END OF THIS MONTH. OF THE TYPE OF TRAINING SCHOOL THAT UPLANDS HAS, ONLY THREE REMAIN TO BE COMPLETED TO REACH THE TOTAL OF 16 CALLED FOR BY THE PLAN.

MT105PAED

30,24-9739

30.24-9739

night lead news women

ottawa, june 13-(ap)-prime minister mackenzie king told a group of touring united states newspaper woman today that there is no need of any military conscription in canada and that canada can obtain all the manpower it needs without "coercion."

"i believe that canada will get all the men she needs voluntarily," he said. " every canadian knows it is in the heart of this country to make any sacrifice necessary to win this war. if more men are needed, canada will supply them voluntarily. there had not been coercion and there will be no coercion."

munitions minister c.d. howe told the newspaper women that canada is constructing a naval craft which ranks "between a destroyer and a cruiser."

declining to reveal the tonnage of the new type of warship, howe said that it was of " long range and larger than the usual destroyers."

no building,
the vessels, which howe said would be used mainly for coastal patrol work will be launched late in 1942, he said.

LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-YOUNG PRO-FASCIST ITALIANS INTERNED ON THE ISLE OF MAN RIOTED SOME TIME THIS WEEK, THE DAILY MAIL REPORTED TONIGHT, WITH THE COMMENT THAT THE DEMONSTRATION WAS ORGANIZED TO CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

LEICESTER, ENGLAND, JUNE 13-(AP)-LABOR MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE DAY WAS NOT FAR DISTANT WHEN BRITONS WOULD BE JUST AS SAFE IN THEIR BEDS AT NIGHT AS IN THE DAYTIME.

BEVIN, IN AN ADDRESS, ASSERTED THAT HE WOULD BE THE LAST TO HOLD FALSE HOPES, BUT ADDED THAT " SCIENTISTS, ENGINEERS, SKILLED CRAFTSMEN AND CRAFTSWOMEN ARE BUILDING UP ARMOR FOR NIGHT DEFENSE."

NIGHT LEAD JEWISH

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 13--(AP)--- THE VICHY GOVERNMENT TODAY IMPOSED A NAZI-STYLE PROSCRIPTION UPON THE JEWS OF FRANCE, COVERING BOTH THE OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED SECTIONS [redacted].

IN A SECOND MOVE, ADMIRAL [redacted] JEAN DARLAN, [redacted] VICE PREMIER, PLACED DEPARTMENTAL PREFECTS IN VIRTUALLY ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY WITH AN ORDER FOR THEM TO DISCHARGE ANY STATE EMPLOYES OR ELECTED OFFICIALS DISCOVERED NOT COOPERATING WITH THE NATIONAL REVOLUTION.

THE NEW JEWISH LAW, SUPERSEDING THAT OF LAST OCT. 3 AND SETTING UP A MUCH STRICTER ANTI-JEWISH REGIME, VIRTUALLY BARS [redacted] JEWS FROM [redacted] ALL THE PROFESSIONS AND FROM GOVERNMENT [redacted] POSITIONS, HITS JEWS IN BUSINESS AND PROVIDES DRASTIC PENALTIES FOR VIOLATORS.

PENALTIES OF FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND FINES OF 20,000 FRANCS (ABOUT $460) OR BOTH ARE PROVIDED FOR VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF WAR VETERANS AND THEIR RELATIVES AS WELL AS [redacted] FAMILIES LONG ESTABLISHED IN FRANCE ARE EXEMPTED. ALL PRESENT JEWISH EMPLOYES OF THE GOVERNMENT, EXCEPT IN SPECIAL CASES, ARE TO BE PENSIONED OFF ACCORDING TO THE LENGTH OF THEIR SERVICE.

AMONG OCCUPATIONS NOW FORBIDDEN TO JEWS ARE THOSE OF THEIR CHIEF OF STATE, A MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT, JUDGE, MEMBER OF A JURY, AMBASSADOR, RESIDENT-GENERAL OR GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF A COLONY, OFFICER OR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER OF THE ARMY, BANKER, MONEY-CHANGER, ADVERTISING AGENT, BROKER, [redacted] OCCUPATIONS CONNECTED IN ANY WAY WITH THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY [redacted] AND ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS IN RADIO.

30,24-9741

30.24-9741

XAVIER VALLAT, THE VICHY GOVERNMENT'S COMMISSIONER FOR JEWS, SAID THAT THE ANTI-JEWISH POLICY NOW WILL FOLLOW THAT ALREADY IMPOSED BY THE GERMANS IN THE OCCUPIED ZONES OF FRANCE, INCLUDING THE PLACARDING OF JEWISH-OWNED SHOPS AND POSSIBLY THE APPOINTMENT OF NON-JEWISH MANAGERS.

EXPLAINING THE LAW VALLAT SAID THAT IT "ANSWERS THE PRE-OCCUPATION OF THE MARSHAL'S (PETAIN'S) GOVERNMENT CONCERNING POLITICAL ACTION OF WHICH THE JEWISH ELEMENT, WITH THE AID OF FREE-MASONRY, WAS A MOST VIRULENT AGENT UNDER THE FORMER REGIME."

[redacted] THE PREVIOUS ANTI-JEWISH LAWS HAD BEEN BECAUSE, HE SAID, EXTENDED [redacted] "TO FORBID [redacted] JEWS FROM SERVING IN THE PROFESSIONS WHICH COMMAND INTERNAL AND FOREIGN PROPAGANDA IS VERY WELL, BUT IF THEY ARE LEFT THE MEANS OF USING POWER AND MONEY THEY ARE LEFT THE POSSIBILITY OF WEIGHING WITH EQUAL FORCE, BECAUSE OF THEIR HIRELINGS."

VALLAT SAID THE MEASURES WERE TEMPORARY. [redacted] HE SAID THEY WERE TAKEN "TO SAFEGUARD OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY AND FRENCH INTERESTS," AND THAT A PERMANENT SOLUTION, WHICH MUST BE "INTERNATIONAL OR, AT LEAST EUROPEAN," WOULD HAVE TO AWAIT PEACE.

ADMIRAL DARLAN'S ORDER TO [redacted] DEPARTMENTAL PREFECTS WAS ISSUED IN HIS CAPACITY AS MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

"THE LEAST EFFORT AT AGITATION CANNOT BE TOLERATED AT A MOMENT WHEN A UNION OF FRENCHMEN MORE THAN EVER IS NECESSARY," HE SAID IN A CIRCULAR TO THE PREFECTS.

THE PREFECTS ARE PLACED ABOVE PARTISAN [redacted] QUARRELS AND ARE MADE "SOLE JUDGES" OF W HETHER OFFICIALS ARE COOPERATING WITH THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT,

Vichy, Unoccupied France, June 13-(AP)-The Council of Ministers, presided over by Chief of State Petain, deprived three former members of the Chamber of Deputies, Jean Zay, Pierre Vienot and Paul Antier, of their legislative mandates today.

Vienot was penalized upon conviction by a military court of desertion in leaving France between May 10 and June 30, 1940, the period covering France's participation in the all-out war on the western front. The others were accused of DeGaullist activities.

A new category of ration cards were ordered established to allow youths from 13 to 21 years old more food.

###

JUN 14 1941

NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND, JUNE 13 -(AP)-FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD

IAN [redacted] HAMILTON, [redacted] SENT TO CANADA LAST AUGUST TO

BE SAFE FROM [redacted] GERMAN BOMBINGS, WAS BACK HOME TODAY AFTER

WORKING HIS WAY TO ENGLAND ABOARD A TRAMP STEAMER.

HE TOLD HIS ASTONISHED MOTHER THAT HE LEFT HIS

UNCLE'S HOME IN NORANDA, QUE., MAY 13, HITCH-HIKED TO

HALIFAX AND GOT ABOARD THE STEAMER.

JUN 14 1941

"I DIDN'T WANT TO MISS THE WAR," HE [redacted] EXPLAINED.

REW NITE JPH 246AED

HAMILTON, ONT., JUNE 13--(AP)---THE SYMPATHY OF THE UNITED

STATES IS WHOLEHEARTEDLY WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN HER PRESENT

STRUGGLE, GOVERNOR MURRAY D. VANWAGONER OF MICHIGAN SAID IN A

BRIEF ADDRESS HERE TODAY.

JUN 14 1941

THE GOVERNOR IS IN CANADA WITH 400 MEMBERS OF THE DETROIT

BOARD OF COMMERCE ON A TOUR OF LAKE ONTARIO.

CP26 JRY 213PED

AGYS OUT

ALEXANDRIA,

[redacted], EGYPT, JUNE 13-(AP)-AMERICAN CITIZENS RESIDING

NEAR THE HARBOR AND OTHER "DANGER ZONES" OF ALEXANDRIA [redacted] ARE

MOVING TO THE SUBURBS OF THAT CITY OR ARE going TO CAIRO ON ADVICE

issued by

OF U. S. VICE-CONSUL DANIEL GAUDIN, JR., [redacted] SINCE last OF THE HEAVY

NAZI AIR RAID ON THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN NAVAL BASE ON JUNE 8.

GAUDIN FURTHER WARNED AMERICANS WITHOUT URGENT REASONS FOR

STAYING TO GO HOME. HE SAID ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO MOVE

90 AMERICANS FROM THE ALEXANDRIA AREA TO THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN

MISSION SCHOOL IN SUBURBAN SCHUTZ.

JUN 14 1941

THE HIGH-WALLED, FOUR-STORY BUILDING AND LARGE COMPOUND

THERE ARE CAPABLE OF ACCOMMODATING ALL AMERICANS IN THE [redacted]

AREA. A COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN, HEADED BY T. A. DAVIS,

OF TYLERTOWN, MISS., HAS BEEN ORGANIZED TO DIRECT THE REMOVALS.

APL ALLENS 2ND 1900 -EDB-845A

30,24-9743

30.24-9743

LONDON, JUNE 13--(AP)--THREE BRIGHT MEDALS--THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND BAR--WERE TUCKED AWAY TODAY IN THE HOME OF JOHN MCKELLAR, PLASTERER AND FATHER OF ARCHIE MCKELLAR, KILLED NOV. 11, 1940 AND DESCRIBED BY HIS RAF SQUADRON COMMANDER AS THE "FINEST LITTLE FIGHTER IN THE LOT."

THE FATHER RECEIVED THE HONORS FROM THE KING, WHO SAID: "YOU SHOULD BE VERY PROUD."

JUN 14 1941

ARCHIE UNDOUBTEDLY WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST FIGHTER PILOTS IN BRITISH FLYIN HISTORY. HERE'S HIS RECORD:

DESTROYED HIS FIRST GERMAN PLANE IN THE FIRST ATTACK ON THE BRITISH ISLES--AT THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

SHOT DOWN THE FIRST RAIDER WHICH CRASHED ON BRITISH SOIL.

ATTACKED HEADON A FORMATION OF GERMAN PLANES, SHATTERING THREE.

DOWNED A GERMAN DAY EVERY DAY FOR EIGHT CONSECUTIVE DAYS.

DESTROYED FOUR MESSERCHMITT 109S IN 10 MINUTES.

Archie was only five feet tall, but wide and tough.

"He had two ambitions," his father said, "to learn my trade and be a pilot. He did both." ---

B115

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY JUNE 14)

ANNIVERSARY

OF DEFEAT

IT WAS ONE YEAR AGO THAT GERMAN

TROOPS SWARMED INTO PARIS

REPORTER RECALLS

STUNNED SILENCE

OF "DEAD CITY" (1100)

BY ROBERT OKIN

JUN 14 1941

(ADVANCE)-NEW YORK JUNE 13-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-JUST A YEAR AGO, A WARM, SUNNY MORNING, I STOOD ON THE BOULEVARD DE LA MADELEINE AND WATCHED THE LONG, GRAY-GREEN COLUMN OF GERMAN TROOPS ENTER THE DEAD CITY OF PARIS.

THE TROOPS WERE THE COMBAT DIVISIONS ROLLING IN PURSUIT OF THE RETREATING FRENCH--THE FIRST GERMAN TROOPS TO ENTER PARIS SINCE THE WAR OF 1870.

ONLY A HANDFUL OF SILENT, STUNNED FRENCHMEN WERE LEFT IN THE CITY--MOST OF THE POPULATION WAS STRUNG OUT IN GREAT REFUGEE COLUMNS STRETCHING ALONG ALL ROADS TO THE SOUTH.

WINDOWS WERE SHUTTERED AND BARRED.

ONLY THE FRENCH "AGENT" IN BLUE UNIFORM WHO REMAINED WITH GERMAN AGREEMENT PATROLLED THE STREETS AND STOOD SILENTLY AND HELPLESSLY BY AS THE GERMAN MILITARY POLICE CAME ON MOTORCYCLE AND TOOK OVER THE TRAFFIC DIRECTION FOR THEIR TROOPS.

THEY WERE THE FIRST THAT PARIS SAW--THE MOTORCYCLE RIDERS IN THE RAINCOAT AND HELMET THAT GIVES EVEN THE MOST INNOCENT-LOOKING GERMAN THE APPEARANCE OF A POWERFUL MACHINE.

MANY OF THE FRENCH DIDN'T KNOW THEY WERE SO CLOSE. WHEN THEY CAME OUT THAT MORNING FOR THEIR PAPERS THERE WERE THESE LITTLE KNOTS OF MOTORCYCLE RIDERS PARKED AT THE CORNERS, THEIR GUNS CONVENIENTLY HANDY, THE BOULEVARDS EMPTY AND WAITING.

JUN 14 1941

B116

THEN, A LITTLE LATER, CAME THE FIRST OF THE TROOPS

THEY ALL RODE. TRUCKS, AUTOMOBILES, MANY WITH BELGIAN AND DUTCH LICENSES, SOME TANKS, MOTORCYCLES, BICYCLES AND HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES.

STAFF CARS AND OFFICERS DASHED IMPORTANTLY DOWN THE STREET AS THE COLUMN, KEEPIBG STRICTLY TO THE RIGHT HALF OF THE ROAD STREAMED THROUGH THE CITY. THERE WAS A SURPRISING AMOUNT OF HORSE-DRAWN EQUIPMENT AND SURPRISINGLY FEW TANKS.

STEAMING AS THEY ROLLED THROUGH WERE THE PRESSURE COOKERS, SOME ON TRUCKS, SOME ON HORSE-DRAWN WAGONS, PREPARING THE NEXT MEAL.

THERE WERE FEW SIGNS OF BATTLE ON THESE TROOPS. THEY WERE SHAVED, THEIR UNIFORMS WERE CLEAN, THEIR EQUIPMENT SHINING, THEIR HORSES FRESH AND GLISTENING. THE ONLY SIGNS OF PRESSURE WERE THE OCCASIONAL SOLDIERS SLEEPING AS THEY MOVED BY--SLEEPING ALTHOUGH THEY WERE ENTERING PARIS.

JUN 14 1941

HOW DID THEY REACT? I REMEMBER TRYING HARD TO GET A PICTURE OF WHAT THE GERMAN ATTITUDE WAS TO THIS TREMENDOUS VICTORY, WHAT THEY THOUGHT AS THEY ENTERED THE CITY THEIR FATHERS AND EVEN SOME OF THEM HAD FAILED TO CAPTURE 22 YEARS AGO.

ALL I CAN SAY IS THAT THEY REACTED DIFFERENTLY. SOME SLEPT. SOME LOOKED BORED. SOME SMILED AND LAUGHED HAPPILY. SOME EYED THE GIRLS STANDING SULLENLY ON THE SIDEWALKS.

MOST OF THEM TOOK PICTURES OF THE OPERA AND THE MADELEINE AS THEY RODE BY. SOME STOOD UP IN THEIR OPEN AUTOMOBILES TO PHOTOGRAPH THEIC OWN COLUMNS.

MOST OF THEM TOOK PICTURES OF THE OPERA AND THE MADELEINE AS THEY RODE BY. SOME STOOD UP IN THEIR OPEN AUTOMOBILES TO PHOTOGRAPH THEIR OWN COLUMNS. UOME LOOKED AS THOUGH THEY DIDN'T BELIEVE THEIR OWN EYES. SOME LOOKED DISAPPOINTED. SOME LOOKED CURIOUS. SOME LOOKED AS THOUGH THEY HAD NO REACTION AT ALL.

THERE WAS NO CHEERING, NO HEILING AND OF COURSE, AS THEY WERE IN MILITARY FORMATION, ALL WERE ORDERLY.

30.24-9745
30.24-9745

THE MOST OBVIOUS EXPRESSIONS OF GLEE AND PRIDE COULD BE SEEN IN THE OFFICERS RIDING GRANDLY DOWN IN THEIR OPEN CARS, READING THEIR MAPS OF PARIS AND FULLY AWARE OF WHAT THIS MORNING MEANT.

THE FEW FRENCH WHO WATCHED THEM HAD THE AIR OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE JUST BEEN THROUGH A SEVERE BOMBING. THEY LITERALLY WERE SUFFERING FROM SHOCK--A SHOCK THAT LASTED MANY WEEKS IN SOME CASES. THEY STOOD, DUMBLY AND STARED AT THE PARADE. ONLY A FEW CRIED. THEY WERE PAST THAT EMOTIONAL STAGE.

B117

I TALKED TO SOME OF THEM AFTERWARD AND IN THEIR MINDS FRANCE WAS FINISHED WITH THE WAR--ALTHOUGH THE ARMISTICE WAS NOT SIGNED UNTIL 13 DAYS LATER. MANY OF THEM WERE CONSIDERABLY IMPRESSED WITH THE GERMAN TROOPS THEY SAW GO THROUGH. THEY SAW THE EQUIPMENT, THE POWER, THE DISCIPLINE AND THEY SUDDENLY UNDERSTOOD WHAT HAD HAPPENED TO THEIR OWN BROTHERS AND FATHERS AND COUSINS--AND THEY NOT YET SEEN THE PLANES OR THE MOTORIZED DIVISIONS THAT BEEN THE MAJOR ARM OF THE GERMAN VICTORY.

-DASH-

THE ENTRANCE OF THE GERMAN TROOPS WAS THE CLIMAX TO A SERIES OF DAYS FULL OF PORTENTS.

THE EXODUS, THAT HAD JAMMED PARIS STREETS FOR WEEKS WITH BUNDLE-LOADED VEHICLES WAS ENDED BY WEDNESDAY.

THE CITY WAS HORRIBLY STILL. ONLY THE IDLING POLICE--SO MOVED THEY WERE EVEN POLITE--AND THE CAFES LOOKED LIKE NORMAL.

A FEW PEDDLERS, BUSY EVEN IN THIS EVE OF DEFEAT, PUSHED THROUGH THE STREETS WITH CARTS FULL OF BANANAS--APPARENTLY WAREHOUSES WERE THROWN OPEN THE LAST DAYS TO PREVENT THE FRUIT FROM BEING CAPTURED OR SPOILED.

AND ON THE BOULEVARDS, STILL HANGING AROUND THEIR ACCUSTOMED CORNERS AND CAFES WERE THE "GIRLS," APPARENTLY NOT VERY WORRIED ABOUT THE FUTURE.

THURSDAY NIGHT, THE DAY THAT U.S.AMBASSADOR WILLIAM BULLITT ARRANGED THE SURRENDER OF PARIS, I JOINED ROY PORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS PARIS STAFF AND IN THE OFFICE MIDGET CAR WE SET OFF FOR THE NORTHERN GATES OF PARIS TO SEE WHAT WAS HAPPENING.

NEAR ONE OF THE ENTRANCES TO PARIS WE FOUND SOME FRENCH TROOPS, MOST OF THEM MOROCCANS, WEARILY RETREATING INTO THE CITY. YOU COULD HEAR OCCASIONAL ARTILLERY FIRE IN THE DISTANCE AND SEE OCCASIONAL PLANES BUT MOSTLY IT WAS QUIET AND IN THE DUSK ALMOST CALM.

A FRENCH SOLDIER STANDING ON THE ROAD HAILED US.

"PUT OUT YOUR LIGHTS," HE SAID, "WHAT ARE YOU TRYING TO DO?"

WE TRIED TO TALK TO

"PUT OUT YOUR LIGHTS," HE SAID, "WHAT ARE YOU TRYING TO DO?"

WE TRIED TO TALK TO HIM BUT HE WAS INCOHERENT WITH WEARINESS. HIS YELLOW FACE WAS DRAWN AND HOLLOW UNDER A STUBBLE OF BEARD. SO TIRED WAS HE, HE COULD HARDLY FIND THE CIGARETTE IN HIS MOUTH WITH A MATCH. HE SWAYED DRUNKENLY ON HIS FEET AND WAVED TO THE NORTH AND MUMBLED, "ITS HORRIBLE, ITS HORRIBLE."

B118

WE TURNX

B119

17

(ADVANCE)-NEW YORK-1ST ADD OKIN'S 'ANNIVERSARY OF DEFEAT'

XXX ITS HORRIBLE."

WE TURNED AROUND AND WENT OUT IN A NORTHWESTERLY DIRECTION. A FEW BLOCKS PAST THE GATE WE MET ANOTHER FRENCH SOLDIER, A YOUNGSTER RIDING A FARM HORSE BAREBACKED. WE STOPPED TO TALK. HE TOO WAS ALMOST INCOHERENT BUT I REMEMBER HE SAID:

"IF YOU WANT TO SEE SOMETHING GO ON AHEAD, YOU'LL SEE THEM."

JUN 14 1941

WE DID. WE SAILED ALONG FOR SEVERAL MILES ON THE TREE-LINED SUBURBAN ROAD AND SUDDENLY, IN THE WANING LIGHT, WE SAW SOME FIGURES AND HEARD THE COMMAND TO HALT.

LOOKING UP FROM THE WINDOW OF THE LITTLE CAR I GOT MY FIRST GLIMPSE OF A GERMAN HELMET BACK OF THE BUSINESS END OF A POINTED RIFLE.

WE GOT OUT AND PORTER WHO KNEW MORE GERMAN THAN I STARTED TALKING. IT TURNED OUT THAT WE HAD REACHED AN OUTPOST OF THE GERMAN TROOPS HALTED HERE FOR THEIR ENTRANCE INTO PARIS THE NEXT MORNING. A SHORT DISTANCE AWAY A LIGHT GUN WAS BUSILY POUNDING AWAY. GERMAN GUARDS STOOD ALONG THE ROAD WITH RIFLES. A MACHINEGUN FACED THE ROAD WE HAD JUST COME ON.

NONE OF THE SOLDIERS OR EVEN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS SEEMED TO REALIZE THAT HE WAS GOING TO MARCH INTO PARIS TOMORROW. THEY STILL THOUGHT THEY HAD A BATTLE AHEAD OF THEM. WE WERE MOVED BACK THE ROAD FROM PRIVATE TO CORPORAL TO SERGEANT UNTIL FINALLY WE REACHED A CAPTAIN. HE KNEW. HE WAS JUBILANT AND AFTER A FEW MINUTES TALK HE SAID HE WOULD LET US RETURN TO PARIS THAT NIGHT.

OFF WE SET IN THE LITTLE CAR, BACK DOWN THE ROAD. WE WENT THROUGH EACH OFFICER AGAIN AND EACH TIME HE SENT BACK A MESSENGER TO GET THE CAPTAIN'S APPROVAL. AS WE WAITED SOME OF THE GERMANS TALKED TO US. THEY SEEMED TO BE BOYS, MOST OF THEM, IN THEIR LATE 'TEENS AND EARLY TWENTIES.

JUN 14 1941

ONE SAID:

"PARIS HAD BETTER GIVE UP. OR WE WILL GIVE YOU OUR STUKAS, YOU KNOW," AND HE MADE A DIVING MOTION WITH HIS HAND.

ANOTHER ASKED US HOW THE GIRLS IN PARIS WERE.

ITS A GAY TOWN, HEY? LOTS OF PRETTY GIRLS, EH?"

THEY ASKED ABOUT AMERICA AND WHETHER AMERICA WOULD COME INTO THE WAR.

FINALLY THEY MOTIONED TO US TO GO ON AND WE SET BACK ON THE ROAD TO PARIS ARRIVING AN HOUR LATER WITH A PREVIEW OF THE OCCUPATION.

THAT WAS ONLY A YEAR AGO.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY JUNE 14)

(SENT JUNE 12)

KL105AED

A75WX

WITH ROBIN MOOR

JUN 14 1941

WASHINGTON, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE FIRST U-BOAT ATTACK ON AN AMERICAN SHIP IN THE WORLD WAR BROUGHT A GERMAN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF BLAME AND PAYMENT OF INDEMNITY, IT WAS RECALLED TODAY, AS THE CAPITAL AWAITED DIPLOMATIC OUTCOME OF THE MID-ATLANTIC SINKING OF THE FREIGHTER ROBIN MOOR, THIS COUNTRY'S FIRST VICTIM OF THE CURRENT WAR.

30.24-9747

THE UNITED STATES GOT ITS FIRST TASTE OF SUBMARINE WARFARE ON MAY 1, 1915, WHEN THE 5,169-TON TANKER GULFLIGHT WAS TORPEDOED NEAR THE SCILLY ISLANDS, OFF ENGLAND. THREE LIVES WERE LOST, BUT THE SHIP WAS BEACHED AND REFLOATED.

THOUGH THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGED THE INCIDENT AND AGREED TO MAKE RESTITUTION, THE GULFLIGHT TORPEDOING WAS ONLY THE FIRST OF 28 GERMAN ATTACKS BEFORE THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR. TWENTY OF THE SHIPS WERE SUNK BY GERMAN U-BOATS, OR OTHER CRAFT, AND 70 AMERICAN LIVES WERE LOST.

JUN 14 1941

THE WORLD WAR SINKINGS BROUGHT REGULAR GERMAN APOLOGIES AND EXPLANATIONS, BUT THE UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE ATTACKS FINALLY LED PRESIDENT WILSON TO BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, TO ARM MERCHANT VESSELS, AND FINALLY TO ASK A DECLARATION OF WAR. THIS CONGRESS VOTED ON APRIL 6, 1917.

THE UNITED STATES VESSELS SUNK WERE:

THE WILLIAM P.FRYE, EVELYN, CARIB, GREENBRIER, SEA CONNET, LEELANAW, VINCENT, LANAO, COLUMBIAN, CHEMUNG, HOUSATONIC, LYMAN M.LAW, ALGONQUIN, VIGILANCIA, CITY OF MEMPHIS, ILLINOIS, HEALDTON, AZTEC, MARGUERITE, AND MISSOURIAN.

AMERICAN VESSELS WHICH WERE ATTACKED WERE THE CUSHING, GULFLIGHT, NEBRASKAN, HELEN W.MARTIN, OWEGO, REBECCA PALMER, SACRAMENTO, AND WEST WEGO.

THE LOSS OF LIFE TOLL: EVELYN, ONE; CARIB, THREE; GULFLIGHT, THREE; VIGILANCIA, 15; HEALDTON, 20, AND AZTEC 28.

THE WILLIAM P.FRYE, FIRST AMERICAN SHIP TO BE SUNK, WAS SENT TO THE BOTTOM ON JANUARY 28, 1915, BY THE GERMAN CRUISER PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.

30.24-9747

THE EVELYN, CARIB, GREENBRIER, SEA CONNET, AND VINCENT WERE SUNK BY MINES. ONE AMERICAN SHIP, THE CITY OF RAYVILLE WAS SUNK OFF AUSTRALIA IN THE PRESENT WAR BY A MINE, BELIEVED TO BE GERMAN.

MD614AES
B33KX

LPA

JUN 14 1941

COLORADO SPRINGS,COLO., JUNE 13-(AP)-ROTARY'S GREATEST TASK WILL COME AFTER THE PRESENT WAR IS OVER, ARMANDO DE ARRUDA PERIERA OF BRAZIL, PRESIDENT OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL, DECLARED IN HIS CLOSING ADDRESS TODAY BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

"THEN, MORE THAN EVER, WE MUST UNITE MEN OF DIFFERENT LANDS, OF DIFFERENT RACES, OR DIFFERENT CREEDS, IN THE WAY OF PEACE," PRESIDENT PERIERA SAID. "ROTARY IS IN A POSITION TO ASSUME LEADERSHIP FOR PEACE--FOR THE GRANDEUR OF OUR ORGANIZATION LIES IN ITS INTERNATIONALITY."

THE BRAZILIAN DECLARED THAT "THE PEOPLE OF THE AMERICAS MUST EDUCATE THEIR CHILDREN IN THE IDEALS OF THE AMERICAS--TO ALLOW EVERY NATION, EVERY PEOPLE, TO LIVE IN PEACE WITHOUT THREATS FROM ANY OTHER NATION."

RA417PCS
A112

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

JUN 14 1941

THE WAR TODAY

(THIS DAILY FEATURE,CONDUCTED BYDEWITT MACKENZIE, IS BEING WRITTEN IN HIS ABSENCE ON VACATION BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT).

A REVIEW OF HALF-OBSCURED NEWS OVER THE LAST MONTH AND A HALF MAKES IT PRETTY CLEAR THAT SOMETHING NEW HAS GONE AMISS BETWEEN SOVIET RUSSIA AND GERMANY, AND IT SUPPORTS THE REPORTS OF GERMAN DEMANDS ON THE KREMLIN, BACKED BY MILITARY PRESSURE. BUT, WHILE THESE DEMANDS MAY BE MILITARY AS WELL AS POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC, IT WOULD BE RASH RIGHT NOW TO PREDICT ANYTHING MORE THAN RELUCTANT SOVIET ACQUIESCENCE IN SOME OF THEM AND EVASION, IF POSSIBLE, OF OTHERS.

JUN 14 1941

THE BRITISH, WHO HAVE MADE SOME VERY BAD MISTAKES ABOUT RUSSIA IN THE PAST, ARE GOING INTO THE PRESENT SITUATION VERYTHOROUGHLY. SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, THEIR AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, HAS COME HOME TO REPORT AND THERE IS A HIGHLY AUTHORITATIVE HINT, DESIGNED PROBABLY FOR RUSSIAN PAPERS TO COPY, THAT HE MAY NOT GO BACK.

A POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE BRIEF WAR IN IRAQ MAKES OUT A GOOD CASE FOR THE ASSUMPTION THAT STALIN LET HITLER DOWN RATHER BADLY ON THAT OIL COUNTRY. ALSO, THERE IS GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT SOVIET ECONOMIC HELP TO THE REICH HAS BEEN VERY SLIM AND IS NOT PICKING UP.

A FEW DAYS AFTER STALIN BECAME PREMIER OF RUSSIA AND THUS ACCEPTED RESPONSIBILITY TO THE RUSSIANS FOR THE WAY HIS POLICIES ARE CARRIED OUT, THE SOVIET UNION RE-ESTABLISHED DIPLOMATIC, TRADE AND CONSULAR RELATIONS WITH IRAQ. AT THAT TIME THE IRAQIS, LED BY THE RASHID ALI AL GAILANI AND BACKED BY GERMAN PROMISES AND A FEW GERMAN PLANES, WERE FIGHTING A WAR WITH BRITAIN.

ALMOST AT ONCE THERE WAS A LOT OF TALK ABOUT THE RUSSIANS SENDING INTO IRAQ WHAT WERE, AS IN THE SPANISH WAR, CYNICALLY CALLED VOLUNTEERS. THE IRAQ RADIO REPORTS, FUNNELED THROUGH GERMANY GAVE OFF A GREAT AIR OF CONFIDENCE IN SPEEDY SOVIET AID, AND IT LOOKED AS IF HITLER, TOO, EXPECTEDIT.

JUN 14 1941

HOWEVER, SO FAR AS ANYONE HAS BEEN ABLE TO FIND OUT, THE U.S.S.R. DID ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO HELP THE IRAQIS TO PROLONG THE TURMOIL IN IRAQ, AND THE BRITISH CLEANED IT UP.

ALL THIS TIME HITLER, IN SEEKING TO CEMENT CONQUERED EUROPE INTO THE SOLID POLITICAL BLOC WHICH HE DEEMS ESSENTIAL FOR ULTIMATE VICTORY, WAS PULLING FRANCE INTO ACTIVE COLLABORATION AND HAD, INDEED, OBTAINED THE USE OF SYRIAN AIRDROMES FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST THE BRITISH IN IRAQ. AT LENGTH HE TOLD THE FRENCH THAT HE AND STALIN HAD REACHED AN AGREEMENT WHEREBY THE RUSSIAN UKRAINE, IN THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS, WAS TO SERVE AS A BREADBASKET FOR ALL THE HUNGRY, BEATEN FOLKS OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

JUN 14 1941

THIS LOOKED PRETTY GOOD TO THE FRENCH AND THEY PUT THE STORY OUT. WHAT THEY EITHER OVERLOOKED OR IGNORED WAS A HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT SOVIET AGRICULTURAL REPORT OF MAY 22 WHICH SHOWED THAT SPRING SOWINGS IN SOVIET RUSSIA WERE SOME 50,000,000 ACRES BEHIND 1940 AND THEREFORE THAT THE UKRAINE BREAD BASKET, THIS YEAR ANYWAY, WAS GOING TO BE PRETTY LIGHT.

The C

30.24-9749

30.24—9749

IT IS A PRETTY GOOD BET THAT GERMANY DID NOT OVERLOOK IT. THEREFORE THERE IS AT LEAST LOGIC BEHIND THE REPORT THAT HITLER IS NOW DEMANDING A LEASE ON THE UKRAINE, SO HE CAN RAISE THE WHEAT HE NEEDS HIMSELF. THE ALTERNATIVE MAY BE THE THREAT OF INVASION.

JUN 15

A114

ON THE MILITARY SIDE, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT HITLER WANTS RUSSIA TO MOVE INTO IRAN TO DETER AND THREATEN THE BRITISH ON THAT WIDE OPEN MIDDLE-EASTERN FLANK, WHILE HE TAKES CARE OF TURKEY. TURKEY STILL IS HITLER'S COVETED ROUTE TO SYRIA AND THE BRITISH MIDDLE-EAST. HIS CASUALTIES IN CRETE (BY GERMAN FIGURES ALONE GREATER THAN IN THE PRECEDING BALKAN CAMPAIGN) WILL MAKE HIM THINK TWICE ABOUT A SEA-AIR INVASION OF SYRIA OR PALESTINE; EVEN IF HE DID OBTAIN MILITARY PASSAGE THROUGH RUSSIA, HIS TROOPS ENROUTE TO IRAN WOULD HAVE TO MAKE A ROUTE MARCH EQUIVALENT TO THE DISTANCE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND KANSAS CITY.

SO WHY NOT LET THE RUSSIANS MARCH INTO IRAN FOR HIM, WHILE HE TAKES A SHORT CUT THROUGH TURKEY, LEAVING ANTONESCU'S UNHAPPY RUMANIAN ARMY TO HELP WATCH THE BESSARABIAN FLANK?

THIS SORT OF AID FOR GERMANY HOLDS OUT TO RUSSIA THE ALLURING PROSPECT OF PERSIAN SPOILS, BUT IT IS THE KIND OF THING THAT STALIN, COMMITTED TO A POLICY OF PEACE AND SOVIET SELF-INTEREST, MAY BE MIGHTY HESITANT TO RISK.

N911AED

ALL EUROPEAN FUNDS ARE PUT UNDER CONTROL

Curb on Subversive Acts One Reason Cited for Move.

ORDER EFFECTIVE AT ONCE

Finland, Spain and Soviet Union May Be Granted Rights to Limited Trade.

Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today ordered the immediate freezing of all German and Italian assets in the United States.

At the same time he ordered the freezing of the assets of all invaded or occupied European countries not previously covered in freezing orders. The Executive order said that the action was taken in view of the unlimited national emergency he declared recently.

Direct Assets Small.

The latest figures available indicate that the order affects about $200,000,000 of assets held directly by Germany and Italy. One Government official expressed a belief, however, that other amounts might be held for them under other names. Assets of other countries already frozen but not included in today's order have been estimated at $4,500,000,000.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, who will administer the new order and who had been urging a general freezing of foreign investments here, said recently: "The barn is empty now—the horse is gone." He indicated that Germany and Italy had removed much of their assets from the United States.

"These measures," said a White House statement, "in effect bring all financial transactions in which German and Italian interests are involved under the control of the Government, and impose heavy criminal penalties upon persons failing to comply therewith.

"The executive order is designed, among other things, to prevent the use of the financial facilities of the United States in ways harmful to national defense and other American interests, to prevent the liquidation in the United States of assets looted by duress or conquest, and to curb subversive activities in the United States.

"With a view to implementing the control of German and Italian assets in this country and in view of the interrelationship of international financial transactions, the executive order has also been extended to the remaining countries of continental Europe.

"However, it is intended that through the medium of general licenses the freezing control will be lifted with respect to Finland, Portugal, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, conditional upon the receipt of adequate assurances from the governments of such countries that the general licenses will not be employed by them or their nationals to evade the purposes of this order.

To List Property Here.

"Furthermore, transactions under the general licenses will be subject to reporting and careful scrutiny."

The President has also approved regulations ordering a census of all foreign-owned property in the United States, and the statement continued:

"This census will relate not only to property in the United States belonging to countries and nationals subject to freezing control, but all other countries as well."

Under previous Executive orders freezing control had been extended to the assets of Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Latvia, Estonia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Greece.

Today's order extended control to assets of Albania, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Danzig and Poland, in addition to Germany and Italy.

Immediate Seizure Of U. S. Properties Forecast In Rome

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 14—Seizure of American property in Italy in immediate reprisal for the blocking of Italian assets in the United States was predicted tonight in usually reliable circles.

Fascist quarters were not entirely surprised by President Roosevelt's action today on Italian assets in America.

JUN 15

Some observers characterized it as "another example of gangsterism" following the United States' "piracy" in seizing Axis ships in American ports.

Oil Property Cited

Retaliatory measures were considered a certainty.

Usually informed sources said such American properties as the Socony Vacuum Oil refinery at Naples probably would be sequestrated.

American holdings in Italy are said to be few, however, most having been liquidated in recent months in anticipation of such action as today's.

Some See Gesture to Japan

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 14—In view of the sweeping geographical nature of President Roosevelt's assets freezing order today and of the fact that Japan is an Axis partner, some surprise was expressed that that country was not included. Some saw it in additional indications that this country's diplomacy is now directed at improving relations with the Tokyo government and possibly weaning it away from the Axis.

The freezing order embraced all assets, thus taking in important patent rights and contracts which German corporations have in this country. Some members of Congress have contended that these patents gave the Nazis control over important segments of American industry.

The freezing order means, in effect, that the Treasury has taken German and Italian funds and property and the American holdings of all invaded countries into protective custody.

Freezing Of Vichy's Funds Also Studied

[By the Associated Press] JUN 15 1941

Washington, June 14 — A fresh and stinging United States accusation that France had been induced "to do Germany's fighting" in Syria raised the possibility today that the Government soon might back up with action its warnings to Vichy against close collaboration with Berlin.

The first and most immediate likelihood, in the opinion of some authorities, was that the Vichy Government might be refused further funds from the approximately $1,500,000,000 in French assets frozen in this country.

Might Break Relations

Another possible course of action over which there has been much speculation is that the United States eventually might break off diplomatic relations with the Vichy regime, clearing the way for recognition of the "free French" committee of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the French forces fighting with Britain.

The whole question of American-French relations was given grave new emphasis last night by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who said that "Germany seems to have prevailed on the Vichy Government to do Germany's fighting in the Syria area of the general German advance."

Henry-Haye "Surprised"

Further Hull charged that "the original scheme of the Darlan-Laval group to deliver France politically, economically, socially and militarily to Hitler seems now to have been brought out into the open by a succession of public statements and especially those by Messrs. Laval (former Vice-Premier of France) and Darlan (present Vice-Premier)."

A few hours later the French Ambassador, Gaston Henry-Haye, expressed to reporters his "surprised disappointment" at Hull's "new interpretation" of Near Eastern events. He said British reports showed that no Axis forces had been encountered in Syria and Lebanon and that the French Government "has reaffirmed, over and over again, that our armies were alone to assure the defense of the territories placed under French protection."

"Misunderstanding"

Authorized sources in Vichy today called the Hull declaration evidence that the American attitude still was due to misunderstanding.

These sources said there was no question of collaboration with Germany being due to French fear of inhumane treatment by the Germans but to self-determination of the French Government.

They said they felt the French should be considered free to decide for themselves how to fulfill their duties.

The authorized position of French circles was that Syria never was used as a German base, and the planes that landed there used the airdromes only as stepping-stones to Iraq, in accordance with terms of the armistice of last June.

France, they added, had to defend the Syrian mandate against British attack, and if Frenchmen are fighting Frenchmen the blame is England's.

Sharpest Statement Yet

A decision to freeze French funds, it was said, would serve as a drastic warning against Franco-German collaboration which might threaten th interests of this country.

Sums of $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 monthly are now being released to provide supplies for various French possessions and to pay diplomatic expenses.

Axis Nationals Here Are Put at 1,000,000

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 14—More than 1,000,000 German and Italian nationals in the United States will be affected by President Roosevelt's order today freezing Axis funds.

Under the order, they may not sell or transfer property or make withdrawals from their bank accounts except on approval of the Treasury.

Some officials said that while there might be some hardships at first, it was believed that regulations would be worked out so that aliens coming under the order could carry on ordinary transactions without individual authorizations.

Funds of Million Aliens in U. S. Placed Under Treasury Control

German and Italian Nationals May Not Sell or Transfer Property or Withdraw Big Sums From Banks Without Individual Permits

By The Associated Press. JUN 15 1941

WASHINGTON, June 14.—More than 1,000,000 German and Italian nationals in the United States will be affected by President Roosevelt's order today freezing Axis funds. Under the order, they may not sell or transfer property or make withdrawals from their bank accounts except on approval of the Treasury.

Some officials said that while there might be some hardships at first, it was believed that regulations would be worked out so that aliens coming under the order could carry on ordinary transactions without individual authorizations. This probably will follow the plan used in previous cases of permitting withdrawals up to a fixed maximum—$100 or $200 a month—to cover normal living costs.

When transactions exceeded the monthly maximum they would require application to a Federal Reserve bank setting out the purpose for which the money was wanted or why assets were being transferred.

Under the census of foreign assets ordered by Mr. Roosevelt, all aliens must list their assets in this country, provided they amount to more than $1,000.

The regulation which called for this report requires listing of property held both on June 1, 1940, and today, so that the government will be able to trace transfers by aliens during the last twelve months.

This property survey will supplement the data on non-citizens gathered last year, when 4,900,000 aliens were registered and fingerprinted.

Sample surveys of those data showed 660,000 Italians and 360,000 Germans in the United States. Today's freezing order also affects 430,000 Poles, but they, like the thousands of citizens of other invaded countries who reside here probably will get somewhat different treatment than Axis nationals.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 14—Following is the text of the Executive Order by which President Roosevelt today ordered the freezing of German and Italian and other foreign assets in this country:

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by Section 5 (B) of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415), as amended, by virtue of all other authority vested in me, and by virtue of the existence of a period of unlimited national emergency, and finding that this order is in the public interest and is necessary in the interest of national defense and security, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do prescribe the following:

Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1

All of the following transactions are prohibited, except as specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury by means of regulations, rulings, instructions, licenses, or otherwise, if (I) such transactions are by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of, any foreign country designated in this order, or any national thereof, or (II) such transactions involve property in which any foreign country designated in this order, or any national thereof, has at any time on or since the effective date of this order had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect:

A. All transfers of credit between any banking institution within the United States and all transfers of credit between any banking institution within the United States and any banking institution outside the United States (including any principal, agent, home office, branch, or correspondent outside the United States, or a banking institution within the United States);

Banking Payments Involved

B. All payments by or to any banking institution within the United States;

C. All transactions in foreign exchange by any person within the United States;

D. The export or withdrawal from the United States, or the earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency by any person within the United States;

E. All transfers, withdrawals or exportations of, or dealings in, any evidences of indebtedness or evidences of ownership of property by any perosn within the United States; and

F. Any transaction for the purpose or which has the effect of evading or avoiding the foregoing prohibitions.

SECTION 2

A. All of the following transactions are prohibited, except as specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury by means of regulations, rulings, instructions, licenses, or otherwise:

(1) The acquisition, disposition or transfer of, or other dealing in, or with respect to, any security or evidence thereof on which there is stamped or imprinted, or to which there is affixed or otherwise attached, a tax stamp or other stamp of a foreign country designated in this order or a notarial or similar seal which by its contents indicates that it was stamped, imprinted, affixed or attached within such foreign country, or where the attendant circumstances disclose or indicate that such stamp or seal may, at any time, have been stamped, imprinted, affixed or attached thereto; and

(2) The acquisition by, or transfer to, any person within the United States of any interest in any security or evidence thereof if the attendant circumstances disclose or indicate that the security or evidence thereof is not physically situated within the United States.

B. The Secretary of the Treasury may investigate, regulate, or prohibit under such regulations, rulings, or instructions as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, the sending, mailing, importing or otherwise bringing, directly or indirectly, into the United States, from any foreign country, of any securities or evidences thereof or the receiving or holding in the United States of any securities or evidences thereof, so brought into the United States.

SECTION 3

The term "foreign country designated in this order" means a foreign country included in the following schedule and the term "effective date of this order" means with respect to any such foreign country, or any national thereof, the date specified in the following schedule:

(A) April 8, 1940—Norway and Denmark;

(B) May 10, 1940—The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg;

(C) June 17, 1940—France (including Monaco);

(D) July 10, 1940—Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania;

(E) October 9, 1940—Rumania;

(F) March 4, 1941—Bulgaria;

(G) March 13, 1941—Hungary;

(H) March 24, 1941—Yugoslavia;

(I) April 28, 1941—Greece; and

(J) June 14, 1941—Albania, Andorra, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Finland, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The "effective date of this order" with respect to any foreign country not designated in this order shall be deemed to be June 14, 1941.

SECTION 4

A. The Secretary of the Treasury and/or the Attorney General may require, by means of regulations, rulings, instructions, or otherwise, any person to keep a full record of, and to furnish under oath, in the form of reports or otherwise, from time to time and at any time or times, complete information relative to any transaction referred to in Section 5 (B) of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415), as amended, or relative to any property in which any foreign country or any national thereof has any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters, or other papers, in connection therewith, in the custody or control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed; and the Secretary of the Treasury and/or the Attorney General may, through any agency, investigate any such transaction or act, or any violation of the provisions of this order.

B. Every person engaging in any of the transactions referred to in Sections 1 and 2 of this order shall keep a full record of each such transaction engaged in by him, regardless of whether such transaction is effected pursuant to license or otherwise, and such record shall be available for examination for at least one year after the date of such transaction.

SECTION 5

A. As used in the first paragraph of Section 1 of this order "transactions (which) involve property in which any foreign country designated in this order, or any national thereof, has * * * any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect," shall include, but not by way of limitation (1) any payment or transfer to any such foreign country or national thereof (2), any export or withdrawal from the United States to such foreign country, and (3) any transfer of credit, or payment of an obligation, expressed in terms of the currency of such foreign country.

B. The term "United States" means the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof; the term "Continental United States" means the States of the United States, the District of Columbia and the territory of Alaska.

C. The term "person" means an individual, partnership, association, corporation or other organization.

D. The term "foreign country" shall include, but not by way of limitation:

(a) The State and the government thereof on the effective date of this order as well as any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof or any territory, dependency, colony, protectorate, mandate, dominion, possession or place subject to the jurisdiction thereof,

(b) Any other government (including any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof) to the extent and only to the extent that such government exercises or claims to exercise de jure or de facto sovereignty over the area which on such effective date constituted such foreign country, and

(c) Any person to the extent that such person is, or has been, or to the extent that there is reasonable cause to believe that such person is, or has been, since such effective date, acting

Text of the President's Executive Order on Seizure of Foreign Assets

30.24-9751

30.24-9751

or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of any of the foregoing.

E. The term "national" shall include,

(I) Any person who has been domiciled in, or a subject, citizen or resident of, a foreign country at any time on or since the effective date of this order,

(II) Any partnership, association, corporation or other organization, organized under the laws of, or which on or since the effective date of this order had or has had its principal place of business in such foreign country, or which on or since such effective date was or has been controlled by, or a substantial part of the stock, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, drafts, or other securities or obligations of which, was or has been owned or controlled by, directly or indirectly, such foreign country and/or one or more nationals thereof as herein defined,

(III) Any person to the extent that such person is, or has been, since such effective date, acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of any national of such foreign country, and

(IV) Any other person who, there is reasonable cause to believe, is a "national" as herein defined.

'Definition' of a National

In any case in which by virtue of the foregoing definition a person is a national of more than one foreign country, such person shall be deemed to be a national of each such foreign country. In any case in which the combined interests of two or more foreign countries designated in this order and/or nationals thereof are sufficient in the aggregate to constitute, within the meaning of the foregoing, control or 25 per centum or more of the stock, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, drafts, or other securities or obligations of a partnership, association, corporation or other organization, but such control or a substantial part of such stock, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, drafts, or other securities or obligations is not held by any one such foreign country and/or national thereof, such partnership, association, corporation or other organization, shall be deemed to be a national of each of such foreign countries.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall have full power to determine that any person is or shall be deemed to be a "national" within the meaning of this definition, and the foreign country of which such person is or shall be deemed to be a national. Without limitation of the foregoing, the term "national" shall also include any other person who is determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be, or to have been, since such effective date, acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or under the direction of a foreign country designated in this order or national thereof, as herein defined.

F. The term "banking institution" as used in this order shall include any person engaged primarily or incidentally in the business of banking, of granting or transferring credits, or of purchasing or selling foreign exchange or procuring purchasers and sellers therof, as principal or agent, or any person holding credits for others as a direct or incidental part of his business, or brokers; and, each principal, agent, home office, branch or correspondent of any person so engaged shall be regarded as a separate "banking institution."

G. The term "this order," as used herein, shall mean executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended.

SECTION 6

Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, shall no longer be deemed to be an amendment to or a part of Executive Order No. 6560 of January 15, 1934. Executive Order No. 6560 of January 15, 1934, and the regulations of November 12, 1934, are hereby modified in so far as they are consistent with the provisions of this order, and except as so modified, continue in full force and effect. Nothing herein shall be deemed to revoke any license, ruling, or instruction now in effect and issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 6560 of January 15, 1934, as amended, or pursuant to this order; provided, however, that all such licenses, rulings, or instructions shall be subject to the provisions hereof.

Any amendment, modification or revocation by or pursuant to the provisions of this order of any orders, regulations, rulings, instructions or licenses shall not affect any act done, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil or criminal case prior to such amendment, modification or revocation, and all penalties, forfeitures and liabilities under any such orders, regulations, rulings, instructions or licenses, shall continue and may be enforced as if such amendment, modification or revocation had not been made.

SECTION 7

Without limitation as to any other powers or authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Attorney General under any other provision of this order, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and empowered to prescribe from time to time regulations, rulings, and instructions to carry out the purposes of this order and to provide therein or otherwise the conditions under which licenses may be granted by or through such officers or agencies as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and the decision of the Secretary with respect to the granting, denial or other disposition of an application or license shall be final.

SECTION 8

Section 5 (B) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, provides in part:

"* * * Whoever willfully violates any of the provisions of this subdivision or of any license, order, rule or regulation issued thereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both."

SECTION 9

This order and any regulations, rulings, licenses or instuctions issued hereunder may be amended, modified or revoked at any time.

Britain Registers Women of 23

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—Women born in 1918 registered for industrial service today, bringing the total on the rolls to about 1,000,000.

New British Anti-Tank Arm

LONDON, June 14 (AP).—The British have developed a new "deadly and invisible" secret weapon to combat tanks, the Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency, reported today. The weapon was described by the agency as "almost childishly simple to make." There was no official comment on the report.

JUN 15

Cyprus Raided By Axis Bombers

London, June 14 (A. P.).—Axis planes dropped seven bombs yesterday on the British Mediterranean Island of Cyprus, Exchange Telegraph, the British news agency, reported today from Nicosia, the Cyprus capital.

There was no property damage, but one person was injured.

Nazis Admit Casualties.

Berlin, June 14 (A. P.).—Two British bombers were shot down last night during raids by small formations on western Germany and the northwest coastal area, the Germans reported today. Explosives and incendiary bombs caused little property damage and no important targets were hit, they said, but some civilians were killed or wounded.

The British East and South coasts, including the mouth of the Thames, were targets of Nazi overnight air raids on Britain, the German High Command reported. The communique said that airports centered in eastern England also were attacked and that three British planes were shot down in air battles over the North Sea and the English Channel.

JUN 15

Nazis' Report On Own Raids

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 14—The British East and South coasts, including the mouth of the Thames, were targets of Nazi overnight air raids on Britain, the high command reported today.

The communique said airports in eastern England were also attacked and three British planes shot down in dogfights over the North Sea and the English Channel.

On the Mediterranean air front, it said, Nazi flyers revisited Tobruk, besieged British-held Libyan port, and Hafia, Palestine, "with good success."

Nazis Silent on Battleship

BERLIN, June 14 (AP).—Informed German quarters said today that there was no confirmation here of British assertions that Royal Air Force planes had torpedoed a German pocket battleship.

R. A. F. Attacks Ruhr Again

Also Bombs German Warships at Brest

Nazis Felled Over Britain.

JUN 15

London, June 14 (A. P.).—For a third consecutive night the Royal Air Force lashed at Germany's industrial Ruhr Valley and at the German-occupied French coast last night, while British defenses were credited with shooting down seven German raiders attacking England.

"A heavy attack was made on the industrial district at Schwerte and extensive damage was done," the Air Ministry said, and Coastal Command aircraft were declared to have attacked Axis shipping in the English Channel and to have bombed a Brittany airdrome.

Following up night assaults upon Brest and the Ruhr Valley, strong forces of fighters, accompanied by a bomber squadron, attacked two air fields at St. Omer, where direct hits were seen on buildings, the announcement said.

Calais and Boulogne on the French coast were among the targets of the R. A. F. attacks, the British said.

The British also lashed at Brest, where the Nazi battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, as well as a 10,000-ton cruiser are berthed.

"Heavy bombs were seen to burst in the dock area and to straddle the berths of all three ships," the Air Ministry declared.

The cruiser was identified as a Hipper-class vessel and British spokesmen have expressed the belief that she is the Prinz Eugen, consort of the battleship Bismarck which was sunk in the Atlantic on May 27.

Secret Weapons Used.

The Germans were reported to have made scattered attacks centering on England's southeastern coastal area. The British said that no substantial damage was done and that casualties were few. London, however, had its second air raid alarm of the week and the occasional sound of planes and some gunfire was heard until just before dawn.

The shooting down of seven German raiders by Britain's home defenses was considered remarkable in view of the Government's assertion that the Nazi overnight raids were on a small scale. British spokesmen recalled that last fall, when as many as 500 German planes came over Britain in a single night, the British reckoned they had done well if they destroyed three or four planes.

R. A. F. fighters shot down two German fighter planes in widespread offensive operations over the English Channel this morning, authoritative sources said.

Only last evening the Minister of Labor, Ernest Bevin, told an audience at Leicester that "the day is not far distant when you will be equally safe at night in your beds as you are in daytime.

The Air Ministry definitely credited three of the destroyed raiders to night fighters, but did not say how the others were brought down.

Increasing numbers of anti-aircraft guns and barrage balloons also are being used, along with other devices the nature of which has been kept secret.

Still another German fighter was shot down over the English Channel by British fighters before noon today authoritative spokesmen said.

Meanwhile today J. C. Ede, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Education, said that despite the destruction of many school buildings by German raiders, full-time education was available to 96.5 per cent of elementary school children as of April 1. Since December 6, he declared, the number receiving no instruction had been reduced from 100,000 to 40,749—a gain of 3.3 per cent.

7 VESSELS SUNK BY SUBMARINES OF THE BRITISH

Carry Their Forays Even Into Harbors Under Axis Control.

JUN 15 1941

ATLANTIC RAIDER SENT DOWN

Another of Bismarck's Escort Reported Destroyed by Admiralty.

London, June 14 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that British submarines in the Mediterranean had sunk seven enemy vessels and torpedoed three others in recent forays.

"Further successful attacks have been reported by our submarines operating against the enemy's sea communication in the Mediterranean," said an Admiralty communique. "The attacks not only have been carried out at sea, but our submarines have sought out the enemy and destroyed him in his harbors."

The vessels sunk included an Italian armed trawler and two schooners it was escorting, a loaded supply ship of about 1,000 tons, torpedoed in a harbor, and two schooners and a large cargo supply lighter torpedoed in an Aegean harbor.

In addition a submarine torpedoed and almost certainly sank, a tanker of about 8,000 tons, another submarine torpedoed the Strombo, a 5,232-ton vessel, which was reported to have reached Istanbul having been seriously damaged, and an Italian armed merchant cruiser lying in the harbor of Bengazi was torpedoed, the Admiralty said.

Bismarck Aid Sunk.

The Admiralty also announced that British warships have sunk the seventh raiding companion of the destroyed German battleship Bismarck.

Six auxiliary ships and one armed trawler of the Nazi raiding flotilla in the Atlantic have been sunk since the Bismarck was cornered by British warships off Brest, France, on May 27, and sent to the bottom three days after she sank the British battle cruiser Hood.

Informed sources expressed belief today that a British aerial-torpedo hit on one of Germany's two known pocket battleships off southern Norway yesterday would keep the vessel out of commission possibly for months.

Boat Failure Indicated.

Neither the Air Ministry nor the Admiralty offered further word on the fate of the battleship, which was officially declared to have been damaged amidships while heading northward with five destroyers, but informed sources suggested that German attempts to get powerful warships loose in the Atlantic indicated that U-boats and long-range bombers were failing in their attempt to starve out Britain and keep United States aid from reaching the British Middle East forces.

The fact Germany is willing to try to run British patrols along the Norwegian coast tended to substantiate the British Air Ministry's claim that two 26,000-ton raiders, the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, also have been put out of commission by repeated bombings of the Brest naval base.

Naval circles said, however, that they did not assume the problem of surface raiders was yet solved. They pointed out that depredations of such raiders were sometimes not disclosed until months later, particularly in the remote stretches of the Pacific and South Atlantic.

While the pocket battleship was not officially identified, it was believed to be either the Admiral Scheer or the Luetzow, both swift, 10,000-ton vessels armed with eleven-inch guns, the last of the class which Germany is known to possess since the scuttling of the Admiral Graf Spee in 1939.

'First' U. S. Physician in Britain

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—The arrival of Dr. Howard Ives of Portland, Me., the first physician to come to Britain in response to President Roosevelt's call for doctors to help the British, was announced today.

Bismarck's 7th Companion Sunk

JUN 15 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 14—The Admiralty announced today that British warships have sunk the seventh raiding companion of the destroyed German battleship Bismarck.

In all, six auxiliary ships and one armed trawler of the Nazi raiding flotilla have been sunk since the Bismarck was cornered by British warships off Brest, France, May 27, and sent to the bottom three days after she sank the British battle cruiser Hood.

Informed sources meanwhile expressed the belief that a British aerial-torpedo hit on one of Germany's two known pocket battleships off southern Norway yesterday would keep that vessel out of commission possibly for months.

Nazis Believed Hard Hit

The battleship was declared to have been damaged amidships while heading northward with five destroyers. Informed sources suggested that German attempts to get warships into the Atlantic indicated that U-boats and long-range bombers were failing in heir attempt to starve out Britain and keep United States aid from reaching the British Middle East forces.

The fact that Germany was trying to run British patrols along the Norwegian coast also tended to substantiate the British Air Ministry's claim that the 26,000-ton raiders Scharnhorst and Gneisenau have been knocked out of commission by repeated bombings at Brest.

Schools Meet Despite Air Raids

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—J. C. Ede, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Education, said today that despite destruction of many school buildings by German air raiders, full-time education was available to 96.5 per cent of elementary school children as of April 1. Since Dec. 6, he declared, the number receiving no instruction has been reduced from 100,000 to 40,749—a gain of 3.3 per cent.

BRITISH SUBS SINK 7 SHIPS, DAMAGE THREE

Successful Action In The Mediterranean Reported By Admiralty

JUN 15 1941

Torpedoed Pocket Battleship Also Believed Badly Crippled

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 14—Spanish troops equipped with flame-throwers and automatic weapons and an air force using dive bombers went through maneuvers under the eye of Generalissimo Franco at Guadarrama in northern Spain today, a British broadcast heard by CBS said tonight.

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 14—British submarines were reported officially today to have sunk seven Axis vessels and damaged three others in the Mediterranean, and fresh blows were recorded against German efforts to get Nazi surface raiders loose in the Atlantic.

"Attacks not only have been carried out at sea," the Admiralty said of the Mediterranean warfare, "but our submarines have sought out the enemy and destroyed him in his harbors."

By gunfire or torpedoes, the Admiralty reported, the British underseas craft raiding Axis communication lines between the Italian island of Lampedusa and the Ægean sank an armed Italian trawler, four schooners, a large supply lighter and a fully laden supply ship of about 1,000 tons.

Three Others Damaged

In other raids, it was claimed, an Italian armed merchant cruiser and two tankers, of 5,232 and 8,000 tons, were damaged by torpedo hits and the largest tanker was "almost certainly" sunk.

Harbors of Lampedusa, which lies south of Sicily; Bengasi, Libya, and the Ægean island of Mytilene were listed as the scenes of much of this activity. The period covered was not disclosed.

Elsewhere, the British announced, berths of Nazi warships at Brest again were bombed heavily overnight and the seventh ship from the sunken Bismarck's flotilla was destroyed.

Pocket Battleship Hit

Britons generally assumed that a northbound German pocket battleship reported torpedoed amidship in a plane attack off Norway yesterday probably would be out of commission for months.

Neither the Air Ministry nor the Admiralty offered further word on this 10,000-ton target of coastal command flyers—apparently either the Admiral Scheer or the Luetzow—which was last reported nosing homeward at a third of her normal speed of twenty-six knots.

The Air Ministry said, however, that strong bomber forces had battered the berths of the 26,000-ton battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and a Hipper class cruiser at Brest.

7th Bismarck Escort Sunk

The destruction of a sixth auxiliary ship of the Bismarck brought to seven the number of her associated vessels sunk since the 35,000-ton German battleship was cornered and sent to the bottom three days after she destroyed Britain's 42,100-ton battle cruiser Hood.

Britons believe the cruiser at Brest is the 10,000-ton Prinz Eugen, which escaped the British aerial and naval forces who hunted down the Bismarck.

Informed sources were agreed that there was a good possibility that Germany was primarily intent upon getting surface raiders into the South Atlantic and Indian Ocean to help stop supplies and munitions from the United States for Britain's Middle East armies.

They said, too, they were unable to account for the failure of Germany to provide an adequate aerial escort for the pocket battleship and her escort of five destroyers found off Norway when they were so near the German-occupied coast.

British Air Auxiliary Credited With Fourth Of Victories Over Nazis

London, June 14 (AP)—Britain's flying militia—the men who spent their spare time before the war learning to pilot fighting planes—were credited today with shooting down 900 German raiders, one fourth of the total destroyed in the defense of the country by fighter craft.

Their official name is the Auxiliary Air Force. Before the war, pilots and ground crews received instruction nights, week ends and vacations, but since they have been parts of R. A. F. squadrons, although retaining their identity.

The Air Ministry News Service, reporting the auxiliary's achievements, said two Scottish squadrons, City of Glasgow and City of Edinburgh, shot down the first German bomber over land in defending the Firth or Forth bridge and the Rosyth dockyard in the early days of the war.

How Hero Won Medal

Blown Thirty Feet Onto Wires, Briton Carried On

LONDON, June 14 (AP).—Here's how Harry Sweetland, thirty-six, a garage proprietor, won his King George VI Medal for heroism: After picking up a bomb victim and starting toward an ambulance, a second bomb hurled him, still clinging to the injured man, onto telephone wires thirty feet above the street.

Their weight sagged the lines until Sweetland could drop to the street, continue to the ambulance, then carry up two more injured. After that he collapsed.

Seek Bloodless Damascus Fall

British and Free French Forces Expected to Occupy City in Few Hours.

London, June 14 (A. P.).—Informed Britons predicted today that Damascus, the ancient capital of Syria, would fall to the encircling British and Free French forces within a matter of hours—if it has not been taken already. They were unable, however, to confirm broadcast reports that new negotiations had been undertaken in an effort to effect a capitulation without further fighting.

30.24-9753

30.24-9753

The Palestine Broadcasting System said last night that the Allied forces ringing Damascus had been subjected to heavy artillery fire from within the city's defenses but that there had been no bombardment in return.

Although official confirmation was lacking on the French claim that British and Free French had been driven out of the outskirts of Sidon, twenty-five miles south of Beirut, capital of Lebanon, military circles here said this column might have come to a temporary halt.

The Allied troops, supported by naval guns offshore, were said to have fought their way into Sidon yesterday. A French communique issued in Beirut declared these troops had been "chased out by a brilliant counter-attack" after gaining a foothold.

JUN 15 1941

Column From Iraq

Military men here hailed as one of the most important features of the campaign a report from Ankara, Turkey, that a British-commanded column from Iraq had advanced 300 miles along the Syrian-Turkish frontier to a point about 115 miles due east of Aleppo, which was said to have been a center of German activity during the recent fighting in Iraq.

The Ankara dispatch said Aleppo yas expected to fall Sunday.

This column, informed quarters said, may be led by Major John B. Glubb, a Lawrence of Arabic character who, as head of the Arab Trans-Jordan frontier patrol, played a big part in crushing the revolt in Iraq.

The major, also known as Glubb Pasha, was reported killed about three weeks ago, but later turned up.

An Axis plane attack on British naval units off Sidon was said heer to have been a costly one for the attackers, with British and Australian airmen holding command of the situation.

A Cairo communique said three German Junkers, bearing Italian markings, had been shot down in this battle.

Dispatches from Damascus yesterday indicated the defenders intended to declare it an open city, to spare its 200,000 residents the dangers of a siege. The British radio broadcast last night from Cairo a report that Vichy French and British-Free French leaders had instituted negotiations for the city's surrender.

"Crusade," Says London

LONDON, June 14 (AP).—Informed circles conceded tonight that the Syrian campaign had taken on the aspects of a slow-motion crusade, with the invading Allied force cast in the role of determined missionaries willing to use oral persuasion first but ready to fight when words fail.

JUN 15 1941

The denial in official circles at Damascus that negotiations were under way for the surrender of the Syrian capital brought this retort here:

"We cannot recall ever having said there were, but both British and Free French will continue doing everything in their power to avoid firing on Frenchmen."

The slowness of the Allied advance was attributable entirely, informed sources said, to an "educational campaign" intended to win the defenders over by convincing them the Vichy government is a mere puppet of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler.

"We carefully are avoiding anything resembling a blitz drive and actually there is no apparent necessity for any great speed," one informant said, "as long as the Germans remain away from the fighting."

The British tactics, it was added, "must be annoying to Vichy, which is doing its best to convince the French people that we are slaughtering their troops."

The Palestine Broadcasting System said last night that the Allied forces ringing Damascus had been subjected to artillery fire from within the city's defenses, but that there had been no bombardment in return.

Military men here hailed as one of the most important features of the campaign a report from Ankara, Turkey, that a British-commanded column from Irak had advanced 300 miles along the Syrian-Turkish frontier to a point about 115 miles due east of Aleppo. The Ankara dispatch said Aleppo was expected to fall Sunday.

This column, informed quarters said, may be led by Maj. John B. Glubb, a "Lawrence of Arabia" character who, as head of the Arab Transjordan frontier patrol, played a big part in crushing the revolt in Irak. The major, also known as Glubb Pasha, was reported killed about three weeks ago, but later turned up safe.

French Leave Kissoue.

London, June 14 (A. P.).—Authoritative sources announced today that French troops had abandoned the Syrian town of Kissoue and had fallen back to new positions only a few miles from Damascus.

JUN 15 1941

Kissoue is ten miles south of Damascus, and British and Free French forces striving to capture the Syrian capital have been held up there for several days by French resistance.

In the central sector west of Kissoue these informants said, the Allied forces now hold Nebatiye, and, "closely supported by the R. A. F., are in touch with Vichy transport north of Merdjayoum." Nearer the coast the Allies were said to have encountered some opposition near Sidon.

Fall of City Expected.

Informed Britons predicted today that Damascus, the ancient capital of Syria, would fall to the encircling British and Free French forces within a matter of hours—if it has not been taken already. They were unable, however, to confirm broadcast reports that new negotiations had been undertaken in an effort to effect a capitulation without further fighting.

The Palestine Broadcasting System said last night that the Allied forces ringing Damascus had been subjected to heavy artillery fire from within the city's defenses but that there had been no bombardment in return.

Although official confirmation was lacking on the French claim that British and Free French had been driven out of the outskirts of Sidon, twenty-five miles south of Beirut, capital of Lebanon, military circles here said this column might have come to a temporary halt.

Military men here hailed as one of the most important features of the campaign a report from Ankara, Turkey, that a British-commanded column from Iraq had advanced 300 miles along the Syrian-Turkish frontier to a point about 115 miles due east of Aleppo, which was said to have been a center of German activity during the recent fighting in Iraq.

The Ankara dispatch said Aleppo was expected to fall Sunday.

JUN 15 1941

Say Allies Are Held Up

DAMASCUS, June 14 (AP).—French defenders of Syria reported beating back British forces on all fronts today and official sources here denied British assertions that negotiations were under way for a peaceful surrender of this capital.

The Syrian population, following progress of the invasion calmly, has expressed praise of the French defense and appears to doubt that the relatively slow progress of the British after the first two days of fighting is due to British unwillingness to shed French blood. They feel, rather, that a firm French stand has checked the attackers.

SYRIAN PRESS HITS BRITISH

Cites Palestine Problem and Questions Invasion Motive

DAMASCUS, Syria, June 14 (AP)—Influential sections of the Syrian press, in commenting on the British penetration of Syria, praise the French defense and question the value of Britain's declared intention to establish Syrian and Lebanese independence.

Some termed the British action premeditated aggression and others hinted that Britain has found it necessary to control the Syro-Lebanese coast to protect Cyprus and the Suez Canal.

The newspaper Assyasa Damascene asked whether England intends "to play in Syria the same role she played in Palestine," and then reviewed the promises given for Arab independence in Palestine. The paper said Britain "divided Arab union" by creating a Jewish national home "in the heart of the Arab countries."

JUN 15 1941

Damascus Denies Parley

JUN 15 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Damascus, Syria, June 14—Official sources denied today reports that negotiations are under way for the surrender of Damascus to the invading British and Free French forces.

In the official denial it was said the report of negotiations for the capitulation of this capital came from the London radio.

"Open City" Was Hinted

The report had been accepted in some quarters here as an indication that Damascus would be declared an open city and thus would be undefended if the invaders pressed through the outer defenses.

(London reports have indicated that the Allied drive on Damascus had been held up pending negotiations for a bloodless march into the capital.)

Situation "Unchanged"

(Authoritative sources in London said the town of Kissoue, ten miles south of Damascus, had been abandoned by the Syrian capital's defenders and Britons waited hopefully for news that Damascus itself had been entered.)

The general situation, officials said, was unchanged since yesterday.

British air raiders were said to have struck four times during the night at the Beirut waterfront but to have been driven off, without inflicting casualties or damage by heavy anti-aircraft fire.

VICHY AIR-SEA UNITS ATTACK BRITISH FLEET

JUN 15 1941

Strike At Ships Bombarding Sidon Positions On Syrian Coast

Defenders Claim Invaders Have Been Halted On All Fronts

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, June 14—An official French spokesman tonight denied flatly that the French fleet had left Toulon.

JUN 15 1941

Bern, Switzerland, June 14 (AP). DNB, official German news agency, said in a dispatch from Vichy tonight that it was learned in well-informed quarters there that the French fleet had sailed from Toulon.

[By the Associated Press]

Damascus, June 14—French warships and planes delivered a joint attack upon the British Mediterranean fleet while it was continuing a systematic pounding of the Lebanese coast, French quarters reported today.

JUN 15 1941

Allied land attacks were declared beaten back on all fronts in Syria and Lebanon.

Tanks Lead Assault

The British shelling from the sea was said to be directed principally at Sidon, twenty miles below Beirut, Lebanese capital, in support of a thwarted tank-led ground assault.

It was the second reported French naval sortie of the week, two British destroyers having been declared damaged in the earlier engagement, making a total of four of this type of craft claimed damaged since the Allied invasion started.

In the Merdjayoun sector, southwest of Damascus, heavy British bombing was reported, but in the Kissoue sector to the south of the capital fighting was said to have practically stopped.

Reports Denied

British claims that negotiations were under way for a peaceful surrender of this capital and that Kissoue, keystone of the city's defenses, had been abandoned were denied officially.

The Syrian population, which is following progress of the invasion calmly, appears to doubt that the relatively slow progress of the British since the first two days of fighting due to British unwillingness to shed French blood.

They feel, rather, that a firm French stand has checked the attackers.

The British raided Beirut harbor by air four times last night, but the defenders reported that no casualties or damage resulted.

Market Paralyzed

The commercial market in Damascus has become paralyzed as a result of the war.

Influential sections of the Syrian press, in commenting on the British penetration of Syria, question the value of Britain's declared intention to establish Syrian and Lebanese independence.

The newspaper *Assyasa Damascene* asked whether England intends "to play in Syria the same roll she played in Palestine," and then reviewed the promises given for Arab independence in Palestine.

Later on, the paper said, Britain "divided Arab unity" by creating a Jewish national home "in the heart of the Arab countries."

British Claim Gains

Cairo, June 14 (A. P.).—The British and Free French forces in Syria "have substantially increased the areas of their penetration," the British Middle East High Command said today.

The daily communique on Syria said:

JUN 15 1941

"Following further advances made yesterday, the Allied forces have substantially increased the areas of their penetration into the country."

All Fronts

French Defense Called Valiant, But Perfunctory

With the Allied Forces in Syria, June 14 (AP)—The first week of the battle of Syria ended tonight with the Allied forces driving even deeper into the country and with pro-Vichy elements resisting with strong determination in front of Beirut and Damascus.

JUN 15 1941

How long the resistance will continue is problematical. It shows no signs of immediate collapse. It is valiant, but perfunctory, with the French soldiers performing what they regard as their duty. But they lack the fire of an army imbued with an impassioned determination to win.

Used To Good Effect

So far the Vichy elements have attempted nothing approaching a counter-offensive. The French officers running the show, however, have used the forces at their disposal to good effect.

These number not more than 40,000, it is estimated on this side of the line, and consist mainly of Algerians, Tunisians, Senegalese and Foreign Legionnaires.

The French air force is small, but has been especially well handled in the estimation of British officers.

Cavalry In Active Role

Subsidiary columns have gone much farther in flanking moves than the main column cracking at Kissoue, ten miles south of Damascus, and control all the territory south of Damascus to the Trans-Jordan frontier.

In this occupation cavalry columns have played an active role. They have been generally greeted by friendly disposed sheiks and mayors who have made obeisance to the British. The Union Jack and Free French standard have been hoisted over many towns. On the walls are posted proclamations by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson explaining that the occupation is solely to prevent the Germans from coming in, warning against disturbances and promising full payment for property requisitioned.

Leave Many Supplies

The French left many guns, trucks and much ammunition behind them in their withdrawal.

It now can be revealed that several British and Australian patrols entered Lebanon for advance work before the attack began last Sunday. They removed land mines at several strategic points.

Present operations are designed to straighten out the line which dipped deeply to the south between Damascus and Sidon. This has been about accomplished, and the coming week is almost certain to see a new general move northward.

French Reported Holding.

Vichy, June 14 (A. P.).—The French reported tonight that their troops in Syria held all positions throughout the day despite Allied attacks, particularly in the Merdjayoun region in the south and at Kissoue, ten miles south of Damascus.

JUN 15 1941

The High Command issued this communique:

"On the whole fighting front our troops held positions despite attacks by the adversary.

"In the coastal region during the afternoon of the 13th an attack by infantry and tanks supported by artillery and violent bombardments of the British fleet succeeded in getting a foothold in Sidon.

"A very brilliant counter-attack by our motorized cavalry and colonial infantry commanded by Squadron Leader Lehr and Major Gauthier permitted us to chase the adversary from the town and reconquer lost ground.

"In the regions of Merdjayoun and Kissoue new British and De Gaullist attacks were repulsed.

"The R. A. F. bombed Beirut drring the night without result.

"Our aviation continued day and night bombing actions on the field of battle. A two-motored English plane was shot down."

Vichy, Indignant, Spurns Syria Surrender Proposal

Vichy, June 14 (AP)—The French Government "indignantly" refused tonight British suggestions that it order Syrian troops to lay down arms in the face of British and de Gaullist forces.

JUN 15 1941

The Petain Government's response was included in an "authorized" French commentary on the publication in London yesterday of the exchange of notes between England and France on the Syrian conflict.

The statement said "no one can ask French soldiers to desert posts and abandon territories which they are protecting at a moment when they are the object of odious and unjustified attack which has been prepared for several months."

TOBRUK DEFENDERS DRIVE BACK ENEMY

Axis Salient In Defenses Is Straightened To Make Place "More Comfortable"

British Mechanized Force Raids Convoy Behind Foe. Bengasi Is Bombed

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 14—Australian and Indian troops who have been holding off Axis forces at Tobruk more than two months attacked an Axis salient bulging into the southwest corner of the Libyan port's outer defenses Thursday night and substantially straightened out the line, the British reported tonight.

A British spokesman explained this maneuver was designed to make the situation in the Axis-encircled area "more comfortable."

JUN 15 1941

Axis Convoy Raided

Farther east, British armored cars and light tanks were said to have crossed the Egyptian border into Libya, cruised behind the German and Italian lines and raided an enemy convoy on the Tobruk-Salum road. Twelve Axis vehicles were declared destroyed in this foray.

In Libya, a communique said, the R. A. F. heavily raided Bengasi Thursday night and scored direct hits or near misses on two 3,000-ton ships in Tobruk harbor.

A large fire was declared started and considerable damage was done in that area, while landing grounds at Martuba and El Gazala also were attacked.

Tripoli Is Bombed

Meanwhile, aircraft of the fleet air arm smashed at Tripoli, starting fires on and near the Spanish quay and among buildings west of the town, the R. A. F. war bulletin said.

Motor transport vehicles were bombed and machine-gunned yesterday on the road between Barce and El Gobba, the communique asserted, and ten large vehicles were destroyed and several others badly damaged.

On the island of Rhodes, Calato also was raided Thursday night and fires were started at airdromes.

27 German "Tourists" Flee Syria To Turkey

Arrive At Istanbul With 9 Italian Officers Attached To Axis Armistice Commission

Istanbul, June 14 (AP)—Twenty-seven German "tourists" and nine Italian officers attached to the Axis armistice commission in Syria arrived here tonight after fleeing the Allied-invaded French mandate.

French authorities were reported evacuating Damascus. Reports reaching the Turkish general staff said most of the French residents were trying to flee to Beirut, capital of Lebanon, but some were going northward.

Free French infantry is employed in the front line of the attack on the rugged southern approaches to Damascus, these advices said. British military sources here asserted this was the only operation in which De Gaullists are definitely known to be participating.

JUN 15 1941

Bengasi Shipping Blasted

CAIRO, June 14 (AP).—The Royal Air Force announced tonight that direct hits "or very near misses" were registered on two 3,000-ton ships in a raid Thursday night on Bengasi, major Libyan port of entry for the Axis forces in North Africa.

JUN 15 1941

Haifa Is Bombed Again.

Haifa, Palestine, June 14 (A.P.).—Unidentified aircraft dropped bombs in two waves early this morning in the third prolonged air raid this week.

Anti-aircraft guns fired for four hours while residents, now familiar with night raids, made beds in shelters and spent the night there. There were neither casualties nor damage.

JUN 15 1941

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 14 (AP).—British night fighters and fleet anti-aircraft guns forced off several Axis planes sweeping over the harbor here early today. Several bombs were dropped but officials said there was no damage.

MEANING OF GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS," ONE SOURCE SAID, POINTING OUT

THAT REMEMBERING A GOVERNMENT RARELY COMMENTED ON THE MILITARY

MANEUVERS OF ANOTHER.

REGARDING THE TASS COMMENT THAT THE MOST ALARMING

INTERPRETATIONS OF THE GERMAN MOVEMENTS IN EASTERN EUROPE APPEARED

TO ORIGINATE IN LONDON, IT WAS ADDED THAT NO ATTENTION HAD BEEN

DIRECTED TO THEM UNTIL THEY ACHIEVED CONSISTENCY AND SCOPE.

Stalin, Army Seen Split on Appeasement

Timoshenko Is Reported Opposing Premier on Concessions to Nazi

JUN 15 1941

Reich Troopships Head for Finland

All Roads From Rumania to Bessarabia Mined in Tension Over Ukraine

By The Associated Press

HELSINKI, June 14.—Diplomatic quarters were reported to have received advices from Moscow tonight that Premier Josef V. Stalin was encountering strong army opposition to his "policy of appeasement" of Germany."

Marshal Semyon K. Timoshenko, Soviet Commissar of Defense, was reported urging resistance, while Stalin was represented as advocating further concessions to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler.

Bessarabian Roads Closed

LONDON, June 14 (AP).—Information reaching London from Turkey late tonight said all roads leading to Soviet-occupied Bessarabia from Rumania had been closed and mined and that well informed quarters in the Turkish capital were in agreement that important developments were imminent.

This report said there were frequent references in diplomatic corridor conversations to a quotation attributed to Reich Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering that "Germany needs the Ukraine for a long war against the Anglo-Saxons."

[The National Broadcasting Company's correspondent at Ankara, Martin Agronsky, reported last night that it was "common cafe talk" in Budapest and Bucharest that a German attack on Russia would begin on or about June 15—today.]

3024-9755

3024-9755

Particularly interesting to informed sources here were reports from German-occupied Rumania. In Bucharest, according to travelers reaching Ankara, Rumanian Army officers openly boasted that they soon would regain possession of Bessarabia, the fertile 17,140-square-mile province which Rumania yielded to Russia, along with northern Bukovina, under a Soviet ultimatum June 27, 1940.

War of Nerves Seen Near

Reports here that Adolf Hitler is demanding economic concessions from Russia, including access to the grain and cattle producing Ukraine, led Britons to express belief that a Nazi-Soviet war of nerves, if not of weapons, was near.

Of 120 German divisions said to be massed on the Russian frontier, travelers reaching the Turkish capital said from twenty to thirty were cavalry divisions stationed in the Rumanian province of Moldavia. Cavalry would be particularly effective in the adjoining boggy marshes of Bessarabia.

A general mobilization of Rumanians was reported, with the standard age limit lowered to permit more youths to join the colors.

Precautionary measures against bombing were declared taken in both Bucharest and the Black Sea port of Constanza, although their populations were reported to have been advised that the danger, if it came, would "last only ten days."

STALIN, ARMY RIFT REPORTED ON NAZI CRISIS

Premier Declared To Favor Appeasing Hitler Demands

Meanwhile, Reports Persist That Russo-German Break Nears

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 14 — The Germans cut telephone communications tonight between Berlin and Bern, main relay in neutral Switzerland or European news.

New York, June 14 (AP)—A Hungarian broadcast said tonight that "according to reports from Istanbul, the Soviets are understood to have withdrawn the concentrations of troops lined up along the Turkish frontier and to have launched moves of divisions to other fields." The broadcast was heard here by CBS.

The direction in which the troops are being shifted was not stated.

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 14—A rift has developed in Soviet Russia between Premier Josef Stalin and high offers of the Red army, diplomatic quarters in Finald reported tonight. The Premier, these sources said, favors bending to the will of Adolf Hitler in the matter of unstated demands; the army is opposed.

Helsinki dispatches said diplomats there had heard that Defense Commissar S. K. Timoshenko was leading the internal opposition to Stalin's "policy of German appeasement."

This information was received as reports from Ankara, Turkey, said well-informed quarters there were in agreement that important developments in the Soviet-German nerve war are due now at any time.

Goering Quoted

Diplomats in the Turkish capital were repeating a remark attributed to Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering that "Germany needs the Ukraine for a long war against the Anglo-Saxons."

All roads leading from Rumania to her former province, Russian-occupied Bessarabia, were reported closed and mined.

Travelers arriving in Turkey from Bucharest said Rumanian army officers were openly boasting that they soon would regain possession of the territory former King Carol surrendered after a Russian ultimatum last June .

From 20 to 30 of the 120 German divisions massed on the Russo-German frontier were reported by these travelers to be cavalry—particularly useful in the marshy terrain they would encounter on the opposite side of the Soviet border.

Nazi Troop Move Reported

Dispatches from Turkey said Turkish circles were deeply interested in reports that most of the German troops had left Bulgaria, presumably for Rumania.

These circles were reported to be seriously considering the possibility that Germany means to attack the Soviet, although they did not overlook that the Germans may simply be using their troops as a trade bargaining power.

In this connection it was recalled that a Berlin dispatch yesterday by EFE, Spanish news agency, said far-reaching economic concessions in the Ukraine by Russia were to be expected. This dispatch said it was probable several Nazi motorized divisions had been concentrated on Stalin's border line to impress him with the advisability of listening to Hitler's pleas.

Scouting Expeditions

An NBC broadcast by Martin Agronsky, the chain's correspondent in Turkey, said it was reported by diplomatic travelers reaching the Turkish capital that German troops were making frequent scouting expeditions across the Rumanian border into Bessarabia.

Agronsky said it was "common cafe talk" in Budapest and Bucharest that a Nazi attack on Russia will begin in the near future, on or about June 15—tomorrow.

Assurances given Ankara last night that Germany "never demanded and does not intend to demand military transit through Turkey" and the simultaneous maneuvers in Rumania were declared in British dispatches from the Turkish capital to bear "the hallmark of the Wilhelmstrasse."

German Assurances

The German assurances, included in a Berlin dispatch of the official Turkish news agency, Agence Antolia, declared "the Reich neither attempted to menace Turkey's security, nor had any intention of making demands contrary to the will of the Turkish public [illegible] or the dignity of the interests of the Turkish nation."

In the event of war, Turkey's relation to Russia was held in Turkey to be defined by the Soviet-Turkish friendship and neutrality pact, which was recently reaffirmed.

Under that agreement, the Soviet Union gave Turkey a pledge of benevolent and helpful neutrality in case the Turks are attacked by Germany. It in effect also assured Turkey of full Russian material aid against German troops should Turkey be plunged into war to defend the Dardanelles, gateway between the Mediterranean and Black seas.

Germany On Alert

Informed quarters in Ankara were quoted as saying Germany was fully aware of the Soviet commitments and was trying to strengthen her hand against Russia by stressing German-Turkish friendship with last night's overture.

Particularly interesting to informed sources here were reports from German-occupied Rumania. In Bucharest, according to travelers reaching Ankara, Turkey, Rumanian army officers openly boasted that they would soon regain possession of Bessarabia, the fertile 17,140-square-mile province which Rumania yielded to Russia along with northern Bucovina under a Soviet ultimatum June 27, 1940.

War Believed Near

Reports here that Adolf Hitler was demanding economic concessions from Russia, including access to the grain and cattle producing Ukraine, led Britons to express belief a Nazi-Soviet war of nerves if not of weapons was near.

Of 120 German divisions said to be massed on the Russian frontier, travelers reaching the Turkish capital said from twenty to thirty were cavalry divisions stationed in the Rumanian province of Moldavia. Cavalry would be particularly effective in the adjoining boggy marshes of Bessarabia.

A general mobilization of Rumanians was reported, with the standard age limit lowered to permit more youths to join the colors.

Bombing Precautions Taken

Precautionary measures against bombing were declared taken in both Bucharest and the Black Sea port of Constanta, although their populations were reported to have been advised the danger, if it comes, will "last only ten days."

In an official statement denying anything but peace and amity exists between Moscow and Berlin, Tass, Soviet news agency, referred to "the dispatch of German troops into northeast Germany," and informed circles said this was an unusual occurrence.

DUTCH OFFICIAL RESIGNS

Defense Minister Of Government-In-Exile Relieved Of Post

London, June 14 (AP)—Col. A. Q. Dyxhoorn, Defense Minister of the Netherlands Government-in-exile, has been relieved of his post at his own request because of reported differences over limits of his departmental powers.

H. Van Boeyen, Minister of General Affairs, is taking over the defense portfolio temporarily.

Berne, June 14 (A. P.).—DNB, the official German news agency said in a dispatch from Vichy tonight that it was learned in well informed quarters there that the French fleet had sailed from Toulon.

Americans Get Swiss Degrees

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, June 14 (AP)—Sixty American Jewish medical students, who took examinations a month early because of increasing tension in American-European relations, left the Lausanne University Medical School with doctorates today, en route to Lisbon and the United States. Fifty other members of the same group which came to Switzerland before and during the war remained in Lausanne for another year's study.

Vichy Extends Edict On Jews

Vichy, June 14 (AP)—The Vichy Government followed up its stringent anti-Jewish laws today by ordering all Jews to make a written declaration within a month listing their professions and stating their financial status.

The Government yesterday decreed a new law virtually barring Jews from all professions and Government positions.

Special decrees are to be published later outlining the manner in which the anti-Jewish laws will be applied in French colonies and protectorates, it was said.

Lady Astor Riles Furniture Men

London, June 14 (AP)—A suggestion by Lady Astor, American-born member of Parliament, that the United States and Canada collect furniture to send to Britain after the war drew the fire of the London Furniture Trades Federation today.

"As regards the future," said the federation, "we can assure Lady Astor that English and Scottish furniture manufacturers will be ready and eager after the war to resume full production for both the home and export markets.

"Her statement that it would be difficult to get just a bed, a kitchen table and two arm chairs in this country would be ludicrous were it not for the detrimental effect it might have on the furniture trade if accepted as true."

Schmeling Awarded Iron Cross, Promoted

Former Heavyweight Champion Is Honored By German Government For Bravery In Crete

Berlin, June 14 (AP)—Parachutist Max Schmeling, the former world heavyweight boxing champion, has been promoted to sergeant and awarded the Iron Cross of the second class, it was learned today, for bravery in the invasion of Crete where he was stricken with a slight illness.

Schmeling received the news in an Athens Hospital where he is recovering from a tropical ailment he picked up soon after he dropped on the Greek Mediterranean island.

He was expected to rejoin his unit within a few days.

Ribbentrop to Attend

Berlin, June 14 (A. P.).—The German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, is to leave today for Venice for a short visit, it was announced officially without explanation of his purpose.

"ONE NEED ONLY TAKE A TRIP WITH HIS EYES OPEN THROUGH THE SHOPPING CENTERS IN CITIES AND TOWNS TO SEE RETAIL HOUSE FURNISHERS IN POSSESSION OF A SUPPLY NOT ONLY OF SUCH SIMPLE ARTICLES AS HER LADYSHIP REFERS TO BUT FURNITURE SUITABLE TO ALL GRADES OF THE POPULATION."

MAGNAED

Swiss Say Nazis Seek Ukraine To Be in Position to Fight U. S.

German Determination to Be Self-sufficient in Food and Meat Production Is Said to Explain Rumors of Strain With Soviet.

Berne, June 14 (A. P.).—A contest of international bluff, played for high stakes, with Adolf Hitler demanding economic benefits from the Ukraine and Joseph Stalin playing a waiting game, unwilling to fight, was described by Swiss observers today as underlying persistent reports of Soviet-Nazi tension. The Journal de Geneve, which has authoritative international contacts, declared that Germany wanted access to the Ukraine and the right to direct wartime production from the great bread-basket of southwestern Russia—a grain and cattle-producing steppe-land twice as big as Texas.

Stalin, the Soviet Premier, the journal said, was trying to dodge the demands—but it predicted that he would give in if necessary to avert a break with Germany. Stalin is trying to keep Russia out of war because he still looks forward to a "general communist revolution in the ruins of a Europe prostrated by the horrors of bombardments and famine," the journal asserted. It added:

"He has made concessions, and would make more if necessary . . . Russia, or more exactly the Ukraine, is indispensable to a self-sufficient Europe in any conflict with America. . . . From the point of view of the New Europe the matter needn't be a cause of war to obtain the result desired. It would suffice within existing political actuality for Stalin to consent to permit German civilians to organize on a modern scientific basis the production, commerce and transport of Ukrainian grains."

Nazi Movies Shown in Moscow.

The tide of divergent stories of strained relations between Berlin and Moscow has brought from Russia herself a series of denials which back-handedly confirm at least one of the reports. The Soviet Government declared last night that German troops were being moved toward Russia's western frontier, but denied that the Soviet Union had any reason to expect a fight or that Germany had made any new demands. The Soviet statement said it should be assumed that the German troop movements had no bearing on relations between the two countries, and added that concurrent Red Army movements were only training maneuvers.

Meanwhile German military attaches showed their latest blitzkrieg movies of the Balkan and African campaigns to the Moscow Diplomatic Corps and Russian Army officers.

The Ukraine angle of Russo-German relations also was reported in Madrid by the Berlin correspondent of Efe, the Spanish news agency, who said that new Russian concessions which would give the Reich complete economic independence of the British and American blockades were expected. The negotiations, the Efe correspondent reported, were backed up by several motorized divisions of Nazi troops along the Soviet frontier.

The British looked on with unconcealed interest and expressed these divergent views. That Russia and Germany may be headed for a military clash, which would divert German strength from the battle of Britain; and that it is just another war of nerves.

Nazis Call Hull Remarks 'Paradox'

BERLIN, June 14 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull's statement that Syria's defense is evidence of French-German collaboration was described by a Berlin commentator today as a "political paradox."

"It is hard to follow such thinking," said this authorized spokesman. "I can't conceive how the French decision to resist invasion should indicate any French cooperation with Germany."

German sources interpreted recent Vichy utterance as an indication that the French remain determined to defend their mandate.

Secrecy Evident in Berlin

BERLIN, June 14 (AP)—Secrecy obscured German-Russian relations today. To some observers the daily press conference had an element of surprise because authorized quarters did not angrily reject a query whether Russia might join the Axis pact, but merely said: "We cannot discuss Russia. There's no 'actual' element in the current situation which might make such discussion desirable or necessary."

Berlin Hints at Signing

BERLIN, June 14 (AP).—Germany, Italy and Japan were getting ready tonight to accept a new signatory to the tripartite pact, probably Croatia, into their fold at Venice.

Although a visit to the Italian city by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was announced merely as an "official" one, the highly placed commentary "Dienst aus Deutschland" observed: "It may be expected that membership in the tripartite accord will be extended in conformity with developments in southeast Europe."

"Impudence"

Rome, June 14 (AP)—Stefani, the Italian news agency, reported today that the Malta radio when warning islanders of the approach of Italian planes announces: "Italian bandits are approaching Sing Sing."

Such "impudence," the agency said, only serves to increase the fighting spirit of Italian flyers.

RIBBENTROP VISITS VENICE FOR PARLEY

New Puppet Kingdom Expects To Follow Hungary, Other Nations

Germany Considered In Another Of Her Famed "Creative Pauses"

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, June 14—Germany, Italy and Japan were getting ready tonight to accept a new signatory to the tripartite pact—probably Croatia—into their fold at Venice.

Although a visit to the Italian city by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was announced merely as an "official" one, the highly placed commentary *Dienst aus Deutschland* observed "it is expectable that membership in the tripartite accord will be extended in conformity with developments in southeast Europe."

It is anybody's guess that Croatia now will follow the footsteps of Hungary, Rumania, Slovakia and Bulgaria. As Croatia's designated King is Italian, Venice obviously seemed a more fit place for the act of joining than Berlin or Vienna, which almost have become traditional for state acts of this kind.

Japanese Envoy Honored

Meanwhile, the head of old Goettinger University helped solidify cordial relations between Germany and Japan by conferring an honorary doctor's degree on Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Oshima "in recognition of his services for deepening relations between Germany and Japan."

Obviously studied secrecy obscured German-Russian relations.

To some observers the daily press conference had an element of surprise in that authorized quarters in no wise angrily rejected the query whether Russia might join the tripartite pact, but merely said: "We can not discuss Russia. There's no 'actual' element in the current situation which might make such discussion desirable or necessary."

"Creative Pause"

It was obvious that Germany once again regards herself in the midst of what Hitler calls a "creative pause."

In such times, an authorized commentator observed, "the lack of clarity sometimes is not the worst thing."

In other words the Nazi regime, fond of surprises, does not mind the whole world discussing German-Russian relations, the possibilities of the invasion of the British Isles, the status of French-German and Spanish-German relations and the progress of the African campaign.

But the German press itself is silent on these subjects except as the high command's daily report affords possibility for comment. Officialdom during such pauses relapses into almost complete silence. Everybody thus is kept guessing at what's next.

Action Over England

On the war fronts, meanwhile, the high command said the British east and south coasts, including the mouth of the Thames, and airports in eastern England were overnight targets of the *Luftwaffe*. Three British planes were claimed downed in dogfights over the North Sea and English Channel.

In the Mediterranean area, the war bulletin said, Nazi flyers revisited British-held Tobruk, in Libya, and Haifa, Palestine with "good success."

The Germans reported that two British bombers were shot out of small forces raiding western Germany and the northwestern coastal area last night. Some civilians were acknowledged killed by the R. A. F. bombs, while property damage was described as light.

Rome, June 14 (A. P.).—Italian dispatches reported today at Italian warplanes attacking Gibraltar Thursday night had dropped three bombs on a dry-dock, damaging two cruisers under repair there.

The High Command announced that the planes which bombed Gibraltar Thursday were Italian.

A dispatch direct from Gibraltar yesterday reported a raid Thursday but said that there were no casualties and no damage was done.

Italy's Grumblers Face Profiteers' Fate: Death

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 14—Adelchi Serena, secretary of the Fascist party, warned today that Italians grumbling about wartime conditions would receive the same treatment as profiteers.

(Premier Mussolini in a decree April 28 ordered death, life imprisonment and lesser prison terms for certain cases of failure by contractors, workers and soldiers to fulfill obligations to the state. Previously the Government had banned all strikes.)

A conference with provincial leaders of the party showed that the "morale of Italians was still higher" after a year of war, Serena said.

He gave orders at the conference for "forces of the party to react decisively against every sporadic attempt of remaining anti-Fascism—in some cases clearly in the service of foreigners—to undermine public morale with the vile and subtle aim of slandering the ruling class."

Fight Against Hoarders

"No truce or indulgence must be shown in the fight against speculators and hoarders," Serena said.

He called for a more rigorous watch over rationing of supplies, declaring war "privations" must be borne in an equal degree by everybody.

White-collar workers are to get an extra month's salary, and industrial workers 120 hours extra pay by order of Premier Mussolini in new, general pay increases. Some sources said the raises might result in higher prices and consequently in inflation of currency.

Croats To Sign Pact: Rome

Rome, June 14—Political circles said today that Croatia would sign the three-power pact, joining other southeastern European nations which have lined up with the Italian-German-Japanese treaty.

This was reported soon after it was announced officially that Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano had arrived at Venice with diplomatic representatives of Croatia and Germany.

Croatia, born out of the Axis conquest of Yugoslavia and set up under Axis auspices, would be the sixth junior partner to the original tripartite pact signed in Berlin September 27, 1940. The others, not actually signatories of the treaty but of protocols by which they accepted it, are Hungary, Rumania, Slovakia and Bulgaria. Yugoslavia, before its conquest by Germany, signed the protocol, but the government which did so was overthrown.

(The treaty provides that the three powers shall "mutually support" one another in case any one is attacked by a power not involved in the European or Far Eastern conflicts when the treaty was originated.)

30.24-9757

30.24—9757

U. S. Hit for Non-Recognition

ROME, June 14 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, authoritative fascist editor, denounced the United States in the newspaper Giornale d'Italia for refusal to recognize the new government set up by Ante Pavelitch in Croatia.

"The Washington government," he said, "must know that only a new war between the Serbs and Croats could put the Croat problem, now definitely solved, back into discussion.

"Croatia rapidly is organizing and arming itself. Its borders will be protected by its forces and by the association which henceforth binds its free kingdom with the Axis powers."

The United States, Mr. Gayda asserted, has committed "new errors" in "having taken a position against the right to liberty of a nation which has every reason to demand it."

JUN 15 1941

Tokio Hints at Action for Axis If U.S. Attacks Her Partners

Matsuoka Tells Mussolini Japan Will Be Loyal to Pact—Croatia to Sign With Axis—Gayda Denounces U. S.

Rome, June 14 (A. P.).—A reaffirmation of Japan's ties with the Axis has been given Premier Mussolini in a personal message from Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, it was announced today.

Matsuoka's message was in praise of Mussolini's speech in which Il Duce declared the Japanese "would not remain indifferent in the face of American aggression against the Axis."

The Japanese Foreign Minister specifically indorsed Mussolini's view on Italian-Japanese relations and added that Italy's "solid collaboration with Germany, which cannot be disturbed by any country or man, will bring to a finish the common mission which was the original purpose of the German-Italian alliance and which afterwards was clearly specified further by the Tri-Partite pact."

Matsuoka's message, delivered to the Italian Ambassador at Tokio, referred to Mussolini's speech on June 10 before the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds on the first anniversary of Italy's entry into the war.

Shares Duce's Viewpoint.

"I share completely Il Duce's viewpoint in so far as Italian-Japanese relations are concerned and there can be no greater honor for me than to state that my thoughts have been understood and strengthened during my recent visit," Matsuoka's statement said.

"It is superfluous to add that the whole Japanese people, without any doubt, share my feeling, especially after they heard Il Duce's voice on the radio and read the text of his words published in the papers," it continued.

Mussolini's words, referring directly to the Japanese Foreign Minister, were: "The attitude of Japan—through what Foreign Minister Matsuoka said at Rome and more recently at Tokio—is in perfect line with the Tri-Partite pact."

Congratulates Mussolini.

Matsuoka's message said he wished to let Mussolini know his emotion over the speech and added:

"On this occasion I wish to renew my heartfelt congratulations for the splendid successes when the Italian armed forces have had on all battlefields.

"I am absolutely certain this solid collaboration with Germany which cannot be disturbed by any country or man, will bring to a finish the common mission which was the original purpose of the German-Italian alliance and which afterwards was clearly specified further by the Tri-Partite pact."

Croatia to Join Axis.

Meanwhile political circles said that Croatia would sign the three-Power pact, joining other southeastern European nations which have lined up with the Italian-German-Japanese treaty.

This was reported soon after it was announced officially that Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano had arrived at Venice with diplomatic representatives of Croatia and Germany.

Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, denounced the United States in the newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia for refusal to recognize the new government set up by Ante Pavelic in Croatia.

"The Washington Government,'" he said, "must know that only a new war between Serbs and Croats could put Croat problem, now definsolved, back into discussion.

"Croatia rapidly is organizing and arming itself. Its borders will be well protected by its forces and by the association which henceforth binds its free kingdom with the Axis Powers."

The United States, Gayda asserted, has committed "new errors" in "having taken a position against the right to liberty of a nation which has every reason to demand it."

With Ciano were Prince Otto von Bismarck, German Minister representing Ambassador Hans Georg Viktor von Mackensen, who is ill, and Croat Minister Cistjepo Peric.

DUCE'S WARNING TO U. S. BACKED BY MATSUOKA

JUN 15 1941

Foreign Minister Reiterates Japan's Interest In Any Step Against Axis

Says Collaboration Cannot Be Disturbed By Any Country Or Man

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, June 14—Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, today indorsed the speech Premier Mussolini made Tuesday before the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds in which il Duce said Japan "would not remain indifferent in the face of American aggression against the Axis."

In a message through the Italian Ambassador in Tokyo, Matsuoka stated that "I share completely il Duce's viewpoint in so far as Italian-Japanese relations are concerned."

He then remarked that "it is superfluous to add that the whole Japanese people, without any doubt, share my feeling."

Congratulates Il Duce

Matsuoka declared that collaboration with Germany "cannot be disturbed by any country or man."

After congratulating il Duce for Italy's "splendid successes" on "all battlefields," Matsuoka added:

"I am absolutely certain this solid collaboration with Germany, which cannot be disturbed by any country or man, will bring to a finish the common mission which was the original purpose of the German-Italian alliance and which afterward was clearly specified further by the tripartite pact."

Croat a Drawn Closer.

As this reaffirmation of the ties of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo pact was being made, little Croatia, set up as a kingdom with an Italian monarch after the fall of Yugoslavia, appeared about to join in signing the treaty.

Political circles said the pact would be signed at Venice, where the Italian and German Foreign Ministers, Count Galeazzo Ciano and Joachim von Ribbentrop, arrived during the day, accompanied by lesser aides and by the Croat Minister to Rome, Cistjepo Peric.

Simultaneously Berlin announced that the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, was going to Venice. The purpose of the trip was not stated immediately.

Gayda Denounces U. S.

The authoritative Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, writing in *Giornale D'Italia*, denounced the United States for refusal to recognize the new government set up under Ante Pavelic in Croatia.

He declared that Washington had committed "new errors" in "having taken a position against the right to liberty of a nation which has every reason to demand it."

[Croatia would join Hungary, Rumania, Slovakia and Bulgaria as Balkan adherents to the Axis pact. Yugoslavia once signed, but the Government which did so was overthrown and the German invasion followed.]

The three-power pact, protocols to which are signed by the smaller countries, provides that the three powers shall "mutually support" one another in case any one is attacked by a power not involved in the European or Far Eastern conflicts when the treaty was originally signed September 27, 1940.

Gayda added that "Americans more than any other people should know" that the Croats were held in "slavery" by the Serbs since "the Croatian committee for a long time distributed its documentary denunciations from offices at 200 East Ohio street, Pittsburgh."

NORWEGIANS FLY TO CHINA

Hongkong, June 14 (A. P.).—Seven Norwegians, between 19 and 22 years old, arrived here today from Chungking on their way to Canada and told of how they crossed Europe and Asia by plane from Stockholm, Sweden.

Some of the men left Norway by boat, they said, and the others reached Sweden on skis. At Stockholm they joined forces and flew to Chungking, Chinese National Government headquarters.

They plan to train in Canada for the Norwegian air force, they said.

JUN 15 1941

Japanese Send New Orders to Indies Mission

Wang Ching-wei on Way to Tokio; U. S. Gasoline Seized in Indo-China

TOKIO, June 14 (AP).—The Japanese government announced today it had forwarded undisclosed instructions to Kenkichi Yoshizawa, its chief economic negotiator at Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, following the Indies recent refusal of Japanese demands for more trade.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet Bureau of Information announced that Wang Ching-wei, leader of the puppet regime at Nanking, China, was en route to Japan for conferences with government leaders at Tokio. Accompanied by several of his own officials, Wang is expected to arrive from Shanghai next Tuesday.

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka had a two-and-a-half hour audience with Emperor Hirohito today.

Pictures of U-Boat on Way.

Pernambuco, Brazil, June 14 (A. P.).—Philip P. Williams, third secretary of the United States embassy in Rio de Janeiro, left by airplane for Miami today with depositions and pictures from survivors of the torpedoed American freighter Robin Moor. He is taking the evidence to Washington.

The photos were taken at the time of the sinking by some of the eleven survivors now awaiting transportation to the United States.

JUN 15 1941

Rift in Soviet Reported

HELSINKI, Finland, June 14 (AP)—Diplomatic quarters were reported to have received advices from Moscow tonight that Premier Joseph Stalin was encountering strong army opposition to his "policy of German appeasement."

Marshal S. K. Timoshenko, Soviet Commissar of Defense, was reported urging resistance, while Premier Stalin was represented advocating further concessions to Adolf Hitler.

Caribbean Attack Is Scouted

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, June 14 (AP)—Major Gen. Daniel van Voorhis, ending a five-day inspection tour of United States bases in the Trinidad area, declared today that no force or combination of forces could successfully attack the Caribbean area and close the Panama Canal.

Charges Nazi Radio Operates in Colombia

Bogota, Colombia, June 14 (A. P.).—The newspaper El Communero in the western Colombia city of Bucaramanga said today that Nazi agents had established a clandestine radio transmitter in the heart of the farm area to rebroadcast Berlin stations. It charged it was part of a widespread plan of Nazi infiltration and propaganda.

JUN 15 1941

Seaplane Base For Saigon

Saigon, French Indo-China, June 14 (AP)—French authorities announced today that the Indo-China Government was building an international seaplane base eight miles below Saigon "for the convenience of any country's commercial air lines."

There have been reports that the Japanese Dai Nippon Air Lines would inaugurate a Tokyo-Formosa-Saigon-Bangkok seaplane service late in June with four-engined, twenty-passenger planes, and it was understood the line would use the new base.

Anzacs Get Ambulances

New York, June 14 (AP)—The British American Ambulance Corps announced today that thirteen desert type ambulances shipped late in March to Australian and New Zealand troops in Egypt had arrived safely. The ambulances are among seventy-five light-weight vehicles to be sent the Anzac forces.

Japan Seizes Oil Believed For China

JUN 15 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Hanoi, French Indo-China, June 14 Japanese authorities were reported today to have seized 566 drums of gasoline belonging to the MacMillan Petroleum Corporation, apparently on the premise that they were destined for the Chinese Government at Chungking.

Shortly before this reported action, the head of the Japanese military mission here had declared:

"Since June, 1940, this mission, with the collaboration of the Indo-China Government, has watched over goods at Haiphong destined for the Chiang Kai-shek government at Chungking. The Chiang government and affiliated tradesmen have tried to ship these goods secretly.

"The Japanese mission decided to carry to a safe place supplies deemed to belong to the enemy or destined thereto.

"We regard as enemy property supplies belonging to the Chiang Kai-shek government, the Far Eastern Trading Company or the North American Syndicate, or supplies moved after June, 1940."

R.A.F. to Have Squadron Of Canadian Bombers

Unit Is First of 25 Asked by Mackenzie King

OTTAWA, June 14 (AP).—Formation of a Canadian bomber squadron of the Royal Air Force was announced today at London, in line with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's recent call for establishment of twenty-five R. A. F. squadrons to be "identified as Canadian." First of its kind, the new squadron will be commandeed by Wing Cmdr. P. A. Gilchrist, of Fort Pelley, Sask.

Ground staff officers of the squadrons will be drawn from the Royal Air Force until such time as Canada can supply enough trained personnel for these posts, an R. C. A. F. spokesman said, and the dominion will pay squadron members the difference between R. A. F. and R. C. A. F. rates of pay. The squadrons will be maintained and equipped by the United Kingdom.

Bund Treats Captive Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in Ontario, June 14—German sympathizers and organizations such as the German-American Bund in the United States are sending to Canada "many thousands of dollars" and many packages for German war prisoners, Colonel Hubert Stethem, internment camps' director, said last night.

Cash sent to a war prisoner is placed to his credit, against which he can charge canteen tickets, Colonel Stethem said. Only packages sent through the International Red Cross and the International Y. M. C. A. are accepted.

Military authorities in Canada know what contacts each prisoner has Colonel Stethem said, and "we are no taking any chances on his forming new ones." One of the steps to preven new contacts is to delete the name of senders from packages.

"Catastrophic" Explosion

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 14—A Budapest broadcast said tonight that an unexplained explosion of "astonishing catastrophic results in damage" has occurred in Bulgaria. No further details were given in the broadcast, which was heard by NBC.

JUN 15 1941

FRENCH FISCAL AIDE QUITS

Financial Representative To U. S. Breaks With Vichy

New York, June 14 (AP)—Herve Alphand, who came to the United States last summer to serve as the financial representative of the Vichy French Government at Washington, said today he had resigned because he disagreed with "the general policy of my Government."

He declined to amplify the statement, saying his resignation had just been placed in the hands of the French Ambassador.

Dutch Ship Reported Seizing Hungarian Boat

4,000-Ton Craft With Cargo Of British-Owned Flour Taken In Indies Waters, CBS Hears

New York, June 14 (AP)—A British Broadcast, heard here by C. B. S. broadcast heard here by CBS said today that the Netherlands destroyer Wortenaer had intercepted a 4,000-ton Hungarian ship in Netherlands East Indies waters and had taken it to Surabaya for action by a prize court.

The broadcast quoted a Batavia report saying the pro-Nazi master of the merchantman was trying to reach a neutral harbor with a cargo of British-owned flour.

Honolulu Plumbers Sign Contract

Honolulu, June 14 (A. P.).—A contract was signed last night between the Five Companies, an organization of contractors engaged in defense construction, and the A. F. of L. plumbers union which figured in a labor demonstration May 15.

The agreement provided for a forty-four-hour week, $1.37½ per hour, and double time for holiday work, said Thomas Owens, representing the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters.

When the plumbers dropped their tools on May 15, marines escorted 230 of them from the naval reservation.

JUN 15 1941

This War And That

[By the Associated Press]

One Year Ago Today: June 14, 194 —German army rolls into undefende Paris; French Government flees fro Tours to Bordeaux.

Twenty-five Years Ago Today: Jun 14, 1916—Allied economic conferenc meets in Paris.

Texts of Day's War Communiques

JUN 15 1941

British

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—The Admiralty issued the following communiqué today:

Further successful attacks have been reported by our submarines operating against the enemy's sea communications in the Mediterranean. Attacks have not only been carried out at sea, but our submarines have sought out the enemy and destroyed him in his own harbors.

An Italian armed trawler escorting two schooners was sighted by one of our submarines. The enemy convoy was chased and all three vessels sunk by gunfire.

Another submarine torpedoed and almost certainly sank a large tanker of about 8,000 tons.

An Italian tanker, the Strombo, 5,232 tons, is reported to have reached Istanbul, having been seriously damaged by a torpedo from one of our submarines.

In the Central Mediterranean the harbor of the Italian island of Lampedusa has been attacked by a submarine and a fully laden supply ship of about 1,000 tons which was lying in the harbor was sunk by a torpedo.

Another submarine investigated the harbor of Bengazi. An Italian armed merchant cruiser lying in the harbor was torpedoed.

In the Aegean the harbor of the enemy-occupied island of Lesbos has been attacked by a submarine. Two schooners and a large supply lighter were sunk in the harbor.

Another Admiralty communiqué stated:

The operation of rounding up enemy supply ships which put to sea in order to be available for the Bismarck and Prinz Eugen continued successfully. Another German supply ship has been intercepted and sunk. Thus, six enemy supply ships and one armed trawler have been intercepted by our ships during these recent operations.

An Air Ministry communiqué said:

The offensive against the Ruhr was continued by aircraft of the Bomber Command last night. A heavy attack was made on the industrial district at Schwerte and extensive damage was done.

Strong forces of the same command also attacked the docks at Brest, where the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and a cruiser of the Hipper class still are lying. Many heavy bombs were seen to burst in the dock area and to straddle the berths of all three ships. Docks at Boulogne also were attacked.

One aircraft of the Bomber Command is missing.

Aircraft of the Coastal Command carried out night attacks on enemy shipping in the Channel and bombed an airdrome in Brittany. Two aircraft of the Coastal Command are missing from patrol.

Seven enemy bombers were destroyed on raids on this country last night.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué:

Enemy activity last night, though mainly widespread over South, Southeast and East England, was not on a heavy scale. Reports so far received show that no substantial damage was done and the number of casualties is not large. At least six enemy aircraft were destroyed.

A communiqué of the Ministry of Home Security:

Up to 8 o'clock this evening no reports have been received of bombs being dropped in any part of the country.

Later the Ministry issued this communiqué:

Subsequent to the earlier communiqué it has been reported that during the evening some bombs were dropped at a point in the southwest, causing a small number of casualties.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 14 (AP)—The British Middle East Command issued the following communiqué today:

Libya: Tobruk—As a result of successful operations during the night of June 12-13 our troops made a substantial penetration into the salient held by the enemy in the outer defenses of the perimeter, improving our position thereby. In the area between Solum and Tobruk our mobile patrols intercepted an enemy convoy, destroying twelve vehicles.

Abyssinia: Operations by a Belgian contingent in the Mogi area and by Imperial forces in the Jimma area are proceeding satisfactorily.

Iraq: The situation continues quiet.

Syria: Following further advances made yesterday, the Allied forces have substantially increased the areas of their penetration into the country.

The Royal Air Force issued this communiqué:

Libya: During the night of June 12-13 a heavy raid was carried out by the R. A. F. on Bengazi, direct hits or very near misses being registered on two 3,000-ton ships at Cathedral Mole. Other heavy-caliber bombs fell between the Outer and Center Mole. A large fire was started and considerable damage caused.

On the same night landing grounds at Martuba and El Gazala were attacked.

Tripoli was raided by aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm. Fires were started on and near the Spanish Quay and among buildings west of the town.

Enemy motor transport vehicles on the road between Barce and El Gubba were bombed and machine-gunned yesterday, ten large vehicles being destroyed and several others made unserviceable.

Rhodes: Calato was raided during the night of June 12-13, fires being started on airdromes.

Syria: Aircraft of the R. A. F. and Royal Australian Air Force continued to provide air support for our troops and for His Majesty's ships patrolling off the Syrian coast.

A successful raid was made on Aleppo airdromes. A large German bomber is believed to have been destroyed by a direct hit and extensive damage was done to a group of fighters.

Although clouds of dust prevented accurate assessment of damage done, our pilots were able to see several fires burning fiercely. Our bombers also gave close support to the Free French troops. All bombs fell on selected targets.

Ethiopia: In Central Ethiopia units of the South African Air Force bombed a position still held by Italians and machine-gunned a motor transport.

From all these operations two of our aircraft are missing.

3024-9759

30.24-9759

French

VICHY, France, June 14 (AP)—The French issued the following communiqué today on the fighting in Syria and Lebanon:

On the whole fighting front our troops held positions despite attacks by the adversary.

In the coastal region during the afternoon of the thirteenth an attack by infantry and tanks, supported by artillery and violent bombardments of the British Fleet, succeeded in getting a foothold in Saida.

A very brilliant counter-attack by our motorized cavalry and colonial infantry, commanded by Squadron Leader Lehr and Major Gauthier, permitted us to chase the adversary from the town and reconquer lost ground.

In the regions of Merdjayoun and El Kesweh new British and de Gaullist attacks were repulsed.

The Royal Air Force bombed Beirut during the night without result.

Our aviation continued day and night bombing actions on the field of battle. A two-motored English plane was shot down.

German

BERLIN, June 14 (AP)—Today's German High Command communiqué:

Last night the air force bombed port facilities in the Thames mouth and along the British east and south coast, as well as numerous airports, primarily in Eastern England.

In air fights over the North Sea and the Channel three British planes were shot down.

In the Mediterranean German Air Force units attacked Tobruk and port facilities of Haifa with good success.

German and Italian batteries effectively shelled British artillery positions in the fortified region of Tobruk.

Last night the enemy dropped incendiaries and explosives on several places in Western Germany. There were dead and wounded among civilians. There was no military or important economic damage. Anti-aircraft downed two attacking British planes.

The crew of one reconnaissance plane, First Lieut. Budden, Lieut. Moeller and Sergeants Schlithting and Kuhne, especially distinguished themselves, audaciously executing assigned tasks.

Italian

ROME, June 14 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

The fortress of Gibraltar was bombed the night of June 12.

In North Africa our bombers continued to pound objectives at Tobruk. German planes hit the enemy air base.

In East Africa the enemy had considerable losses in the fighting around Debra Tabor, which was mentioned in yesterday's bulletin, and left arms and ammunition in our hands.

Diary Of The War

JUN 15 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Italy was reported ready last night to seize American property in Italy in quick reprisal for President Roosevelt's order freezing German and Italian assets in the United States.

Some Fascists in Rome branded the Roosevelt move as "another example of gangsterism" following American "piracy" in previously seizing Axis ships in United States ports.

President Roosevelt's freezing of the American finances of Axis-conquered or occupied countries of Europe, as well as those of Germany and Italy, was the highlight of the international situation.

Diplomatic quarters in Helsinki, Finland, were reported to have received reports that Josef Stalin is facing strong opposition within the Red army over his "policy of German appeasement." It was said that Marshal S. K. Timoshenko, Soviet Commissar of Defense was urging resistance to German demands while Stalin is advocating further concessions to the Nazis.

In London, reports from Turkey said all roads leading into Soviet-occupied Bessarabia from Rumania have been closed and mined and that informed sources in Ankara agreed that important developments were imminent, possibly in connection with Germany's desire for access to the Ukraine.

The Middle East

French warships and planes were reported from Damascus to have delivered a joint attack on the British Mediterranean fleet while it was continuing a systematic shelling of the Lebanese coast. British shelling, it was said, was concentrated mainly upon Sidon, twenty miles below Beirut, capital of Lebanon.

Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka felicitated Premier Mussolini on his Tuesday speech in which il Duce said Japan would not "remain indifferent in the face of American aggression against the Axis."

Congressional circles in Washington expected the United States to start arming merchant vessels as a result of the Robin Moor sinking and Under Secretary Sumner Welles said the United States would not be bluffed off the seas by German "bluster and threats."

New Axis Signatory?

The Axis prepared to induct Croatia as a new junior member at a Venice ceremony.

An official French spokesman in Vichy flatly denied a German report, telegraphed earlier from Vichy, that the French fleet had sailed from Toulon.

As British-French hostilities in Syria continued, the French Government "indignantly" refused a British suggestion that it order its troops in Syria to surrender to the invading British and Free French forces.

While the rest of the world guessed about Germany's intentions toward Soviet Russia, the battle of Syria and Lebanon and her other sundry irons in the fire Germany kept comparatively quiet.

Japan sent new, undisclosed instructions to her economic negotiator in the Netherlands East Indies.

Syria And Lebanon

The British and Free French appeared to be stalled before Damascus, Syria's capital, and Beirut, Lebanon's, although the Middle East command reported "the Allied forces have substantially increased the areas of their penetration. . . ."

Some optimistic and presumably well-informed Britons in London held that the surrender of Damascus to the Allied siege lines less than ten miles away was a matter of hours.

But hours after their words were uttered, Damascus still flew the tricolor and reported only an unchanged situation and an official denial that surrender negotiations were in progress. The British said an "educational campaign" still was under way to wean away the Vichy French to the Allied standard.

Beirut was bombed Friday night by the British and Haifa, Palestine, a backstop of the Levant offensive, by "unidentified" planes. Neither reported damage or casualties.

Mediterranean Region

British submarines, the London Admiralty said, have just sunk seven Axis vessels and damaged three others in Mediterranean forays that took them in some cases stealing into German and Italian-controlled harbors to fire their torpedoes.

Axis planes raided Alexandria, German and Italian cannon shelled besieged Tobruk, in Libya; the besieged British forces reported cutting into a salient which Axis troops had driven into Tobruk's outer defenses; the British mopup in Ethiopia continued "satisfactorily."

Italy claimed damage to two British cruisers undergoing repair in a Gibraltar drydock when they raided the rock Thursday night.

Britain And Germany

The R. A. F. smashed Friday night—the third night in a row—at Germany's "Pittsburgh region"—the Ruhr valley; bombs straddled the berths of the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and a 10,000-ton cruiser at Brest, France, made other stabs at German Channel shipping and bases in occupied France.

The British claimed seven German bombers shot down in Friday night's *Luftwaffe* raids on England and claimed three fighters downed over the Channel Saturday morning.

The Germans claimed new blows at the eastern and southern coastal regions of England, particularly airports; reported two British planes downed in Britain's attack on western Germany and three in combat over the North Sea and the Channel.

Box Score Of War At Sea

[By the Associated Press]

The following "box score" lists sea warfare losses reported during the ninety-third week of the war, from June 8 to June 14, inclusive:

JUN 15 1941

Nation.	Sunk by: Subs, Planes, Waships.	Mines.	Other Causes or Unknown.	Tonnage.	Known. Dead.	Missing
Britain	8	0	2	*35,196	20	24
Finland	1	0	2	9,208	0	1
Sweden	0	0	1	5,842	0	0
Norway	0	0	1	5,655	0	0
United States	1	0	0	4,999	0	35
Denmark	0	0	2	4,699	0	0
France	0	0	1	350	7	0
Totals	10	0	9	65,949	27	60
Previously reported	853	241	534	6,264,510	13,862	8,547
Grand totals	863	241	543	6,330,459	13,889	8,607

*Tonnage one British ship unknown.

Losses by Nations (Includes Naval Vessels)

Britain, 763; Norway, 196; Germany, 126; Sweden, 98; Italy, 85; Greece, 78; Netherlands, 64; France, 59; Denmark, 52; Finland, 41; Belgium, 23; Estonia, 12; Yugoslavia, 12; Panama, 8; Spain, 7; Poland, 5; Egypt, 3; Lithuania, 3; Portugal, 3; United States, 2; Argentina, Hungary, Japan, Iran, Latvia, Rumania, Soviet, 1 each. Total, 1,647.

Welles Scorns Nazi 'Bluster And Threats'

JUN 15 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 14—Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, declared today, in a discussion of Berlin statements, that Americans "have never been impressed by what they regard as bluster or threats."

He made that statement in reply to newspapermen's queries concerning the attitude of the United States on a German spokesman's threat that any ship carrying contraband to England would be sunk.

While he would make no final statement until the full facts of the sinking of the American merchantman Robin Moor had been received, Welles remarked it was possible to look at the issues in a dispassionate way.

Recites Facts And Issues

The facts and issues, Welles declared, are that an American merchant ship in accordance with the traditional historical policy of this country on the high-seas, engaged in peaceful commerce, was sunk in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean far removed from any combat area.

The American vessel, Welles emphasized, did not carry any cargo which was prohibited by American law or which was considered contraband by the United States and the cargo was not destined for any port in a combat zone.

"Counter To All Law"

That vessel, the Undersecretary declared, had on board American citizens, including women and a child, who, he said, were forced to take to small life boats, counter to all international law, international morality and humanity.

It is probable, the Undersecretary

[Continued On Page 3, Column 6]

CONGRESS TO BACK FIRM PROTEST AGAINST SINKING OF ROBIN MOOR

JUN 15 1941

Wheeler Denounces Submarine Attack and Glass Asserts He'd Make Germany Pay for Loss.

Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—Widespread congressional support appeared to be developing today for whatever protests and demands the State Department may dispatch to Germany as a result of the sinking of the American merchant ship Robin Moor by a submarine.

Senator Barkley, the Democratic leader, said he thought a protest note ought to be sent immediately and asserted that he found it hard to believe the submarine commander sank the vessel "without some advice from higher authority."

A leading critic of administration foreign policy, Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, described the incident as "something I would denounce." He said, however, that he thought "at least we ought to await an explanation before we jump at conclusions—if there is an explanation."

Veteran Senator Glass, Democrat, of Virginia, declared that if it was proved beyond question that Germany was responsible for the sinking "they ought to be made to pay for it."

"You know what my views are," he told newspaper men. "I think we ought to go over there and shoot hell out of every U-boat. I've said that before and I still believe it."

In well-informed quarters it was predicted that Secretary Hull's first move would be to dispatch to Berlin a note of strong protest citing Germany's treaty pledges governing the sinking of merchant ships and also asking an immediate and forthright explanation of the Robin Moor incident.

In the same communication, it was said, Secretary Hull may demand indemnification for American lives and property lost as well as guaranties against future attacks on merchantmen flying the American flag.

Only eleven members of the crew and passengers, picked up by the Brazilian vessel Ozorio, have been rescued. Thirty-five others, including three women and a child, are still missing twenty-four days after the Robin Moor was sent to the bottom of the South Atlantic by a torpedo and shells from the submarine's deck gun.

Await Consul's Arrival.

Whatever action the Secretary of State and President Roosevelt decide upon will be taken after the scheduled arrival here Monday of Philip P. Williams, secretary of the American embassy in Rio de Janeiro. He is bringing the official report of William J. Linthicum, American consul at Recita, Brazil, who obtained from the eleven survivors their dramatic accounts of the sinking.

A brief preliminary report by Mr. Linthicum earlier this week gave the gist of these stories, identified the undersea craft as a German vessel, and told how those aboard the Robin Hood had been forced to put out in four open lifeboats hundreds of miles from the safety of land or rescue vessels.

On the basis of this information the United States yesterday branded Germany a treaty violator and claimed the evidence was sufficient to justify any measures necessary to enforce the doctrine of freedom of the seas recently reasserted by the President.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of War, told reporters that both Germany and the United States were parties to the London naval agreement of 1930, which provided that proper precautions would be taken to insure the safety of passengers and crews on ships sunk by belligerents.

Want Entire Controversy.

Emphatically Mr. Welles declared this Government did not intend to enter into a controversy over whether the Robin Moor carried contraband cargo. The facts of the case, he said, were established beyond dispute. Elsewhere these were summed up authoritatively as:

1. The Robin Moor, flying the flag of a country with which Germany maintains diplomatic relations, was known to be prohibited by the netrality act from carrying munitions and was bound for ports not included in any combat zone.

2. The vessel was sunk without examination of her papers or cargo—which would have shown that she carried no arms, ammunition or other war materials.

3. The passengers were cast adrift so far from land or possible rescue vessels that no precautions, as required by treaty obligations, could be said to have been taken for their safety.

Attempt to Muddle Seen.

A German spokesman's statement that "whenever any ship sails with contraband for England we'll shoot at it" was described in authoritative quarters as merely an obvious attempt to muddle the main issues.

In congressional circles there was increasing speculation that American merchant vessels would be armed against submarine or air attack as a result of the Robin Moor case, and it was generally recalled that that was one of the first steps taken by President Wilson to combat Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare in 1917.

The navy has been getting ready for several months to meet the heavy requirements for guns and gun-mounts which would follow any decision to put weapons on merchant ships. Congress has appropriated millions of dollars for such preparations, and in addition to those being manufactured, a quantity of suitable guns has been in naval storehouses since the last war.

Arming of Ships Predicted

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—Arming of American merchant vessels was predicted in well-informed Congressional circles today.

One legislator, unwilling to be quoted by name but high in Administration confidence, said that in view of the circumstances of the sinking of the freighter Robin Moor "the President is going to have to arm our merchant ships and tell them to protect themselves."

The Navy has been getting ready quietly for some months to meet the heavy demand for guns and gun mounts that would follow immediately upon a decision to furnish merchant ships with armament.

A substantial quantity of such weapons was "on the shelf" in naval storehouses, some left over from the World War. To supplement that supply, Congress appropriated millions specifically for such weapons and additional funds for the expansion of manufacturing capacity to take care of the added burden.

Naval officials told the House Naval Committee early this year that some of the three-inch anti-aircraft guns aboard many of the combat ships in the fleet, which are being replaced by more efficient five-inch dual-purpose guns, would be available for installation on merchant ships.

---

went on, that three-fourths of the assengers and crew of the vessel have been lost.

Welles also announced that the State Department had received a categorical denial from William Phillips, Ambassador to Rome, of reports that some survivors of the Robin Moor had arrived in Italy.

U. S. May Arm Merchantmen

In Congressional circles there was increasingly speculation that American merchant vessels would be armed against submarine or air attack as a result of the Robin Moor case, and it was generally recalled that that was one of the first steps taken by President Wilson to combat Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare in 1917.

Widespread Congressional support appeared to be developing for whatever protests and demands the State Department may dispatch to Germany as a result of the sinking of the Robin Moor.

Wheeler Moved, Too

A leading critic of administration foreign policy, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) described the incident as "something I would denounce." He said, however, that he thought "at least we ought to await an explanation—if there is an explanation."

Senator Alben W. Barkley, the Democratic leader, said he thought a protest note ought to be sent immediately and asserted he found it hard to believe the submarine commander sank the vessel "without some advice from higher authority."

Senator Carter Glass (Dem., Va.) declared that if it was proved beyond question that Germany was responsible for the sinking "they ought to be made to pay for it."

"You know what my views are," he told newsmen. "I think we ought to go over there and shoot hell out of every U-boat. I've said that before and I still believe it."

In well-informed quarters it was predicted that Secretary of State Cordell Hull's first move would be to dispatch to Berlin a note of strong protest citing Germany's treaty pledges governing the sinking of merchant ships and also asking an immediate and forthright explanation of the Robin Moor incident.

In the same communication, it was said, Hull may demand indemnification for American lives and property lost as well as guarantees against future attacks on American merchantmen.

Only eleven crewmen and passengers, picked up by the Brazilian vessel Ozorio, have been rescued. Thirty-five others, including three women and a child, are still missing twenty-four days after the Robin Moor was torpedoed.

Full Report Due Monday

Whatever action the Secretary of State and President Roosevelt decide upon will be taken after the arrival of Philip P. Williams, secretary of the American Embassy in Rio De Janeiro. Due here Monday, he is bringing the official report of William J. Linthicum, American Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, who obtained sworn statements from the eleven survivors.

The facts of the case were summed up as follows:

1. The Robin Moor was prohibited by the Neutrality Act from carrying munitions and was bound for South African ports not included in any combat zone.

2. The vessel was sunk without examination of her papers or cargo—which would have shown conclusively that she carried no war material.

3. The passengers were cast adrift hundreds of miles from land and far from any much-traveled steamship route.

A German spokesman's statement that "whenever any ship sails with contraband for England we'll shoot at it" was described in authoritative quarters as merely an obvious attempt to muddle the main issues.

Nazis Set To Argue "Contraband"

The reference to "contraband" in the German spokesman's statement indicated that the Nazi might make much of that aspect to the Robin Moor case. In September, 1939, the German Government announced twelve categories of supplies and equipment which it called "absolute contraband." The twelfth category included "apparatus, tools and machines."

At New York the Robin Line made public the ship's manifest, which showed the vessel carried 5,263 tons of general cargo valued at $2,000,000 including such items as ladies' hosiery, canned foods, 459 automobiles and trucks, radio sets, women's wearing apparel, hardware supplies, electric machinery, fishing tackle, golf clubs, outboard motors, corrugated steel sheets and galvanized wire.

30.24-9761

Harbor Protection

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 14—Preparations to sow mines in the lower bay of New York harbor were disclosed today by the navy. It was indicated that loaded rather than mere practice mines would be used to some extent.

Officials did not say whether the operation, to be carried out this summer by the army, was intended only for training or as an actual safeguard of the harbor.

JUN 15 1941

Advising shipping that the mine planting would take place between June 15 and September 30 in a specified area in the vicinity of Sandy Hook, the navy's Hydrographic Office said that "when loaded mines are planted the area will be patrolled constantly."

The office added that cables would extend from the mine field to the shore of Sandy Hook. The area to be mined was described as quadrilateral, about two miles from Sandy Hook light, and extending about 1,000 yards, or more than a half mile in one direction. It will be marked by four red spherical buoys.

War Department Comment

Washington, June 14 (AP)—The War Department, commenting on an earlier disclosure by the navy that mines would be laid in New York harbor, said today that the sowing would be "just a practice operation" rather than a measure to safeguard the harbor.

In a notice to shipping the navy had said that mines would be placed between June 15 and September 30 off Sandy Hook, and indicated that loaded mines would be used to some extent.

laid in New York harbor, said today that the sowing would be just a practice operation rather than a measure to safeguard the harbor.

In a notice to shipping the navy had said that mines would be placed, between June 15 and September 30, off Sandy Hook, and indicated that loaded mines would be used to some extent.

The army will carry out the operations through its Coast Artillery and mine planter services.

An army Coast Artillery official explained that the operation was similar to others carried out in previous years for training, and asserted that it was customary to use live mines to a limited exteht.

"The announcement caused a flurry because of the tense international situation," the official said. "The notice to shipping is routine, like notices published when coastal guns are fired. Even unloaded dummy mines might damage small craft."

Live mines used in such maneuvers are loaded and unloaded the same day and are carefully patrolled, it was said.

ARMY TO PRACTICE MINE LAYING HERE

JUN 15 1941

Drill Rather Than Harbor Safeguard the Aim.

Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—The War Department, commenting on an earlier disclosure by the navy that mines would be

Ickes Slates Oil Parley

JUN 15 1941

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes asked the petroleum industry today to send representatives of all phases of its operations to a meeting here next Thursday to discuss plans for more effective "utilization of our petroleum resources in the national emergency."

This was Ickes' first major move since President Roosevelt appointed him Defense Petroleum Administrator to head off, if possible, a threatened oil shortage in the East.

"The invitation to this meeting is general in scope," Ickes said.

COAST GUARD SAVES 46 ON BRITISH SHIP

Cutter Heads For Newfoundland With Officers, Men Of Merchantman

Reports "None Lost" After Rescue Of Group From Tresillian

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 14—The Coast Guard today was advised by the cutter Duane, that it had rescued forty-six officers and men from the Tresillian, a [illegible] merchant ship of 4,743 tons.

JUN 15 1941

The message said:

"Proceeding St. Johns, Newfoundland, with crew Tresillian picked up. Position latitude 44.33 north, longitude 44.36 west. Forty-six officers and men. None lost. All well."

Owned By English Firm

The Coast Guard did not say what happened to the British ship. The vessel was owned by the Hains Steamship Company of London.

The position given by the Duane indicated that she was about 1,000 miles east of Nova Scotia when the message was sent.

Arrived At N. Y. Jan. 10

The Tresillian, built in 1925, arrived in New York the last time on January 10 and four days later left for Boston, where she remained a fortnight before sailing for Falmouth, England. Her subsequent movements were unreported. Before the war, she loaded between England and Australia, via the Panama Canal.

26 Survivors Of Ship Sinking Arrive At N. Y.

New York, June 14 (AP)—A grim story of twenty-three days in an [illegible]en boat during which forty-four [illegible]n died and sharks fought for bodies as they were thrown [illegible] sea by the living was relate[illegible] by twenty-six survivors of the sunken British liner Britannia.

William Mac Vicar, third officer of the Britannia and a member of the party which arrived on the Brazilian liner Cayru, declined to discuss the sinking, but the others, who included lascar seamen and Hindu and Moslem merchants, told this story:

On March 27, [illegible] route to Bombay from Liverpool, the 8,799-ton Britannia sighted a German raider eight miles away.

Decides To Fight It Out

Although the Britannia had only a four-inch gun against the raider's six-inch guns, the Britannia's captain, (believed to have been Captain Alexander Collie) decided to fight it out.

The Britannia shot twelve ineffectual rounds before she was mortally wounded by seventy shots from the raider. Three hundred pasengers and one hundred crew men crowded into four open boats. There were eighty two in Mac Vicar's.

Because wind and current favored, Mac Vicar set his course for South America, 1,500 miles away rather than try for Dakar 600 miles distant.

Reach Their Boat

Twenty-three days passed during which Mac Vicar doled out an ounce of water and one biscuit daily to each man. One by one forty-four men died from wounds received in the battle or from exposure.

Finally the thirty-eight survivors beached their boat near Sao Louis and, exhausted, fell flat on the sands. A native, who found them the next day, took a note to the British consul in Sao Louis which Mac Vicar scribbled.

Approximately 200 persons aboard the Britannia have been reported saved.

TO SAFEGUARD SHIPYARD WORK

Group Submits Plan for Stabilization.

Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—The labor division of the Office of Production Management today submitted to fifty-five Atlantic Coast shipyards a proposed two-year agreement designed to stabilize employment and avert strikes.

The suggested agreement included the following terms:

Uniform wage rates for construction and repair workers; a basic wage rate of $1.12 for first-class skilled mechanics, with percentage changes for other employees; adjustment of wages after one year on the basis of changes in the cost of living index; overtime rates of time-and-a-half above a forty-hour standard week with double time for work on Sundays and holidays; 7 per cent premiums for the second and third shifts; no lockouts on the part of employers nor suspension of work on the part of employees; no restrictions upon production; grievance machinery to be set up by local agreements and to provide for arbitration.

Asks Prompt Consideration.

The proposed standards were drafted by a special Government-labor-management sub-committee appointed by Gerard Swope, chairman of the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilding Stabilization Conference.

The proposal was sent to the shipyards with a letter signed by Secretary Knox, Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission, and William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman of the OPM, asking prompt consideration of the standards prior to their submission to the Atlantic Coast Conference for final ratification.

Officials said that the agreement, if adopted, would eliminate the differential between the west and east coast shipyards. The Pacific yards heretofore have paid higher rates than the eastern ones.

The $1.12 rate for first-class skilled mechanics would represent, on the average, an increase of several cents an hour, OPM officials said.

Throughout the eastern yards the work week averaged 44.2 hours during April, the last month for which figures are available. Employment was on a forty-hour basis, with overtime being paid for the extra hours worked.

U. S. Shipyards' '43 Goal Set at 5 Million Tons

JUN 15 1941

Maritime Commission Says Its Contracts Will Yield 1,250,000 This Year

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—A prediction that the nation's rapidly expanding shipbuilding facilities will turn out 1,250,000 dead-weight tons of merchant ships this year, with an increase to 3,500,000 tons in 1942 and 5,000,000 tons in 1943 came today from the Maritime Commission.

In its first comprehensive summary of a vast three-way construction program, the commission placed the cost of 705 merchantmen "built, building or under contract" at $1,625,000,000, with an additional investment of $86,000,000 in new facilities, bringing the total cost to $1,711,000,000.

The figures do not include construction not under the commission's supervision. In this category are sixty emergency-type cargo ships ordered by the British government and eighty-six vessels of various types for private accounts without commission participation. Including these 146 vessels, the total number of merchantmen "built, building or under contract" in this country is increased to 851. Since ninety-one ships have been delivered under the commission's long-range program, 760 remain to be delivered.

Divided into three parts, the construction program now includes:

1. Long-range program calling for 500 ships in a ten-year period. This now includes 283 ships, of which 91 have been delivered. Except for the luxury liner America, recently taken over by the Navy, all contracts have been let since Jan. 1, 1938.

2. Emergency national defense program calling for 200 "ugly duckling" cargo carriers. Of approximately 10,000 deadweight tons and designed for mass production, the first "ugly ducklings" are expected to be completed in November.

3. Construction of 222 vessels for transfer to Great Britain under the lend-lease act. This program includes 112 "ugly ducklings," 72 high-speed tankers of 16,000 deadweight tons, ten C-1, twenty-two C-2 and six C-3 cargo boats. The C boats among the world's finest of their class, are the backbone of the long-range program.

Board Asserts No U.S. Tankers Carry Axis Oil

Says All Are Now Trading in Hemisphere or With Britain and Dutch Indies

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 14.—American-owned or controlled tankers, the Maritime Commission asserted today, "are not carrying oil directly or indirectly to Germany, Italy or Japan." The commission issued a formal statement, saying:

"No owned or controlled tankers under American registry have been engaged in trade to these countries since the outbreak of the war. A check of American owned or controlled tankers under foreign registry shows that none is currently engaged in such a way or has been for the last six months, with the exception noted below.

"This record excepts the activities of five tankers registered under the German flag and five registered under the Italian flag. Owners of these tankers have been unable to exercise control over their movements during the last year and one-half and have no authentic reports on their activities. A solitary ship under another foreign registry is completing a voyage to Japan under a contract arranged some time ago. Upon completion of this voyage the vessel will be required for other trades."

American owned or controlled

(Continued on page 2, column 6)

tankers under all foreign registries, the commission said, have been and are now engaged in Western Hemisphere, United Kingdom and Dutch East Indies trade.

"This particularly applies to tankers which were at one time under American registry and were transferred to Panamanian registry," the commission said.

RFC To Provide Billion For Bombers

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 14—Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, said today that he intended to provide nearly $1,000,000,000 to build plants for the 500-bombers-a-month program, drawing on his new defense spending powers.

President Roosevelt this week signed a law expanding the powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal loan agency. Specifically it also gave the RFC additional special borrowing powers for defense purposes—with virtually no strings attached.

The RFC already had committed all of a similar $1,500,000,000. About $500,000,000 of this went for defense

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

factories, $600,000,000 to buy strategic metals like tin and copper, $200,000,000 for rubber stocks and about $200,000,000 in other defense loans.

No Details Available

Jones would not say specifically what use would be made of the new funds aside from the financing of the bomber program.

"There are a few new things in the way of defense that we're thinking about," Jones said, "but mainly we're going to be doing more of what we've already been doing. The new law was asked to iron out some of the red tape."

One of the things the new law authorizes is loans to Great Britain on the security of British investments in this country. This operation, alone, may amount to several hundred million dollars.

New Metals Plants

In the case of the bombers, a large part of the $1,000,000,000 will go for actually building factories—to be Government-owned but leased to private companies for operation. Large amounts also will go into construction of aluminum and magnesium plants to turn out the bomber materials. Machine tools have been promised $200,000,000.

Besides financing defense factories, Jones' agencies are buying huge stocks of rubber, tin, manganese, copper, tungsten, chromium and other strategic materials. These are being sought in such huge quantities that the nation will have enough on hand to run for long periods in case a war ever cuts off foreign supplies.

Pepper Wants U.S. Navy Ready to Defend England

Would Use It to Bar Invasion, Also to Keep Eye on Dakar

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—A suggestion that the Navy send warships across the Atlantic to combat any Nazi attempt to invade Great Britain came today from Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida. He said in an interview that powerful fleet units also should be kept near the strategically important areas of Dakar, West Africa; the Azores and Cape Verde Islands.

"If Gtrmany undertakes a real blitzkrieg against England nothing except a miracle or the United States Navy can save the British," Senator Pepper asserted.

He expressed the opinion that the United States could safely withdraw substantial naval units from the Pacific. "I do not believe we would have any trouble with Japan," he said. "She is dependent on us for many things, and, by now, she should know which side her bread is buttered on."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, consistent opponent of Administration foreign policy, told reporters he had been advised "that a substantial portion of the fleet is being shifted from the Pacific to the Atlantic."

While not divulging the source of his information, Senator Wheeler added that "such a policy seems a grave mistake at this time if the situation in the Far East is as intense as we have been led to believe. Of course, we must protect our own interests in both oceans, but there is no reason to send our Navy into areas merely to look for trouble and try to stir up an incident that would involve us in war."

Two New Destroyers Launched At Boston

Forrest And Fitch Go Overboard. Keels For Two More Laid Immediately

Boston, June 14 (AP)—The United States Navy destroyers Forrest and Fitch were launched today at the Boston navy yard and within a few minutes keels for two more destroyers—634 and 635—were laid.

The new destroyers, constructed in less than a year, are of 1,700 tons and among the first of the Bristol type constructed. They were ordered last year as part of the 1941 naval program.

Army Air Forces Unified For Canal and Caribbean

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 14 — Grouping of all Army air forces in the Panama Canal and Caribbean areas into a single command was disclosed today by the War Department—as a new measure to safeguard approaches to the canal and Latin America.

Commanded by Major General Frank M. Andrews, recently shifted to Panama from the War Department General Staff, the new Caribbean Air Defense Command was believed by some authorities to embrace the largest number of war planes in any single Army tactical unit.

Air forces in the Hawaiian area have been grouped similarly.

LUMBERMEN AGREE TO SETTLE STRIKE

CIO Regional Headquarters Says Orton Has Accepted Murray's Proposal

[By the Associated Press]

Olympia, Wash., June 14—Delegates to a convention of the CIO International Woodworkers of America voted unanimously tonight to recommend to their locals that they return to work immediately in fifty-three Northwest lumber mills and camps.

[By the Associated Press]

Seattle, June 14—The CIO regional headquarters today announced that O. M. Orton, head of the International Woodworkers of America, had agreed to a proposal of Philip Murray, CIO national president, for settlement of the month-old strike of 22,000 lumber workers in western Washington.

Worth Lowery, of Jewel, Ore., a leader of the IWA's anti-Orton faction, telegraphed that Murray's proposal is "in effect, the Mediation Board's proposal," of returning to work while a Federal study is made of the dispute.

Terms It "Labor-Busting"

Murray is a member of the National Defense Mediation Board. Orton left a board meeting at Washington last week, defying the board's suggestion and characterized it as "labor-busting."

Murray summoned him to Washington again this week. He was due home to report to union delegates at a meeting in Olympia tonight.

Get Wage Increase

The Mediation Board formula calls for a temporary arrangement under which the workers get their demanded 7½-cent hourly wage increase, to a minimum base of 75 cents, with some variations.

The scale would be 12½ cents above last fall's. Mill workers would get a week's vacation with pay and loggers a pay equivalent, but a union shop would not be granted and piece work would not be eliminated. Employers would agree to recommend union membership to all workers.

Six Strikers, Still Out, Must Face Draft Boards

Los Angeles, June 14 (AP)—Six men deferred from military service have not returned to their jobs at North American Aircraft Corporation since the army took over the strikebound plant Monday, Col. Charles E. Branshaw reported today.

Their names have been referred to their draft boards. Deferment had been granted because of employment in an essential defense industry.

The colonel's action makes the men liable to immediate call for army service, barring possible deferment on other grounds.

Meanwhile, with production once in up to ten planes a day and the plant humming along on $196,000,000 in unfilled warplane orders, Colonel Branshaw gave week-end leave to approximately 800 of the 3,400 soldiers remaining on duty. About 600 troops have been sent back to their base.

Near by, Walter Smethurst, assistant to the CIO's aviation division director, Richard T. Frankensteen, assumed control of union headquarters pending complete reorganization of the United Automobile Workers' local involved in the strike.

Mediation of demands for a 75-cent-an-hour minimum wage scale and a blanket 10-cents-an-hour increase for all North American's 12,000 employes is scheduled to resume in Washington Tuesday.

North American's present minimum is 50 cents an hour. Skilled workmen receive from $1.25 to $1.75 an hour.

All local officers have been suspended from the CIO and their jobs, but Elmer J. Freitag, union president and head of the negotiating committee, said:

"We are still in control, regardless of what Frankensteen does."

APL 02221 CCC 430

BRITISH NEWS

THE FRENCH

LONDON, JUNE 14--(AP) A REUTERS, BRI

AGENCY, DISPATCH TONIGHT SAID BERLIN REPORTS T

FLEET HAD SAILED FROM TOULON WERE OFFICIALLY DE

VICHY.

30.24 - 9763

30.24-9763

LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR FREDERICK BOWHILL, 61-YEAR-OLD DEVELOPER OF THE COASTAL COMMAND, TOOK OVER TODAY DIRECTION OF A NEW ORGANIZATION TO HANDLE TRANS-ATLANTIC PLANE-FERRYING.

SIR FREDERICK'S APPOINTMENT TO THE NEW COMMAND WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BY THE AIR MINISTRY. HE WILL BE SUCCEEDED AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE COASTAL COMMAND BY AIR MARSHAL SIR PHILIP JOUBERT DE LA FERTE.

JUN 15 1941

TRANS-OCEAN AIRPLANE FERRY SERVICE HAD BEEN A FUNCTION OF THE MINISTRY OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, BUT INFORMED BRITISH SAID TRANSFER OF THE SERVICE TO THE AIR MINISTRY AND APPOINTMENT OF AN RAF OFFICER AS ITS COMMANDER DO NOT INDICATE THE NEW ORGANIZATION WILL BE MADE A MILITARY UNIT. SUCH A MOVE, IT WAS SAID, MIGHT MEAN THE LOSS OF SERVICES NOW BEING RENDERED BY VETERAN UNITED STATES CIVILIAN PILOTS WHOSE EXPERIENCE IN THE WORK HAS PROVED OF GREAT VALUE TO ENGLAND.

MA624AED

VICHY, JUNE 14--(AP)--- THE GERMANS HAVE RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY 45,912 FRENCH PRISONERS, INCLUDING 1,914 OFFICERS, UP TO JUNE 6 OF THIS YEAR, THE FRENCH DISCLOSED TODAY. ALL WERE WOUNDED OR SICK.

JUN 15 1941

AT THE SAME TIME IT WASLEARNED THAT THE FRENCH UNDER AGREEMENT WITH THE GERMANS ARE PREPARING TO SEND A CERTAIN NUMBER OF PRISONERS COMING FROM GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND TO THE "FORBIDDEN ZONE" IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF NORD AND PAS DE CALAIS.

TRAVEL IS RESTRICTED IN THIS ZONE.

FOLO WASHINGTON

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 14--(AP)--AUTHORIZED CIRCLES, COMMENTING ON U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE HULL'S DECLARATION THAT THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE BRITISH IN SYRIA MARKED ANOTHER PHASE IN FRENCH-GERMAN COLLABORATION, DECLARED TODAY THAT THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE STILL WAS DUE TO MISUNDERSTANDING OF THE FRENCH POSITION.

JUN 15 1941

THESE SOURCES SAID THERE WAS NO QUESTION OF FRENCH-GERMAN COLLABORATION BEING DUE TO FEAR OF INHUMANE TREATMENT OF THE FRENCH BY THE GERMANS BUT TO SELF-DETERMINATION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THEY SAID THEYFELT THE FRENCH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FREE TO DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES HOW TO FULFILL THEIR DUTIES IN REGARD TO FRENCH TRADITIONS AND LIBERTIES.

THE AUTHORIZED POSITION OF FRENCH CIRCLES WAS THAT SYRIA

NEVER WAS USED AS A GERMAN AIR BASE AND THE PLANES THAT LANDED THERE USED THE AIRDROMES ONLY AS STEPPING STONES TO IRAQ, IN ACCORDANCE WITH TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE OF LAST JUNE.

IF THE ARMS SENT FROM SYRIA TO IRAQ, THEY SAID, THEY WERE ARMS WHICH HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE AXIS ARMISTICE COMMISSION IN SYRIA AND NO LONGER BELONGED TO FRANCE.

FRANCE, THEY ADDED, HAD TO DEFEND THE SYRIAN MANDATE AGAINST BRITISH ATTACK AND IF FRENCHMEN ARE FIGHTING FRENCHMEN, THE BLAME IS ENGLAND'S.

JUN 15

VPW HENRYS 01210 AFW 746A

PARIS, OCCUPIED, FRANCE, JUNE 14-(AP)-THIS FORMER FRENCH CAPITAL OCCUPIED BY GERMAN TROOPS A YEAR AGO TODAY, NOW FINDS ITSELF AND TWO-THIRDS OF FRANCE UNDER STRICT MILITARY ADMINISTRATION WITH HIGHLY-INCREASED COSTS OF LIVING AND FOOD SHORTAGES.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS HAVE LEFT THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, AND EMBASSIES ARE CLOSED, ALTHOUGH CONSULAR STAFFS STILL REMAIN.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES HAVE ESTIMATED THERE HAS BEEN A 30 TO 40 PER CENT INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING DESPITE CAREFUL RATIONING O FOODSTUFFS.

JUN 15 1941

M MA653AED

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE VICHY GOVERNMENT FOLLOWED UP ITS STRINGENT ANTI-JEWISH LAWS TODAY BY ORDERING ALL JEWS TO MAKE A WRITTEN DECLARATION WITHIN A MONTH LISTING THEIR PROFESSIONS AND STATING THEIR FINANCIAL STATUS.

THE GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY DECREED A NEW LAW VIRTUALLY BARRING JEWS FROM ALL PROFESSIONS AND GOVERNMENT POSITIONS.

SPECIAL DECREES ARE TO BE PUBLISHED LATER OUTLINING THE MANNER IN WHICH THE ANTI-JEWISH LAWS WILL BE APPLIED IN FRENCH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES, IT WAS SAID.

MA748AED

JUN 15 1941

GERMAN PRESS

BERLIN, JUNE 14--(AP)---THE HANNOVER

REPORTED SOLUTION TODAY OF A MYSTERIOUS FLUCTUATION IN OPERATIONS OF A BLOCK SIGNAL ON AN OPEN STRETCH OF RAILROAD IN OCCUPIED TRACK FRANCE.

JUN 15 1941

A TOWN NEAR THE OPEN STRETCH TRAINS APPROACHING WERE STOPPED REGULARLY BY SIGNALS SET AGAINST THEM. PUZZLED AUTHORITIES FOUND THE ELECTRICAL APPARATUS IN WORKING ORDER. THEY FINALLY DECIDED TO QUESTION SIX BOYS, FROM 6 TO 13 YEARS OLD, WHO USUALLY RENT THROUGH THE HALTED TRAINS BEGGING CIGARETTES AND BREAD.

3024 - 9765

30.24-9765

UNDER PRESSURE, THE NEWSPAPERS REPORTED, THE BOYS ADMITTED THEY CHANGED THE SIGNAL TO RED SO THAT THEY COULD BEG FROM TRAVELERS. THEIR POCKETS FILLED, THEY WOULD JUMP FROM THE TRAIN AND SWITCH THE SIGNAL BACK TO GREEN.

JUN 15 1941

PW 69 B-BERN 86 14 1833 SHANKS 01710 JRT 222PED

AM - Berlin June 14

BERLIN FIRST ADD VON RIBBENTROP XXX PURPOSE.

ASKED WHETHER VON RIBBENTROP'S ASSERTION RECENTLY THAT OTHER COUNTRIES PROBABLY WOULD JOIN THE TRI-PARTITE AXIS ALIGNMENT COULD BE APPLIED TO TURKEY OR SOVIET RUSSIA, AUTHORIZED GERMAN SOURCES DECLINED TO COMMIT THEMSELVES.

JUN 15 1941

THEY MERELY SAID ENIGMATICALLY, "THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S PREDICTION MAY COME TRUE MORE QUICKLY THAN YOU IMAGINE."

TO THE FURTHER QUESTION WHETHER HIS VISIT TO VENICE MEANT THAT CROATIA WAS ABOUT TO JOIN THE PACT, THESE SOURCES SAID HIS VISIT WAS "A NORMAL OFFICIAL TRIP."

THEY DID NOT DISCLOSE WHETHER HE WOULD MEET ITALIAN PREMIER MUSSOLINI.

JERUSALEM, PALESTINE, JUNE 14-(AP)-RELIABLE BRITISH SOURCES DECLARED TONIGHT THAT GERMAN TREATY DEMANDS SPLIT THE CABINET OF IRAQ'S RASHID ALI AL GAILANI WIDE OPEN AND BROUGHT ABOUT EVEN BEFORE THE BRITISH ADVANCE THE RAPID COLLAPSE OF HIS BAGHDAD GOVERNMENT.

THE TREATY TERMS TO WHICH THE RASHID WAS REPORTED TO BE WILLING TO AGREE, BUT TO WHICH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CABINET WERE OPPOSED, INCLUDED:

JUN 15 1941

1. CANCELLATION OF ALL EXISTING OIL AGREEMENTS AND TRANSFER OF PROPERTIES TO GERMANY FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

(THE MOSUL OIL FIELDS, MOST IMPORTANT IN IRAQ, HAD BEEN DEVELOPED BY AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH INTERESTS UNDER THE IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY.)

2. A GRANT TO GERMANY, IN LINE WITH THE CONCESSIONS OF 1914, OF A 12-MILE STRIP ON EACH SIDE OF THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

3. HANDING OVER OF ALL IRAQ AIRDROMES TO GERMANY DURING THE WAR.

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, JUNE 14--(AP)*-FRENCH MARINE AVIATION THIS AFTERNOON ATTACKED THE BRITISH FLEET XXXXXXX WHICH CONTINUED ALL DAY LONG TO THROW A BARRAGE INTO FRENCH POSITIONS DEFENDING SIDON SOUTH OF BEIRUT, IT WAS REPORTED HERE TONIGHT.

REZ DRC ALLAWERDI 1405 CCC 532P

stockholm, june 14--(ap)--- three ships were launched at the same time today at malmo, marking an unusual day in swedish naval history.

JUN 15 1941

the vessels were a 580-ton submarine, a 350-ton coastal submarine and the first of a series of new-type motor torpedo boats.

All Helsinki - Jan 14

STALIN CAST OFF THE ANONYMITY BEHIND WHICH HE HAD GUIDED THE SOVIET UNION AND BECAME PREMIER ON MAY 7, REPLACING XXXXXXXXX VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV.

WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS HERE HEARD YESTERDAY THAT GERMANY HAD ENLARGED CERTAIN FAR-REACHING DEMANDS ON RUSSIA. (REPORTS CIRCULATING IN THE PAST FEW DAYS IN OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS WERE THAT HITLER WAS AFTER RUSSIA'S RICH WHEAT-PRODUCING UKRAINE BREADBASKET TO AID IN FEEDING XXXXXX EUROPE IN GENERAL AND SPAIN IN PARTICULAR SHOULD THE NAZI ARMY DECIDE TO STRIKE THROUGH THAT COUNTRY AGAINST GIBRALTAR.)

THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT LAST NIGHT CLAMPED RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL BY FOREIGNERS IN NORTHER AND BORDER DISTRICTS. (THESE XXXXXXX DISTRICTS XXXXX ---FACING RUSSIA---WERE REPORTED IN STOCKHOLM XXXXXXX YESTERDAY TO BE THE CONCENTRATION POINT FOR 25,000M GERMAN TROOPS IN FINLAND.)

-ED-728P

BEIRUT, LEBANON, JUNE 14-(AP)-BRITISH PLANES BOMBED THIS SEAPORT FOUR TIMES LAST NIGHT BUT OFFICIALS SAID THEY CAUSED NO DAMAGE AND WERE FORCED OUT TO SEA BY HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. JUN 15 1941

30.24 -9767

30.24—9767

TOKYO, JUNE 14-(AP)-WANG CHING-WEI, PRESIDENT OF THE JAPANESE-RECOGNIZED CHINESE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AT NANKING, IS EN ROUTE TO JAPAN FOR CONFERENCES WITH GOVERNMENT LEADERS AT TOKYO, THE CABINET BUREAU OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ACCOMPANIED BY SEVERAL OF HIS OWN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, HE IS EXPECTED TO REACH THE JAPANESE CAPITAL FROM SHANGHAI NEXT TUESDAY.

FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA HAD A 2 1/2-HOUR AUDIENCE WITH EMPEROR HIROHITO TODAY, PRESUMABLY ON THE VISIT OF WANG AND ON THE STALLED NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

JUN 15 1941

WM1109AED

CHUNGKING, CHINA, JUNE 14-(AP)-JAPANESE WARPLANES RAIDED CHUNGKING FOR 45 MINUTES TODAY, INFLICTING FRESH DESTRUCTION IN THE DOWNTOWN AREA OF THIS PROVISIONAL CAPITAL ALREADY BADLY BATTERED IN EIGHT OTHER RECENT RAIDS ASSAULTS.

JUN 15 1941

NPW MEISLING 10100 CHUN 71730 -EDS-835P

ROBIN MOOR

JUN 15 1941

RECIFE, BRAZIL, JUNE 14-(AP)-PHILIP P.WILLIAMS, THIRD SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN RIO DE JANEIRO, LEFT BY AIRPLANE FOR MIAMI TODAY WITH DEPOSITIONS AND PICTURES FROM SURVIVORS OF THE TORPEDOED AMERICAN FREIGHTER ROBIN MOOR. HE IS TAKING THE EVIDENCE TO WASHINGTON.

THE PHOTOS WERE TAKEN AT THE TIME OF THE SINKING BY SURVIVORS AMONG THE 11 NOW AWAITING TRANSPORTATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

WM1208PED

TORONTO, ONT., JUNE 14-(AP)--GOVERNOR MURRAY D VAN WAGONER OF MICHIGAN SAID ON HIS ARRIVAL HERE YESTERDAY WITH 400 MEMBERS OF THE DETROIT BOARD OF COMMERCE THAT COMPLETION OF THE ST.LAWRENCE SEAWAY WOULD MEAN "NO NATION WOULD DARE ATTACK CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE MICHIGAN GOVERNOR SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THE CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE EASY MEANS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THEM. THESE RELATIONS, HE DECLARED, COULD BE MADE EVEN CLOSER BY THE WATERWAY UNDERTAKING.

JUN 15 1941

THE BOARD OF COMMERCE, ON ITS ANNUAL CRUISE OF LAKE ONTARIO, LEFT LAST NIGHT FOR OGDENSBURG, N.Y.

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 14-(AP)-BECAUSE OF THE NEED FOR REINFORCEMENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST, THE MINIMUM AGE FOR RECRUITS FOR THE IMPERIAL FORCE IN AUSTRALIA HAS BEEN REDUCED FROM 20 TO 19, ADJUTANT-GENERAL MAJOR-GENERAL STANTKE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN 15 1941

MA255AED

NEW YORK, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT 50,000 FRENCH MINERS STRUCK AT DOUAI AND LANCHERES IN OCCUPIED FRANCE IN PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN REJECTION OF WAGE INCREASE DEMANDS. THE BROADCAST, IN FRENCH, WAS HEARD HERE BY CBS.

JUN 15 1941

CBS15 -EDS-820P

new york, june 14--(ap)--- the berlin radio reported tonight in a broadcast heard by nbc that the important ~~etbchmenbemmmmmm~~ port of haifa, palestine, had been made "unusable" by repeated bombings.

haifa is terminus of an oil pipeline and a strategic harbor in british middle east operations.

JUN 15

nbc14..htm ..617p

NEW YORK, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE BUDAPEST RADIO, HEARD TONIGHT BY NBC, SAID THAT THE GERMAN CONSUL GENERAL OF BEYROUTH HAS ARRIVED AT ALEXANDRETTA AND WILL SET UP TEMPORARY CONSULATE QUARTERS ON THE TURKISH-SYRIAN BORDER.

NEW YORK, JUNE 14--(AP)--THE NAZI-AFFILIATED BUDAPEST RADIO TONIGHT BROADCAST A REPORT FROM BELGRADE THAT "PRINCE GEORGE OF SERBIA , WHOM EX-KING ALEXANDER OF SERBIA HAD DECLARED TO BE MAD AND HAD LODGED IN AN ASYLUM IN 1923, HAS NOW LEFT THE ASYLUM AND MOVED INTO THE ROYAL RESIDENCE." THE REPORT WAS HEARD BY CBS.

JUN 15 1941

THE BROADCAST SAID POLITICAL REASONS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LATE KING ALEXANDER'S DECLARING GEORGE INSANE.

CBS CCC 1028P

30.24-9769

30.24-9769

NEW YORK, JUNE 14--(AP)--THE GERMAN RADIO

SAID TODAY SOVIET AMBASSADOR SERGEI VINOGRADOV HAS BEEN

UNABEE TO LEAVE TURKEY TO REPORT TO HIS GOVERNMENT AS

PLANNED BECAUSE THE SOVIET SHIP SVANETIA ON WHICH HE PLANNED

TO LEAVE HAS BEEN HELD BY TURKISH CUSTOMS POLICE.

THE RADIO SAID MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE ACCUSED OF

CAVIAR SMUGGLING AND THAT THE SHIP IS BEING HELD WHIL

IN ISTANBUL WHILE AN INVESTIGATION IS MADE.

JUN 15 1941

GLOBE CCC 439P

NEW YORK, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO XXX QUOTED

DISPATCHES FROM ALGECIRAS, SPAIN, TO THE NEWSPAPERS LAVORO FASCISTA

XMXX TONIGHT TO THE EFFECT THAT THE BRITISH AT GIBRALTAR HAD

FEAR A PARACHUTE ATTACK SOON AND HAVE INSTITUTED NEW AIR DEFENSE

INSTITUTED NEW AIR DEFENSE DRAWING IN ANTICIPATION OF THAT

TRAINING FOR THE FORTRESS TROOPS.

PARACHUTE TROOPS MIGHT SOON BE DROPPED ON THE ROCKY BRITISH

JUN 15 1941

FORTRESS.

THE REPORTS FROM THE SPANISH TOWN, WHICH IS JUST ACROSS

THE BAY FROM GIBRALTAR, SAID BRITISH GUNNERS WERE PRACTICING

AGAINST SMALL BALLOONS DROPPED FROM PLANES.

GLOBE -EDB-538P

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 15.)

LEAD 93RD WEEK OF THE WAR

BY THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE

JUN 15 1941

(ADVANCE) THE BRITISH MOVED INTO THE FRENCH-MANDATED LEVANT STA

IN THE 93RD WEEK OF THE WAR WITH A SPEED WHICH INDICATED ONLY

NOMINAL OPPOSITION AND THE AVOWED INTENTION OF BEATING THE

GERMANS TO BASES THERE FOR DEFENSE OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

FROM THE SOUTH AND EAST THEY ADVANCED, EMPIRE TROOPS AND

THEIR DE GAULLIST ALLIES, LED BY HORSE CAVALRYMEN AS WELL AS

MECHANIZED UNITS AND PLANES. VICHY DENOUNCED THIS "PROFOUNDLY

UNJUST AGGRESSION." FRENCH AND NATIVE TROOPS, THE BRITISH SA

GENERALLY YIELDED WITH LITTLE FIGHTING.

THERE WERE STIFF CENTERS OF RESISTANCE, [redacted] HOWEVER, IN TWO CASES---THE LINES SOUTH OF BEIRUT, LEBANON, ONLY ABOUT 50 MILES FROM BRITISH-MANDATED PALESTINE, AND THE DEFENSES OF DAMASCUS, [redacted] LESS THAN 100 MILES FROM [redacted] TRANSJORDAN.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CHARGED THE SINKING OF A 5,000-TON AMERICAN STEAMER, THE ROBIN MOOR, [redacted] ON A TRIP TO CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, WAS THE DELIBERATE WORK OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE; BERLIN DECLARED THAT SHE CARRIED CONTRABAND RAILROAD RAILS [redacted] AND WAS LEGITIMATE PREY.

JUN 15 [redacted]

REPORTS OF A RIFT BETWEEN MOSCOW AND BERLIN OVER NAZI ECONOMIC DEMANDS, PRINCIPALLY IN THE RUSSIAN UKRAINE, PLEASED BRITONS, WHO SAW THE PROSPECT OF A GERMAN-SOVIET FIGHT.

SUNDAY, JUNE 8---BRITISH AND ETC X X X PICKING UP FIRST GRAF PREVIOUS(MOVED FRIDAY NIGHT.)

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 15.)

FRIDAY, JUNE 13---SOVIET RUSSIA ANNOUNCES IT "SHOULD BE ASSUMED" THAT NAZI TROOP CONCENTRATIONS ON HER BORDERS DO NOT IMPLY A THREAT; HITLER IS SEEN AS ASKING [redacted] VAST CONCESSIONS; HOPES OF A NAZI-COMMUNIST RIFT PLEASE LONDON. BRITISH ANNOUNCE SERIOUS DAMAGE TO NAZI POCKET [redacted] BATTLESHIP BY AERIAL TORPEDO OFF NORWAY. GERMANS DEFY U.S., [redacted] OVER THE ROBIN MOOR SINKING; DECLARE SHE CARRIED CONTRABAND AND WAS LEGITIMATE PREY. ATTACK BY SECRETARY HULL ON THE VICHY REGIME INDICATES WASHINGTON BELIEF THE BRITISH INVASION OF SYRIA IS JUSTIFIED.

JUN 15 [redacted]

SATURDAY, JUNE 14---PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN IS PICTURED AS DODGING GERMAN DEMANDS, INCLUDING ECONOMIC RIGHTS IN THE UKRAINE, BUT READY TO YIELD RATHER THAN FIGHT. BRITISH CLAIM SEVEN NAZI PLANES SHOT DOWN OVER ENGLAND; BOMBERS AGAIN RAID BREST AND THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR. FRENCH AMBASSADOR HENRY-HAYE EXPRESSES "SURPRISED DISAPPOINTMENT" OVER AMERICAN CRITICISM OF FRENCH RESISTANCE TO BRITISH IN SYRIA; DECLARES IT WAS FRANCE'S OBLIGATION TO PROTECT HER TERRITORY. BRITISH CLAIM SINKING OF A SEVENTH AUXILIARY SHIP OF THE BATTLESHIP BISMARCK.

3024-9771

3024-9771

WASHINGTON, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE COMMENT OF FRENCH AMBASSADOR HENRY-HAYE ON THE STATEMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE HULL CONCERNING THE VICHY GOVERNMENT FOLLOWS: (320)

"I CAN ONLY EXPRESS MY SURPRISED DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE NEW INTERPRETATION GIVEN BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE EVENTS NOW TAKING PLACE IN THE FRENCH-MANDATED TERRITORY OF THE NEAR EAST.

"FROM THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES ISSUED BY THE BRITISH FORCES WHICH HAVE INVADED SYRIA AND LEBANON, IT APPEARS CLEARLY THAT NO LAND, NAVAL OR AIR FORCES BELONGING TO THE AXIS POWERS HAVE BEEN ENCOUNTERED.

"MOREOVER THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAS REAFFIRMED, OVERAND OVER AGAIN, THAT OUR ARMIES WERE ALONE TO ASSURE THE DEFENSE OF THE TERRITORIES PLACED UNDER FRENCH PROTECTION.

JUN 15 1941

"FRENCH, LEBANESE, SYRIAN AND EMPIRE SOLDIERS WHO ARE FIGHTING WITH HEROIC ABNEGATION ARE FIGHTING FOR A FRANCE THEY LOVE ALL THE MORE SINCE THEIR EVER PROUD COUNTRY IS NOW, IN SPITE OF HER DISTRESS, FACING A NEW ATTACK.

"IT IS PRECISELY, IN ORDER TO KEEP UP FRENCH TRADITIONS AND ALL THAT THEY STAND FOR, IN THE WORLD, THAT OUR SOLDIERS ARE ONCE MORE GENEROUSLY SHEDDING THEIR BLOOD AFTER SO MANY SACRIFICES ALREADY CONSENTED. FURTHERMORE, THEY DEFEND COUNTRIES WHERE EVER SINCE THE REMOTE TIMES OF THE CRUSADES, FRENCH LANGUAGE AND CULTURE HAVE BEEN CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIFE OF THEIR INHABITANTS.

"THE LEADERS WHO ARE NOW DEVOTING THEMSELVES TO THE TASK--UNPRECEDENTED IN OUR HISTORY--TO BRING ABOUT THE RESURRECTION OF THE FRENCH NATION AND LO PROTECT THE POPULATIONS OF HER EMPIRE, KNOW BETTER THAN ANY ONE ELSE WHERE THEIR DUTY LIES. MANY TIMES THEY HAVE PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO ACCOMPLISH IT WITH HONOR.

"IT IS QUITE UNNECESSARY TO WAIT ANY LONGER TO SEE THAT THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE ARE FOLLOWING THE COURSE DECIDED UPON BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MARSHAL PETAIN. FRENCHMEN STAND UNITED BEHIND THE LEADER WHOM THEY WORSHIP BECAUSE HIS LONG LIFE IS A LIFE OF RIGHTOUSNESS WHICH HAS ALWAYS BEEN INSPIRED BY THE PUREST PATRIOTISM."

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY JUNE 15)

- -

BRITAIN'S TABLE FARE

- - -

BRITISH EAT ENOUGH

BUT FOOD LACKS "KICK"

- - -

SURVEY SHOWS SHORTAGE

OF MEAT, MILK, TEA (700)

- - -

BY RUSSELL LANDSTROM

JUN 15 1941

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 14-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-BRITAIN'S DIET STILL IS NOURISHING ENOUGH, BUT IT LACKS THE THINGS THAT "GIVE A KICK TO LIFE."

THAT'S THE LATEST REPORT FROM BRITAIN'S MINISTRY OF FOOD.

"WE HAVE ENOUGH MEAT TO KEEP UP OUR HEALTH THOUGH NOT ENOUGH FOR HAPPINESS," EXPLAINED LORD WOOLTON, THE FOOD ADMINISTRATOR. "THE SHORTAGE OF MEAT IS AFFECTING US MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE, BECAUSE THE ENGLISH MEAL IS BUILT AROUND MEAT. IT'S HARD TO GET ANY REAL SUBSTITUTE.

"AND OUR DIET TODAY IS DULL, A MATTER OF REAL CONCERN. IT'S NOT ENOUGH TO HAVE FOODS HIGH IN NUTRITIONAL VALUE. WE MUST HAVE TASTY FOODS SERVED AS COLORFULLY AS POSSIBLE. WE MUST HAVE THAT TO KEEP UP MORALE."

LORD WOOLTON IS HOPING FOR QUANTITIES OF CANNED MEATS AND FISH FROM THE UNITED STATES TO PUT THE "KICK" BACK IN ENGLISH EATING.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS FOUND THAT, AS PEOPLE EAT LESS MEAT, THEY ALSO EAT FEWER VEGETABLES. A CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN LAUNCHED TO INCREASE THE CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES OTHER THAN POTATOES, AS A MEANS OF GIVING VARIETY TO A DIET WHICH PERMITS ONLY FOUR SHILLINGS WORTH OF MEAT A WEEK FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR.

"ONE THING IS SURE," LORD WOOLTON TOLD ME, "-- THERE'LL BE NO SHORTAGE OF ONIONS. WE'LL HAVE SO MANY ONIONS YOU AMERICANS WON'T BE ABLE TO STAND IT IN BRITAIN."

DESPITE A COLD, LATE SPRING'S DELAY OF THE GROWING SEASON, AND THE IMPACT OF SHIPPING LOSSES ON THE FOOD SUPPLY, THE MINISTRIES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE REPORTED THAT BRITAIN IS NOT CONFRONTED WITH A SHORTAGE OF VITAL FOODS.

AS TO THE FUNDAMENTAL FOODS ESSENTIAL TO MAINTAINING PHYSICAL LIFE, LORD WOOLTON ASSERTED THAT THE NATION IS GENERALLY AS WELL OFF, AND AS SECURE. AS A YEAR AGO.

"NOTWITHSTANDING THE UNHEALTHY LIVES WE HAVE BEEN LIVIN ADDED, "THE KING'S PHYSICIAN TELLS ME THE HEALTH OF THE COUNTRY BEEN MAINTAINED."

HERE IS A SURVEY, BASED ON OFFICIAL REPORTS, OF BRITAIN'S FOODS:

MEAT--SHORTAGE. STRICTLY RATIONED. CATTLE PRODUCTION LOWERED, PARTLY BY INROADS OF HOOF-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN SEVERAL LOCALITIES. DISEASE HAS BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL EXPORTS OF LIVESTOCK FROM EIRE. HOPE FOR REPLACEMENTS IN STOCKS OF CANNED MEATS AND CANNED FISH FROM UNITED STATES. SUPPLY OF FATS ADEQUATE.

MILK--ANXIETY OVER POSSIBLE SHORTAGE NEXT WINTER. LORD WOOLTON HAS APPEALED TO UNITED STATES FOR EVER-INCREASING SUPPLIES OF MILK PRODUCTS, ESPECIALLY MILK IN POWDERED FORM.

DAIRY PRODUCTS--CHEESE HAS BECOME A RARITY. NO LONGER SOLD IN PUBS, AND MOST DINING PLACES EITHER HAVEN'T GOT CHEESE OR GUARD SUPPLY CAREFULLY. RATION HARDLY ENOUGH TO SATISFY BRITISH TASTE FOR CHEESE.

CEREALS--NO SHORTAGE OF BREAD. CAMPAIGN, EARLIER IN WAR, TO GET PEOPLE TO EAT OATS WAS TOO SUCCESSFUL. OATS SUPPLY DEPLETED, AND OATS URGENTLY NEEDED FOR MILLING CONSUMPTION AND FOR FEEDING HORSES. PAMPHLETS NOW CALLING ON FARMERS TO PRODUCE MORE AND MORE ESSENTIAL FOODS--ESPECIALLY WHEAT, POTATOES AND SUGAR BEETS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE; AND BARLEY TO MEET BEER REQUIREMENTS. FARMERS PRODUCING ON OWN LAND MORE FOOD FOR THEIR LIVESTOCK, ESPECIALLY FOR COWS.

VEGETABLES--POTATOES PLENTIFUL, BUT MINISTRY CAMPAIGNING FOR MORE VARIED VEGETABLE DIET TO BOLSTER MORALE. "DIG FOR VICTORY" DRIVE HAS RESULTED IN INNUMERABLE SMALL GARDENS. LOCAL PARKS AND PUBLIC GROUNDS

30.24-9773

30.24-9773

TURNED UP FOR FOOD PRODUCTION. SOME GOLF COURSES TURNED INTO FOOD GARDENS. MANY COMMUNITIES RAISE ENOUGH VEGETABLES TO SUPPLY THEIR OWN ARP CIVIL DEFENSE UNITS. WART DISEASE AND COLORADO BEETLE HAVE ATTACKED POTATOES. PRESENT PLAN IS DESIGNED TO PRODUCE VEGETABLES FOR YEAR ROUND SUPPLY INSTEAD OF THE PREVIOUS SUMMER GLUT.

FRUITS, SUGAR--BANKING ON LARGER QUANTITIES OF DRIED FRUITS WITH OTHER NON-PERISHABLE PRODUCE FROM ABROAD. PROPOSED BAN ON SERVING SUGAR FOR SWEETENING HOT DRINKS IN RESTAURANTS POSTPONED. SUGAR NEEDE FOR SWEETS, PARTICULARLY FOR THE YOUNG. LORD WOOLTON COMMENTED: "I AM ADVISED YOU CAN GET THE SAME VITAMIN VALUES FROM CARROTS AS FROM SUGAR, BUT YOU CAN'T GET MUCH LIFT OUT OF EATING CARROTS."

COFFEE, TEA--RATIONING OF TEA--THE NATIONAL BEVERAGE--BROUGHT GROANS FROM THE PEOPLE, BUT THEY HAVE ACQUIESCED. COFFEE IS LESS ESSENTIAL, BECAUSE BRITISH ARE NOT A RACE OF COFFEE-DRINKERS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY JUNE 15--SENT JUNE 12)

WE135AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY JUNE 15)

DRURY LANE FIGHTS THE WAR

300-YEAR OLD THEATER NOW
CENTER OF MILITARY
ENTERTAINMENT (820)

JUN 15 1941

BY RUSSELL LANDSTROM

(ADVANCE)-LONDON-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-OLD DRURY LANE, THEATER OF A THOUSAND MEMORIES, IS PERFORMING AN EVER-WIDENING WARTIME SERVICE.

THE HOUSE WHICH IS CONSIDERED THE OLDEST AND MOST FAMOUS IN THE WORLD HAS BECOME THE HUB FROM WHICH RADIATES ALL ENTERTAINMENT FOR TH BRITISH TROOPS AND WORKERS IN MUNITIONS FACTORIES.

IN THE YEARS AGONE DRURY LANE FELT THE REVERBERATIONS OF BATTLE. ITS ROYAL BOX SAT THE ENGLISH KINGS FROM CHARLES II TO MODERN TIMES, AND THE ECHOES OF COMBAT SOUNDED FREQUENTLY IN THE EARS COSTUMED AUDIENCES.

JUN 15 1941

IT WAS HERE THAT GEORGE II MADE KNOWN THE VICTORY OF CULLODEN MOOR. IT IS HERE THAT THE WORDS OF QUEEN VICTORIA, SPOKEN AT A CRUCIAL TIME OF THE BOER WAR, ARE BEING REEMPHASIZED: "PLEASE UNDERSTAND THAT THER IS NO ONE DEPRESSED IN THIS HOUSE AND THAT WE ARE NOT INTERESTED POSSIBILITIES OF DEFEAT. THEY DO NOT EXIST."

WAR HAS COME CLOSER NOW TO DRURY LANE. THE THEATER HAS SHARED THE FATE OF MANY OTHER HISTORIC PLACES IN LONDON, HAS BECOME A BOMB VICTI

BUT THE THEATER SURVIVES, AS IT HAS SURVIVED MANY VICISSITUDES SIN 1663 WHEN THE ORIGINAL BUILDING WAS CONSTRUCTED. THE HISTORY OF DRUR HAS BEEN ONE OF PERIODIC REBIRTH, FOUR DIFFERENT BUILDINGS IN ALL HAVING BEEN ERECTED IN SUCCESSIVE AGES. TODAY THE THEATER HOLDS SOME THING REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BEST OF EACH OF ITS STAGES OF LIFE, AND I THE EXPEDIENT, MODERN ASPECTS NO SPIRITUAL VIOLENCE TO THE GREAT TRADITION TRULY CAN BE FOUND.

DRURY LANE IS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE ENTERTAINMENTS NATIONAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION, VITAL BRANCH OF THE NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE INSTITUTES. PLAYS, REVUES, VARIETY SHOWS ARE DEVELOPED AND REHEARSED HERE; SCRIPTS ARE WRITTEN; COSTUMES AND SCENERY ARE DESIGNED AND CREATED; MUSICAL SCORES ARE WRITTEN; CARPENTERS, PAINTERS, ELECTRICIANS MAKE THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS.

MORE THAN 2,000 PERFORMERS WORK OUT OF DRURY LANE, GOING WHEREVER BRITISH FORCES ARE STATIONED. THEY PRESENT PLAYS, MUSICAL SHOWS, VAUDEVILLE, CONCERTS, DANCE BAND PROGRAMS AND EVEN LECTURES. THEY GO TO NORTHERN IRELAND, THE ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLANDS, ICELAND, THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST, GIBRALTAR AND THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

ENSA CAME INTO BEING BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR. WHEN IT WAS FORESEEN EARLY IN 1939 THAT A LONG RANGE ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR THE SERVICES, EXPERTS POOLED THEIR KNOWLEDGE AND RESOURCES TO AVOID AMATEURISH MISTAKES MADE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE TROOPS GOT UNDER WAY BY SEPT.25, 1939. TWENTY FULLY EQUIPPED TROUPES SET FORTH WITH PORTABLE STAGES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT, READY TO PLAY ALMOST ANYTHING, ANYWHERE.

ENSA USED WHATEVER FACILITIES WERE AT HAND. RIDING STABLES, GYMNASIUMS, OLD BUILDINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS WERE CONVERTED INTO THEATERS. THE LARGE ESTABLISHED CAMPS HAD GARRISON THEATERS ACCOMMODATING BETWEEN 900 AND 1,200 MEN.

JUN 15 1941

ENSA NOW HAS A CHAIN OF 33 PLAYHOUSES IN BRITAIN AND IS ADDING NEW ONES MONTHLY. ALL HAVE ENTERTAINMENT EVERY NIGHT, 27 PROVIDING STAGE PROGRAMS COMBINED WITH MOTION PICTURES AND SIX DEVOTED TO FILMS ALONE.

TO LESS ACCESSIBLE MILITARY UNITS ENSA SENDS ITS SING-SONG FOURSOMES--BOTH MEN AND WOMEN--WHO LOAD A PIANO ON A VAN.

THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT STATIONS, BALLOON BARRAGE STAFFS AND SEARCHLIGHT CREWS--SOME OF THEM SITUATED IN MARSHES, ISOLATED ON THE SEASHORE OR ON A LONELY MOUNTAIN TOP--ARE CATERED TO BY ARTISTS TRAVELING BY MOTORBIKE AND SIDECAR, WITH AN ACCORDION AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS.

WAR WORKERS IN THE FACTORIES ENJOY TWO PROGRAMS DAILY, ONE AT NOON, THE OTHER AT MIDNIGHT FOR THOSE ON THE LATE SHIFT. SOME 800 PERSONS ARE ENGAGED IN THIS BRANCH OF THE ENTERTAINMENT SERVICE.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAMS ARE PROVIDED BY RADIO, TWO BROADCASTS A WEEK GOING TO MUNITION WORKERS, ONE TO THE ARMED FORCES AT HOME AND ONE TO TROOPS OVERSEAS. ALL ORIGINATE IN DRURY LANE, CHANNELED THROUGH BBC.

THUS DRURY LANE AFFORDS A STRIKING CONTRAST BETWEEN THE OLD AND THE NEW. THE LARGE ROOM WHICH FORMERLY WAS THE STALL BAR IS NOW USED FOR BROADCASTING. THE ROOM IN WHICH, AS THE STORY GOES, RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN WROTE "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL," IS THE COUNCIL CHAMBER. WARTIME OFFICES HAVE BEEN SET UP IN THE BROAD FOYER, WITH ITS EXTRAORDINARY REGENCY APPOINTMENTS, EVEN TO THE CANDELABRA, ALL INSTALLED IN 1812.

JUN 15 1941

NEITHER MODERNITY NOR BOMBING HAS ALTERED THE CELEBRATED ROTUNDA, WITH DOORS TO RIGHT AND LEFT BEARING ABOVE THEM THE LEGENDS, "KING'S SIDE" AND "PRINCE'S SIDE," WHICH LEGENDARILY GREW OUT OF A FEUD BETWEEN GEORGE III AND HIS SON, SUBSEQUENTLY GEORGE IV.

THE BOMB WHICH HIT DRURY LANE BARELY MISSED THE STORIED GHOST WALK AT THE BACK OF THE UPPER CIRCLE.

PRACTICAL, HARD-WORKING, BLITZ-RESISTING PEOPLE VOW THAT THEY HAVE SEEN THE SPECTER OF A MAN DRESSED IN EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY COSTUME,

30.24-9775

30.24-9775

WEARING A POWDERED WIG AND CARRYING A SWORD AT HIS SIDE, STRIDING PENSIVELY AROUND THE UPPER CIRCLE, PASSING IN DUE TIME THROUGH THE WALL.

THE INSUBSTANTIAL FIGURE HAS BEEN SEEN, THEY SAY, MOSTLY IN THE DAY-TIME. MATINEE ATTENDANTS SAID IT APPEARED WHEN THE THEATER WAS FILLED, IN THOSE DAYS WHEN THE VERY ESSENCE OF LONDON'S THEATRICAL LIFE SEEMED TO BE CONCENTRATED IN DRURY LANE. CLEANING CREWS, RADIO MEN, ENSA PERFORMERS SAY THAT THEY, TOO, HAVE OBSERVED THE GHOST.

THE SPIRIT HAS BEEN LINKED WITH A SKELETON WHICH WAS FOUND WALLED UP IN THE THEATER, WITH A DAGGER STILL IN ITS RIBS, NEARLY 100 YEARS AGO. THE CRIME NEVER WAS SOLVED, BUT IT IS BELIEVED THE VICTIM WAS A YOUTH FROM THE COUNTRY WHO HAD BEEN KILLED FOR HIS FORTUNE, AND HIS BODY SEALED UP.

ROUNDABOUT THE GHOST'S CREEPY PRECINCTS GAPE THE WOUNDS OF TODAY'S STRUGGLE.

JUN 15 1941

YET DRURY IS DRURY STILL, RETAINING ITS OLD CHARACTER DESPITE THE BLITZ AND THE UNACCUSTOMED USES. THE THEATER STILL EMBODIES SOME PART, HOWEVER SMALL, OF NELL GWYNN, OF SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN'S CRAFTSMANSHIP, OF DAVID GARRICK AND MRS.SIDDONS, OF PEG WOFFINGTON AND EDMUND KEAN--TRADITIONS DEDICATED NOW TO BANISHING BOREDOM AND BOLSTERING MORALE AMONG THE EMPIRE'S DEFENDERS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY JUNE 15)

(SENT JUNE 11)

KL1034PED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY JUNE 15)

BALANCING A NATION

BOLIVIA TURNS

TO IRRIGATION

PLANS HIGHWAYS AND RAILROADS

TO SOLVE PROBLEM

OF FEEDING

ITSELF

JUN 15 1941

BY JOHN LEAR

COCHABAMBA, BOLIVIA, JUNE 14-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-THE HOT SANDY WASTES AND THE JUNGLE TANGLED HILLS THAT WERE LEFT OF BOLIVIA'S CHACO "HELL" AFTER THE FIVE-YEAR WAR WITH PARAGUAY ARE TO BE CULTIVATED INTO PEACEFUL FIELDS AS PART OF A PLAN TO SAVE THIS COUNTRY FROM BEING WRECKED BY EUROPE'S WAR.

THE PILCOMAYO RIVER WHICH SPRAWLS THROUGH THAT REGION, FLOODING THE SOUTHEASTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY DURING SOME MONTHS AND LEAVING IT PARCHED AND THIRSTY IN OTHERS, IS TO BE HARNESSED BY AN IRRIGATION DAM AND MADE TO SERVE INSTEAD OF SCOUROE THE LAND.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF NOW USELESS EARTH WILL BE TURNED TO

PRODUCING FOOD FOR A PEOPLE WHICH FOR 500 YEARS HAS POURED OUT ITS MINERAL RICHES TO BUY ITS LIVING NEEDS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

THIS, IN ITS WAY, IS A MEASURE FOR DEFENSE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AS MUCH AS IS THE MINING OF BOLIVIAN MINERALS WHICH PLAY A PART IN CONSTRUCTION OF UNITED STATES' WAR MACHINE.

IT IS INTENDED AS A MEANS OF FIGHTING AN AILMENT FROM WHICH BOLIVIA SUFFERS. THIS AILMENT IS HOME GROWN. IT BEGINS WITH THE COUNTRY'S INABILITY TO FEED ITSELF--DUE TO LACK OF TRANSPORTS TO LINK ITS POTENTIALLY-PRODUCTIVE AGRICULTURAL REGIONS AND ITS MOUNTAIN PLATEAU WHICH PRODUCES AN ABUNDANCE OF MINERAL WEALTH, BUT NO FOOD.

IF IT IS NOT CURED, MANY BOLIVIANS FEAR THAT THE AILMENT MAY DEVELOP FROM A DOMESTIC AILMENT INTO A FOREIGN ONE. THEY ARE AFRAID THAT DISSATISFACTIONS INHERENT IN THE SITUATION MAY PREPARE THE NATIONAL SOIL FOR TOTALITARIAN IDEAS. THEY SEE THE POSSIBLE SEED FOR THIS IN BOLIVIA'S LARGE AND POWERFUL GERMAN COLONY.

JUN 15 1941

BOLIVIA IS INSIDE SOUTH AMERICA. IT IS COMPLETELY SURROUNDED BY OTHER COUNTRIES. ANYTHING THAT STARTS IN BOLIVIA HAS MORE DIRECTIONS IN WHICH TO SPREAD THAN IF IT STARTS IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY ON THIS CONTINENT.

THE CURE BOLIVIANS HOPE FOR IS TO BUILD NEW MUSCLES AND BLOOD VESSELS FOR THE COUNTRY--NEW ROADS AND RAILROADS.

THIS WOULD COST A TREMENDOUS SUM, FOR BOLIVIA NOW HAS ALMOST NONE OF THESE. BUT HOW MUCH IT WOULD MEAN TO THE COUNTRY IS APPARENT IN THE FACT THAT THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN WILLING TO BUCK POPULAR OPPOSITION AND TRY TO SETTLE THE STANDARD OIL LAND APPROPRIATION OF 1937 IN ORDER TO GET UNITED STATES LOANS.

WITH ROADS AND RAILROADS, BOLIVIA WOULD HAVE THE MEANS OF CARRYING TO MARKET THE FOOD THE NATION PLANS TO GROW WITH THE AID OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS LIKE THAT OF THE CHACO.

THE FIRST OF THESE WORKS IS ALREADY WELL UNDER WAY, HERE IN THE FERTILE VALLEY OF COCHABAMBA, "BREADBASKET" FOR THE HEART OF BOLIVIA'S MINING REGION.

A GREAT EARTH AND CONCRETE DAM IS BEING THROWN ACROSS THE BED OF THE SULTI RIVER TEN TO FIFTEEN MILES UPSTREAM FROM THIS CITY. THE DAM WILL FORM A 70 FOOT DEEP LAKE OVER 750 ACRES OF THE VALLEY. THE WATERS OF THIS LAKE WILL BE CONSERVED AT FLOOD TIME AND DURING THE REST OF THE YEAR WILL BE LED OFF THROUGH 68 MILES OF IRRIGATION CANALS. THE PRODUCTIVE AREA OF THE VALLEY WILL BE ALMOST DOUBLED IN THIS MANNER, 22,500 ACRES BEING RECLAIMED IN A TOTAL OF 50,000 ACRES. THE COST IS ESTIMATED AT 32,000,000 BOLIVIANOS, CLOSE TO $1,000,000.

AFTER THE COCHABAMBA JOB IS FINISHED, PROBABLY IN 1942, THE PLANS NOW BEING DRAWN FOR THE CHACO WILL BE PUT INTO CONCRETE. OTHER SIMILAR WORKS FOR OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY ARE ON THE DRAWING BOARDS. THE WHOLE THING IS BEING DIRECTED BY A COMMISSION OF ENGINEERS LOANED TO BOLIVIA BY MEXICO.

JUN 15 1941

IF THE PEOPLE OF BOLIVIA ARE IN THIS WAY ABLE TO FEED THEMSELVES (THEY ALSO HAVE FERTILE PLAINS TO DRAW ON IF THEY CAN BUILD ROADS) THEY CAN SAVE THE PROFITS FROM THEIR TIN AND OTHER MINERALS (THE GOVERNMENT GETS 42 PER CENT OF THE EXPORT PRICE) AND USE THEM TO DEVELOP INDUSTRIES TO MAKE BOLIVIA SELF-SUSTAINING.

THE PLAN FOR THE EVOLUTION IS NOT YET COMPLETE. IT DEPENDS PARTLY ON THE ABILITY TO GET FOREIGN LOANS. BUT THE PIECES ARE THERE AND THE GOVERNMENT IS MOVING THEM.

THE FIRST PIECE IS THE IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

30.24-9777

THE SECOND PIECE IS HIGHWAYS AND RAILROADS.

THE THIRD PIECE IS DEVELOPMENT OF NEW INDUSTRIES OWNED AT LEAST IN PART BY BOLIVIAN CAPITAL. THIS IS TAKING PLACE SLOWLY IN THE MINING OF GOLD, TIN AND TUNGSTEN, DUE IN A DEGREE TO ENCOURAGEMENT THE UNITED STATES HAS GIVEN THE LATTER TWO WITH LONG TERM CONTRACTS.

ALL SORTS OF EXECUTIVE DECREES HAVE BEEN ISSUED BY PRESIDENT ENRIQUE PENARANDA TO PULL THE PIECES TOGETHER. A COMMISSION OF MEXICAN ENGINEERS IS STUDYING FARM PRODUCTION ON THE GREAT PLAINS EAST OF THE ANDES, WITH THE PURPOSE OF RECOMMENDING MODERN METHODS BEST SUITED TO EXPLOIT PARTICULAR AREAS. A BOLIVIAN COMMISSION HAS BEEN NAMED TO DRAW UP A PLAN FOR INDUSTRY, BASED ON DOMESTIC PRODUCTS. ZOOLOGICAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED. A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT OF RURAL CREDIT HAS BEEN SET UP IN THE BOLIVIAN CENTRAL BANK TO LOAN PROSPECTIVE FARMERS MONEY TO BUY SEEDS, MACHINERY AND ANIMALS.

THE TOUGHEST PROBLEM IS THE ROADS. MODERN ONES ARE FEW, AND THEY ARE IMPERATIVE TO ANY PRACTICAL WORKING OUT OF THE NATION'S ECONOMIC DILEMMA.

JUN 15 1941

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY JUNE 15)

(SENT JUNE 11)

KL925PED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 15)

(ADVANCE)--ROCHESTER, N.Y., JUNE 14-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL OF GREAT BRITAIN WILL SPEAK TO AMERICA MONDAY MORNING BY RADIO IN ACCEPTING THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

CONFERRING OF THE DEGREE BY PRESIDENT ALAN VALENTINE AND ACCEPTANCE BY THE PRIME MINISTER, SON OF A ROCHESTER-BORN MOT

30.24-9777

WILL BE BROADCAST FROM 10:45 TO 11 A.M. (EST) THROUGH FACILITIES OF THE NATIONAL COMPANY'S BLUE NETWORK AND THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION.

NOEL HALL, BRITISH MINISTER TO WASHINGTON, WILL RECEIVE THE PRIME MINISTER'S DIPLOMA FROM DR.VALENTINE JUST BEFORE CHURCHILL SPEAKS FROM LONDON.

PRESENTATION OF THE DEGREE WILL CLIMAX THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER'S 91ST ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES IN ITS DOWNTOWN EASTMAN THEATER, AT WHICH ROBERT P.PATTERSON, UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR WILL BE THE MAIN SPEAKER.

CHURCHILL'S MOTHER, JENNIE JEROME, WAS BORN IN ROCHESTER IN 1854. HER FATHER, LEONARD W.JEROME, WAS A LAWYER, PRINTER AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER WHO SERVED AS UNITED STATES CONSUL IN TRIESTE AND LATER SETTLED IN NEW YORK CITY. LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL MARRIED JENNIE JEROME IN 1874.

UNDERSECRETARY PATTERSON ALSO WILL RECEIVE THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 15).

JUN 15 1941

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14-(AP)-ADMIRAL KICHISABURO NOMURA, THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR, CONFERRED TODAY WITH SUMNER WELLES, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE.

JUN 15 1941

IT WAS THE NEW JAPANESE ENVOY'S FIRST EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH WELLES SINCE HIS ARRIVAL, AND ONE OF THE FEW OCCASIONS ON WHICH HE HAS BEEN AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

IN ANSWER TO NEWSPAPERMEN'S QUESTIONS, THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR SAID HE CARRIED NO NOTE OR OTHER COMMUNICATION FROM THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, BUT DECLINED TO DISCUSS WHAT QUESTIONS HE TOOK UP WITH WELLES.

Add Vichy - Jun. 14

THE STATEMENT SAID "NO ONE CAN ASK FRENCH SOLDIERS TO DESERT POSTS AND ABANDON TERRITORIES WHICH THEY ARE PROTECTING AT A MOMENT WHEN THEY ARE THE OBJECT OF ODIOUS AND UNJUSTIFIED ATTACK WHICH HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR SEVERAL MONTHS."

THE FRENCH TOLD THE BRITISH IF THEY WANTED TO AVOID SPILLING FRENCH BLOOD AS THEY SAY, THE ONLY WAY WAS TO ADMIT THERE WERE NO GERMAN TROOPS IN SYRIA AND WITHDRAW THEIR TROOPS.

THE FRENCH DESCRIBED THE BRITISH THEORY THAT THEY HAD A RIGHT TO ATTACK THE ENEMY EVERYWHERE HE COULD BE FOUND AS "SPECIOUS AND INADMISSABLE."

JUN 15

THEY SAID THAT IF THE BRITISH THEORY WERE VALID IT WOULD ONLY BE NECESSARY FOR ENGLAND TO CHARACTERIZE AS PREJUDICAL TO HER INTERESTS ANY MEASURES TAKEN BY A THIRD POWER AS AN EXCUSE TO START AN ATTACK.

"THERE IS NO STATE," SAID THE FRENCH DECLARATION, "WHICH CAN ADMIT SUCH A PRETENSION. THIS IS ONLY EXPLAINED BY THE DESIRE OF GREAT BRITAIN TO CARRY THE WAR EVERYWHERE WHERE IT WILL ADVANCE HER INTERESTS WITHOUT CONSIDERATION OF THE PARTICULAR SITUATION OF PEOPLES WHO COULD HAVE BEEN SPARED THIS HARDSHIP."

Add Damascus. Jun 14 xx attackers

ALTHOUGH THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT DAMASCUS WOULD BE DECLARED AN OPEN CITY, NO STEPS HAVING BEEN TAKEN TO FORTIFY IT, OFFICIALS DENIED THAT THEY WERE NEGOTIATING WITH THE BRITISH FOR SURRENDER OF THE CAPITAL, AS REPORTED IN RADIO BROADCASTS FROM LONDON.

THE ATTACKING FORCES NEAREST DAMASCUS, THOSE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF KISSOUE, 10 MILES TO THE SOUTH, WERE REPULSED AGAIN TODAY, THE FRENCH ANNOUNCED.

A CENTER COLUMN IN THE REGION OF MERDJAYOUN ALSO WAS XEATEN BACK, THE DEFENDERS SAID, WHILE THE WESTERN COLUMN DRIVING UP THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST TOWARD BEIRUT WIYEDRIVEN OUT OF T

BACK, THE DEFENDERS SAID, WHILE THE WESTERN COLUMN DRIVING UP THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST TOWARD BEIRUT WAS DRIVEN OUT OF THE OUTSKIRTS OF SIDON YESTERDAY.

(AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES IN LONDON SAID THAT FRENCH TROOPS HAD ABANDONED KISSOUE AND HAD FALLEN BACK TO POSITIONS NEARER DAMASCUS. THE BRITISH MIDDLE EAST COMMAND IN CAIRO STATED THAT THE BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH FORCES HAD "SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED THE AREAS OF THEIR PENETRATION.")

THE BRITISH RAIDED BEIRUT HARBOR BY AIR FOUR TIMES LAST NIGHT, BUT THE DEFENDERS REPORTED THAT NO CASUALTIES OR DAMAGE RESULTED.

WSTRE COMMERCIAL MARKET IN DAMASCUS HAS BECOME PAHNJqy
RESUG

JUN 15

THE COMMERCIAL MARKET IN DAMASCUS HAS BECOME PARALYZED AS A RESULT OF THE WAR.

BY EDWIN STOUT

(BA) NEWPORT NEWS, VA., JUNE 14-(AP)-UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDERS WERE DISCLOSED TODAY TO BE TURNING MERCHANT VESSELS INTO "ESCORT" AIR-PLANE CARRIERS WITH ONLY 90 DAYS' WORK IN AN URGENT DRIVE TO PUT MORE ANTI-SUBMARINE FIRE POWER INTO SERVICE.

FIRST OF THE NEW FLEET OF CARRIERS EQUIPPED FOR CONVOY WORK--THE U.S.S. LONG ISLAND--WAS COMPLETED RECENTLY AND ALREADY IS AT SEA. THE LONG ISLAND, FORMERLY THE MERCHANT SHIP MORMACMAIL, WAS TURNED INTO A CARRIER IN THREE MONTHS AT THE YARDS OF THE NEWPORT NEWS SHIP-BUILDING AND DRYDOCK COMPANY.

30.24-9779

THE NEW TACTICAL DEVELOPMENT CONTRASTS WITH THE BRITISH USE OF MERCHANT SHIPS AS ARMED CRUISERS TO PROTECT SHIPPING. TWO OF THE MOST FAMOUS OF THIS TYPE OF AUXILIARY VESSELS WERE THE RAWALPINDI AND THE JERVIS BAY, BOTH SUNK IN ENCOUNTERS WITH HEAVILY ARMED GERMAN SURFACE WARSHIPS.

COX AND HOMER L.FERGUSON, PRESIDENT OF THE SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, SHOWED A GROUP OF RETURNED WAR CORRESPONDENTS THROUGH THE YARDS TODAY. THEY SAW THE BATTLESHIP INDIANA WITH MUCH OF ITS HULL COMPLETE AND DECK ARMOR ON, THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER HORNET UNDERGOING FINAL FITTING OUT AND ANOTHER AIRCRAFT CARRIER, THE ESSEX, TAKING SHAPE.

REAR ADMIRAL O.L.COX, SUPERINTENDENT OF NAVAL SHIPBUILDING AT THE YARDS, SAID A SECOND VESSEL, THE MORMACLAND, WAS BEING CONVERTED NOW.

JUN 15 1941

NAVAL TACTICIANS EXPLAINED THAT THE NEW METHOD OF USING SMALL AIRCRAFT CARRIERS FOR ESCORT WORK MIGHT PROVE MUCH MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN THE DESTROYER AND CUTTER ESCORT SYSTEM OF THE WORLD WAR. THE CARRIERS COULD SEND THEIR 12 TO 15 LIGHT SCOUT BOMBERS RANGING 200 TO 400 MILES IN ALL DIRECTIONS. IN ANY BUT EXTREMELY ROUGH SEAS THEY COULD LOCATE SUBMARINES WITHIN THIS RADIUS WHETHER SUBMERGED OR ON THE SURFACE.

THIS SCOUTING WOULD BE DONE ONLY IN DAYLIGHT BUT THE PLANES COULD LOCATE THEN ANY SUBMARINE CLOSE ENOUGH TO ATTACK THE CONVOY DURING THE NIGHT--WHEN MOST SUCH ATTACKS ARE MADE.

PROPERTY SEIZURE (BUDGET)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 15-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WILL ASK CONGRESS, INFORMED LEGISLATORS SAID TODAY, TO WRITE ITS OWN VERSION OF LEGISLATION PERMITTING THE GOVERNMENT TO REQUISITION PRIVATE PROPERTY FOR DEFENSE PURPOSES.

THESE LEGISLATORS SAID THE PRESIDENT WAS EXPECTED SOON TO ADDRESS LETTERS TO THE CHAIRMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEES SETTING FORTH THE OBJECTIVES THE GOVERNMENT WISHED TO ACCOMPLISH AND SUGGESTING THAT CONGRESS PHRASE A BILL AS IT SEES FIT.

A PROPERTY SEIZURE BILL SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS LAST WEEK BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT AROUSED A STORM OF CONTROVERSY BECAUSE OF ITS SWEEPING NATURE. IT PROPOSED TO AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO REQUISITION "TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY" ANY PROPERTY, TANGIBLE OR INTANGIBLE, WHICH HE DECIDED WAS NEEDED FOR DEFENSE.

THE PRESIDENT WOULD DECIDE THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY AND, IF THE OWNERS THOUGHT HIS FIGURE WAS TOO LOW, THEY WOULD BE PAID 75 PERCENT OF HIS PRICE AND COULD SUE FOR ANY ADDITIONAL SUM THEY THOUGHT WAS DUE.

SOME LEGISLATORS CHARGED THAT THE POWERS SOUGHT WERE SO COMPREHENSIVE THAT THE PRESIDENT COULD TAKE OVER PRIVATE PROPERTY WHERE ITS USE WOULD BE ONLY REMOTELY CONNECTED WITH THE DEFENSE PROGRAM.

JUN 15 1941

SENATOR BYRNES (D-SC), ACTING MAJORITY LEADER, TOLD REPORTERS THAT REVISIONS WOULD HAVE TO BE MADE IN THE BILL TO DEFINE MORE CLEARLY THE POWERS TO BE EXERCISED.

ADMINISTRATION MEN SAID NEEDS OF THE CURRENT SITUATION WOULD NOT BE MET BY LEGISLATION, ALREADY APPROVED BY THE SENATE AND PENDING IN THE HOUSE, WHICH WOULD PERMIT THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER DEFENSE PLANTS WHEN PRODUCTION IS STOPPED OR THREATENED.

THEY POINTED TO A WAR DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM WHICH SAID THAT MANY

MACHINE TOOLS, "PROBABLY OUR MOST CRITICAL ITEM," WERE BEING USED IN INDUSTRIES NOT MANUFACTURING DEFENSE ARTICLES OR WERE "HELD BY SECOND HAND DEALERS WHO DEMAND UNREASONABLE PRICES."

IT ALSO SAID THAT THERE WERE LARGE STOCKS OF ALUMINUM AND OTHER CRITICAL RAW MATERIALS IN PLANTS NOT PRODUCING FOR THE DEFENSE PROGRAM WHICH COULD BE TAKEN OVER AND SOLD TO MANUFACTURERS OF AIRPLANES AND AIRPLANE ENGINES UNDER THE PROPOSED LAW.

IN ADDITION, THE DEPARTMENT SAID IT DESIRED AUTHORITY TO COMMANDEER SOME PRIVATELY-OWNED AIRPLANES AND BOATS WHOSE OWNERS HAD REFUSED TO SELL THEM TO THE GOVERNMENT.

THE MATTER OF FOREIGN PATENTS ALSO WOULD BE COVERED.

"IT HAS BEEN CHARGED," THE MEMORANDUM SAID, "THAT THROUGH PATENT CONTROLS THE NAZIS ARE OBTAINING VALUABLE INFORMATION AND LARGE REVENUES FROM THIS COUNTRY AND THAT THEY CONTROL SOME OF OUR VITAL INDUSTRIES. THESE PATENT RIGHTS AND STOCK CONTROLS COULD BE REQUISITIONED BY OUR GOVERNMENT UNDER THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION."

ALSO TO BE COVERED WOULD BE DEFENSE ARTICLES OR CONTRACTS FOR THEIR MANUFACTURE "HELD BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS WHO ARE UNWILLING TO SELL TO US."

THE WAR TODAY

JUN 15 [illegible]

- - -

(THIS DAILY FEATURE, CONDUCTED BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, IS BEING WRITTEN IN HIS ABSENCE ON VACATION BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT).

- - -

LITTLE DR.GOEBBELS EITHER IS TURNING A MACHIAVELLIAN TRICK OF PROPAGANDA OR ELSE HE IS IN A JAM AGAIN.

YESTERDAY DR.GOEBBELS PUT A PIECE IN ADOLF HITLER'S OWN NEWSPAPER IN WHICH HE HINTED IN A HEAVY-HANDED WAY THAT THE INVASION OF CRETE WOULD BE FOLLOWED IN TWO MONTHS BY THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

THE FIRST FEW COPIES WERE BARELY OFF THE PRESSES WHEN THE PLATES WERE TORN UP, ALL POSSIBLE COPIES DESTROYED AND THE GOEBBELS ARTICLE YANKED OUT AND REPLACED WITH SOMETHING INNOCUOUS.

IT MAY BE THAT DR.GOEBBELS DID THE WHOLE THING WITH TONGUE IN CHEEK TO GIVE THE BRITISH A FEW SHIVERS -- CERTAINLY THERE SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN NO SECRET MADE OF THE BAN; THE ARTICLE ITSELF, OR PART OF IT, HAS BEEN CABLED ABROAD, AND ON THE SURFACE IT DOES NOT APPEAR TO CONTAIN ANY WORTH-WHILE MILITARY INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT BE OF AID TO THE BRITISH.

JUN 15 1941

GOEBBELS IS PERFECTLY CAPABLE OF PULLING OFF SUCH A STUNT TO ATTRACT BRITISH -- AND AMERICAN -- ATTENTION TO HIS STORY.

THERE IS, HOWEVER, AN ALTERNATIVE, AND IT IS THAT HITLER QUASHED THE LITTLE DOCTOR'S INVASION PREDICTION BECAUSE HE DID NOT BELIEVE IT WOULD BE GOOD FOR GERMAN MORALE.

THESE ARE THE DAYS WHEN THE BLACK MESSENGER, IN NAZI UNIFORM, IS KNOCKING AT THE DOORS OF GERMAN HOMES, PROUD AND HUMBLE, AND TELLING MOTHERS AND FATHERS THAT RUDI, OR HANS, OR WILLI, WILL NOT COME HOME FROM CRETE.

THE MOTHERS AND FATHERS OF THE GERMAN SOLDIERS WHO STILL LIVE CAN SEE FROM THEIR OWN CASUALTY FIGURES OF 5,893 LOST IN CRETE THAT IT COST MORE IN DEAD, WOUNDED AND MISSING TO SUBDUE A ROCKY, POORLY-

30.24-9781

30.24-9781

DEFENDED MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND THAN IT DID TO CONQUER THE BALKANS; MORE GERMANS THAN WERE LOST IN THE NORWEGIAN BLITZKRIEG.

THIS IS TRUE EVEN IF THEY BELIEVE THE GERMAN FIGURES.

HENCE THESE MOTHERS AND FATHERS OF THE STILL LIVING CAN LOOK WITH NO PLEASURE ON THE PROSPECT OF THEIR SONS PLUNGING ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TOWARD THE STRONGEST DEFENSES THAT SCIENCE CAN DEVISE AND PITTING THEMSELVES AGAINST MILLIONS UPON MILLIONS OF MEN AND WOMEN FIGHTING TO THE VERY LAST FOR THEIR HOMES.

(MCHE)--ME902AED

JUN 16 1941

Not complete - rest unavailable J.C.

DEFENSES OF DAMASCUS AND BEIRUT THREATENED; CAPITALS MAY FALL SOON

Vichy Admits Sidon, Important Port South Of Capital Of Lebanon, Has Surrendered Despite Air Reinforcements From France

JUN 16 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 15—British and Free French took the key defenses of Damascus at Kissoue today and in an encircling movement advanced to within five miles on two sides of the Syrian capital, British reports from the Levant said tonight.

At the same time a column advancing up the central front captured Jezzine and forced French troops in the coastal city of Sidon, ten miles to the west, to fall back to within twelve miles of Beirut, the Lebanon capital and chief port.

Sea And Air Forces Used

The advances were made despite reports indicating the Axis is attempting to throw both sea and air forces into the battle to support the faltering French.

The capture of Sidon, Jezzine and Kissoue, all key defenses to Beirut and Damascus, meant the British had straightened out their line of penetration to a uniform depth of about fifty miles all the way from the coast to Damascus and apparently meant that the fall of the two capitals could not be long delayed.

JUN 16 1941

After taking Kissoue, ten miles south of Damascus, where the French made a stand of several days, the British and Free French rushed on to Nahta and crossed the Aswad river to within five miles of the gates of Damascus.

At the same time a circling column fought a flanking battle to the north and east of Damascus, passed Adliyah and reached a point within five miles of the capital from that direction.

Striking From Coast

Jezzine was taken by troops striking inland from the coast. In that position they threatened both Damascus from the west and Sidon from the east.

The French, who had hung on to positions at Sidon for three days despite bombing, land attacks and almost constant naval fire from British warships off the coast, at once retired.

The British, who had been held at bay by the heavy French artillery fire from the hills, at once moved up to the Nehr ed Damour, a river only twelve miles from Beirut where the French general, Henri Dentz, has his headquarters.

JUN 16 1941

Invasion Criticized

Handling of the invasion was criticized, however, by the London *News Chronicle*, which said editorially that one of the reasons the progress of the campaign has been so slow is "that we have been reluctant to spill French blood and have fought with loudspeakers."

"We cannot afford that," the paper declared. "In Syria, as in so many other places, we are literally fighting for our lives. . . . We certainly cannot afford to add to the danger by being overcareful about saving a few Vichy lives.

"Vichy is not France. We must take the long view of the interests of France, and we must be ruthless for her sake as well as for ours. . . . We need victory and we must move faster and more vigorously to achieve it."

British Nearing Beirut, Damascus, Vichy Admits

Vichy, June 15 (AP)—British columns are within twelve miles of Beirut and Damascus, key cities of Syria, the French admitted tonight after their forces retreated during the night to new positions.

Despite heavy reinforcements of French aircraft rushed from continental France to the Syrian battlefield, the French withdrew from Sidon, one of the strongest positions defending Beirut, twenty miles north on the coast. The defenders took up a line on the River Nehr Ed Damour, which is only twelve miles south of Gen. Henri Dentz's capital and headquarters.

JUN 16 1941

From Sidon British armored columns were already reported attacking along the road almost due east toward Jezzine.

May Cut Off French Column

This flanking movement was considered extremely important, since the French column fighting north of Merdjayoun would be cut off if the British were able to take Jezzine.

This is the sector where the French said the situation was "confused" and referred to the operations of "groups' of French forces.

Earlier French military dispatches from Beirut admitted the fall of Abou Kemal, Syria, in the Euphrates Valley just across the border from Iraq.

Shelled By Nine Ships

Heavy bombardment of Sidon by a reinforced British fleet of nine units, the French said, made untenable the position they had held for several days.

JUN 16 1941

Under constant fire from the sea and pressed on land by an Australian attack, the French slowly withdrew to the north to new positions along the Nehr Ed Damour river.

There were no immediate details of the British capture of Abou Kemal, except that it was taken by an armored column after a determined attack.

Attacking East Of Beirut

The British are attacking as well in the vicinity of Merdjayoun, about forty miles south of Beirut and in the Jezzine region, ten miles east of Sidon, near Hasbaya.

Both these points, the French reported, are resisting, but commentators described the positions as confused.

A French communique announced new plane reinforcements has reached Syria from continental France and had twice attacked the British fleet shelling Sidon, both times forcing the warships to stand off the coast.

JUN 16 1941

British Planes Torpedo Enemy Ship Near Beirut

Cairo, June 15 (AP)—British planes torpedoed an "enemy" ship in the Mediterranean near Beirut, capital of Lebanon, the R. A. F. Middle East command announced today.

R. A. F. fighters were declared also to have attacked German bombers and fighter craft approaching the British Mediterranean fleet, damaging several Nazi fighters and one bomber.

In Syria, the communique said the R. A. F. continued to support advancing Allied forces.

Villages Deep In Syria Give Up Even Before British Troops Arrive

By EDWARD KENNEDY

Associated Press Correspondent

With the British Forces In Syria, June 15—From a hilltop today I watched the final shelling that drove French forces beyond Sidon.

As I watched three French planes appeared and machine-gunned my party.

JUN 16 1941

Our group had returned from a visit to British columns pushing toward Damascus, up the River Jordan and along the coast.

Road Destroyed

Between the Litani River Valley and the coast the road was destroyed by French withdrawing along the mountainside. Cavalry and Bren gun carriers were able to get over it but not automobiles, so we had to detour by a trail which took us through several isolated villages where British troops had not yet appeared.

Villagers insisted on ceremoniously offering submission to us and the mayors invited us to drink coffee.

It was part of the strange battle for Syria which produced an engagement between airplanes and cavalry. The cavalry won.

JUN 16 1941

Three French Bombers Appear

A detachment of famous mounted yeomanry, made up of rugged country lads from a county in west England, was engaged in cleanup operations in the upper Litani valley and was meeting little opposition when suddenly three French bombers appeared flying extremely low.

As the planes, with both front and rear machine gunners firing, swooped overhead, the detachment opened up with its rifles. The planes came straight toward the detachment, but broke formation, veering to right and left to avoid the rifle fire.

The only casualty was one of the horses, which dropped dead of excitement as the planes went over.

Bomb Anzac Engineers

Shortly before approaching the cavalry, the planes had bombed and machine-gunned Australian engineers who were throwing up a temporary bridge over the river to replace one the French had blown up. A truck carrying incendiary bullets was set afire and there were some slight casualties.

In this rough terrain, which divides Syria proper from Lebanon, the cavalry has been highly successful and especially useful in arousing enthusiasm among the Arab population.

The Australians, reinforced by several British regiments, are attempting to drive a wedge between Beirut and Damascus.

These forces have gained ground along the valley which is entered from Palestine through the valley of the Jordan. They have made contact with an Australian column marching up the coast twoard Beirut.

Helsinki Urging Evacuation

Stockholm, Monday, June 16 (AP)—A special correspondent of the paper Dagens Nyheter in a dispatch from Helsinki today said Finland for sometime has encouraged the voluntary evacuation of women and children from the capital. He said the measure was explained as a precautionary exercise in preparedness.

JUN 16 1941

Reichstag Meeting Reported

Bern, June 15 (AP)—The Berlin correspondent of the Swiss newspaper Basler Nachrichten said tonight that recent rumors concerning the convocation of the German Reichstag were persisting, with a report that the body would meet at the beginning of this week.

[A Reuters report in London quoted the newspaper as saying Adolf Hitler would address the Reichstag.]

JUN 16 1941

Axis Peace Conference?

London, June 15 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch tonight from Ankara said German sources there were circulating rumors that Adolf Hitler soon would call a European conference, including representatives of Axis-dominated countries, as well as Soviet Russia and Japan.

The reported aim was said to be the establishment of agreeable social, political and economic arrangements for a "new order" in Europe.

JUN 16 1941

Funk Now In Persia

New York, June 15 (AP)—A Hungarian broadcast said today that Walther Funk, German Minister of Economics and president of the Reichsbank, is now in Teheran, Persia, to "negotiate mutually advantageous agreements with that country."

RUSSIANS SEEM NERVOUS, SAYS ANKARA RADIO

Nazi-Soviet Situation Reported Topic Of British-Turkish Conference

JUN 16 1941

London Now Suspects Hitler-Stalin Propaganda Collaboration

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, June 15—British Ambassador Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen conferred with Turkish Foreign Minster Sukru Saracoglu today and informed quarters believed they discussed the situation existing between Germany and Soviet Russia.

President Ismet Inonu conferred Friday with the army general staff, presumably about the same situation and the developments in Syria.

The reported withdrawal of German troops from Bulgaria gave weight to rumors concerning strained relations between the Reich and the Soviet, and the Ankara radio asserted "the Russians seem nervous."

JUN 16 1941

Rumania Ready To Do Duty"

"Rumanian newspapers are publishing significant articles since Premier Ion Antonescu returned from Munich (where he conferred with Adolf Hitler and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop), saying Rumania is ready to do her duty and realize her rights," the radio added.

It was pointed out that Rumania's "rights" were not defined in the Rumanian press, but that it was assumed the papers were referring to Bessarabia which the Red army occupied a year ago.

Meanwhile, so many Germans and Italians are leaving Syria and seeking transit through Turkey that trains are being delayed at the border as much as thirteen hours because of passport examinations.

Nazi Troops Shifted

A Vichy diplomat to a Balkan country, who came here Saturday to attend the funeral of Jules Henry, French Ambassador to Turkey, said he had definite information that German troops had been largely withdrawn from Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia and Greece and that most of them are now in Rumania where they are facing the Red army.

He said the German general in Bulgaria had written a letter thanking Bulgarian officials for their cooperation during the occupation.

It was recalled that Premier Mussolini in his recent speech announced Italians were taking over occupation of most of Greece, including Athens, from the German forces, and that Rome reports have told of the transfer to other bases of the German air force formerly stationed in Sicily.

Nazi-Soviet Propaganda Collaboration Scented

London, June 15 (AP)—The status of German-Russian relations was still in the forefront of diplomatic conjecture tonight, but there was an inclination in some quarters to regard reports of German troop movements as "obviously" Nazi inspired—a screen for a surprise move, probably against Britain.

By this reasoning the most authoritative report of German troop movements, that is, concentrations in eastern and northeastern Germany facing Russia, which was circulated by Tass, would represent propaganda collaboration between Moscow and Berlin.

Propaganda Recalled

Proponents of the screen theory recalled that the German propaganda campaign against Russia continued nearly up to the time Moscow and Berlin sprang their non-aggression pact upon a startled world before the start of the war.

Some sources refused to speculate further on what Adolf Hitler might be up to.

"We've conjectured upon every possible phase of German-Russian relations," said one informant. "We think Hitler is up to something and we think it concerns Russia, statements to the contrary notwithstanding. But how he'll move, and when, is anybody's guess."

Rebuff To Hitler Seen

The possibility that Hitler might be rebuffed in any demands on Russia was suggested in reports received by diplomatic quarters at Helsinki, Finland, last night to the effect that Josef Stalin was meeting strong army opposition in her "German appeasement policy."

London's Sunday newspapers devoted extensive comment to the German-Russian position.

The *Sunday Times'* diplomatic correspondent posed the question whether Hitler plans a swift knockout blow against Russia or whether he merely is running an elaborate bluff to get quickly and easily the oil and grain he needs.

This correspondent theorized that Hitler might try a swift assault with a threefold design: Destroy the Russian military and air menace; secure oil and grain supplies for a long war, and then turn the full fury of the German military machine upon Britain before United States aid reaches its maximum force.

JUN 16 1941

REPORT CRIPPS WON'T GO BACK TO SOVIET POST

London, (Monday) June 16 (AP).—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador home from Soviet Russia, was reported today unlikely to return to his post at Moscow and dissatisfied with the results of his efforts there to improve British-Soviet relations.

JUN 16 1941

Sir Stafford who returned last week from a year of work in Moscow, was said to have expressed a desire to remain in England and resume his seat in the House of Commons unless Prime Minister Churchill should ask him urgently to return to Moscow.

The envoy was reported to have said that while in Moscow he found it difficult to establish regular contact wtih members of the Soviet Government and thus had been unable to carry out his work satisfactorily.

ALEXANDRIA, TOBRUK RAIDED AGAIN BY AXIS

R. A. F. Blasts Enemy Positions In North Africa And Dodecanese

Fascists Claim British Use Dumdum Bullets, Threaten Reprisals

JUN 16 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 15—Sharply intensified air warfare in the eastern Mediterranean was reported by the Italian high command today with accounts of new Axis assaults upon Britain's Alexandria naval base and British-held Tobruk in Libya and R. A. F. raids on German and Italian positions in North Africa and the Dodecanese.

The Fascist war bulletin said Italian planes alone raided Alexandria, target of destructive Axis assaults last week, on Friday night, but failed to give the results of this latest foray.

Large Fires Started

To Tobruk, German and Italian airmen were reported to have started large fires in repeated bombardments of British fortifications, and destruction of two British Hurricane fighters was claimed in clashes over that stronghold, eighty miles from the Egyptian border.

The Italian high command said three more British planes were shot out of R. A. F. formations attacking Bengasi, major Axis-held port in Libya, and that a submarine downed a British Sunderland flying boat in the Mediterranean.

British Raids Acknowledged

Additional British raids were acknowledged on other points in eastern Libya and on the island of Rhodes, in the Dodecanese.

A special Italian communique charged that British airmen helping defend Tobruk had used dumdum bullets and added: "It is understood that in case another such instance is proved our reprisal will be immediate and doubled."

A bullet which struck an Italian artilleryman "shattered and produced an enormous gaping wound in the fleshy part of the leg" and "deformed cartridges were found on a captured English soldier," the communique said.

JUN 16 1941

Case "Not Isolated"

"This is confirmed," it added, "that the use of dumdum bullets was not an isolated case."

[An international declaration made at the second Hague conference on July 29, 1899, outlawed the use of dumdum bullets.]

In East Africa, the Italians said a British attack on the Baro river, in the Galla Sidamo sector of Ethiopia, was repulsed last Tuesday, while artillery activity was reported in the Gondar region, northwest of Addis Ababa. Operations in Ethiopia was said to be severely hampered on both sides by bad weather.

R. A. F. Raids Axis Bases Along Coast Of Libya

Cairo, June 15 (AP)—R. A. F. bombers heavily pounded Bengasi and other Axis bases along the Libyan coast in a series of destructive night and day raids since Friday, the British Middle East air command announced today.

At Bengasi, the biggest Axis port of entry into Libya, the war bulletin said night raiders started a number of fires among harbor works.

Additional assaults were made upon Benina, Derna and El Gazala. At the latter place the British said two Axis planes were destroyed on the ground and a number of others severely damaged.

Between El Gazala and Fort Capuzzo, on the Libyan-Egyptian border, nineteen Axis motor transport vehicles were declared destroyed and three armored fighting vehicles damaged in machine-gun attacks.

A number of planes were set afire at Calato airdrome, island of Rhodes, Friday night, the communique reported.

VICHY SHIPPING USED BY NAZIS, BRITISH SAY

London Charges Merchant Fleet Hauls Vital Materials To Reich

JUN 16 1941

Troops Also Carried In Mediterranean, Economic Ministry Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 15—The British Ministry of Economic Warfare charged tonight that the French merchant fleet is operating under the German armistice commission at Weisbaden in the transportation of materials vital to the Reich and is even being used to carry troops.

Eighty per cent. of the French vessels entering the Mediterranean are concentrated on carrying ground nuts and palm kernels from French West Africa to Marseille for transportation to the Reich where the crops are of "immense importance to Germany in making fats, oils and greases," said the ministry.

One of Germany's most embarrassing shortages is estimated to be in fats, and the nut crops are estimated at 450,000 tons in a normal year.

Guarded By Nazi Officers

The ships are zealously guarded by German naval officers shipped as "observation officers," the ministry said, and there is no doubt in the minds of ministry experts that the supplies are going to Germany.

The ministry said French ships also are carrying part of the yearly output of 700,000 tons of Indo-China rice to Germany, 80,000 tons of phosphates to Italy and 58,000 tons of phosphates to Germany from Tunisia.

Other French ships are being allocated to a German sea route which skirts Greece to the Dardanelles and carries produce from Russia, Rumania,

30.24 - 9783

30.24-9783

Greece and Yugoslavia to the Italian port of Trieste, said the ministry. Officials said the route was "being used extensively."

Some Carrying Troops

Some ships of shallow draft were alleged to have been allocated to troop transport in the Mediterranean.

Germany and England are waging an economic campaign in the Mediterranean which is less spectacular but no less important in its strategic implications than the military campaign of Adolf Hitler to break out of Europe, said the ministry.

Vital considerations for Hitler, it was said, are control of the French merchant fleet and relief of the "overburdened" railroads of eastern Europe and the Balkans so that he can draw to the full upon the resources of Russia and the Balkans.

Impossible Now

The present state of the railroads in these sections makes this impossible now, it was said, but if he can transport oil, wheat, chrome, lead and copper from Russia and the conquered Balkans by sea to Trieste and other ports he could then utilize the better developed railway systems of western Europe to take them to the Reich.

The British objective, said the ministry, is to cut off Hitler's resources by use of the navy where possible, and prevent distribution of French colonial products to Germany by exercising diplomatic pressure and military action.

Diplomatic pressure has been brought on Vichy by both Britain and the United States, the ministry said, while military operations by the Free French have cut off supplies of some colonies and may cut off more.

their further stay uncomfortable. Reports reaching this main stopping point on the route from Syria were that Germans were evacuated by eighteen huge transport planes.

The Italians were left to take the more arduous escape by rail and automobile.

Fleeing in the other direction were Poles, Austrians, Czechs and British who felt that a further stay in Turkey was too risky. There was one means of leaving here—southward toward Jerusalem or Port Said by freighter.

Decks of virtually every southbound freighter were piled with suitcases and trunks, hastily tied bundles, boxes, golf bags and babies. Most freighters were without a semblance of passenger accommodations and passengers sprawled on greasy decks.

Slow freighters took two days to get to Jerusalem while passengers slept on the decks sheltered only by awnings under terrific heat.

BRITAIN LOSES DESTROYER, 50TH OF WAR

JUN 15 1941

H. M. S. Jersey Hits Mine; Sinking Is Third So Far For Commander

R. A. F. Torpedo Planes Score Hit On "Enemy" Convoy Off Holland

[By the Associated Press]

London, Monday, June 16—A German bomber was destroyed over Britain during the night, authoritative sources reported today.

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 15—The Admiralty tonight announced the destruction of its fiftieth destroyer of the war, the new 1,690-ton Jersey.

The destroyer was in command of Lieut. Com. A. F. Burnell-Nugent and was his third warship lost.

The Jersey, of the Javelin class and built in 1939, went down when it struck a mine, the Admiralty said, without disclosing the location.

Lost The Havent First

Lieut. Commander Burnell-Nugent first lost the destroyer Havant, which was bombed and sunk in the Dunkerque evacuation. Eight of her crew were killed and twenty wounded.

His next ship was the Hostile, which played a great role in the fighting at Narvik, Norway, and which later was sunk by a mine. Loss of the Hostile was announced last August.

Burnell-Nugent, the only son of Brig. Gen. F. H Burnell-Nugent, won the Distinguished Service Cross in December, 1939, for "successful actions against an enemy submarine" while he was in command of the destroyer Walpole.

Carried 183 Men

The Jersey's normal complement was 183 men.

The Admiralty's announcement was its second listing the Jersey as a war casualty. On December 7, 1939, she was reported damaged by a submarine torpedo, which killed ten men and injured twelve.

The Jersey carried six 4.7-inch guns and ten 21-inch torpedo tubes. She was listed as a thirty-six-knot destroyer.

In Britain's air offensive torpedo planes of the coastal command hit and probably sank a 6,000-ton supply ship out of an "enemy" convoy off the Dutch coast this afternoon, the Admiralty announced.

The raid was a daylight follow-up to last night's fourth consecutive R. A. F. attack on western Germany's industrial areas.

One Plane Missing

One plane was missing in today's attack while every one of last night's raiders returned safely after unloading their bombs in the Cologne area, it was reported.

Luftwaffe raiders dropped bombs at a few places in the west of England overnight, an official announcement said. Casualties were said to be few and damage slight. One of the Nazi night raiders was declared destroyed.

Direct Hits Scored

In attacks by day yesterday on northern France, the Air Ministry said a squadron of bombers scored direct hits on airfields at St. Omer, machine-gunned an airdrome at New Cherbourg and a German patrol boat in the Channel and destroyed three German fighters in air fights. One British bomber was reported missing from these operations.

In an east coast town, a German plane came in from the sea this afternoon, dropped a stick of bombs across the shopping and residential area and then left. One child was slightly injured.

NAZIS REPORT SINKING 300,000 TONS IN JUNE

List 10 Ships in Convoy—Claim Tonnage Loss of 12,000,000

JUN 15 41

BERLIN, June 15 (AP)—Nearly 300,000 tons of British and British-used shipping have been sent to the bottom in the first two weeks of June, bringing ship losses to nearly 12,000,000 tons in twenty-one months of warfare, D. N. B., official German news agency, said tonight.

The agency said the figures did not include ships sunk by mines. The nearly 12,000,000 tons sunk so far, said D. N. B., more than equaled the record made by U-boats during the entire World War.

The agency said Britain was now in a much weaker merchant-marine position than in the worst World War year, 1917.

In 1917, it said, Britain still had access to the shipping reserve of neutral countries while today these reserves were already used. Shipping space the United States could spare at the moment was already under the British flag and new ships being built only equaled the average loss for two months, it claimed.

During the World War British shipyards operated at top speed but today air raids have interrupted work and even stopped production because of widespread damage, it was said. In 1917 the monthly average sinkings totaled 550,000 tons, while the average in the first five months of this year was 750,000 tons.

The Germans reported today the sinking of ten British merchantmen totaling 50,000 tons in the Atlantic, five of them by air-force units attacking a convoy west of Gibraltar this morning and five recently by submarine.

D. N. B. reported today's foray in which it said 21,000 tons were sent to the bottom, while the High Command said a lone U-boat had destroyed four freighters and a tanker aggregating 29,000 tons in the North Atlantic, the period covered by the operation being unstated.

Nazis Report Raiders Repulsed

BERLIN, June 15 (AP).—D. N. B., official news agency, announced that two Bristol Blenheim bombers were downed today by German fighters during British attempts to fly over Holland and Norway. The agency said the raiders were turned back at all points. A German North Sea patrol boat bagged an attacking British bomber, it was also reported.

The high command said "light" R. A. F. units bombed some points in western Germany overnight, but did only negligible damage.

Refugees Fleeing War Zones Meet, Pass In Alexandretta

Italians Fleeing From North And Allies From South Seek Safety In Turkish Port

JUN 15 [illegible]

[By the Associated Press]

Alexandretta, Turkey, June 13 (Delayed)—Refugees from the Germans in the north and the British in the south dribbled through this Turkish harbor today in search of safety.

The largest group was Italians who have fled from Beirut and Aleppo where the oncoming British made fire on the face of London have increased fivefold in the last three months, testifying to the effectiveness of the *Luftwaffe's* campaign to smash the nerve center of the British Empire.

Last March it was possible to walk five or ten blocks through many sections and see no damage.

Today there is a heap of rubble around almost every corner—a house missing from the even lines of dwellings along almost every street.

The heart of the vast, sprawling metropolis, the City of London financial district, the manufacturing district south of the Thames, Fleet street, the fashionable West End shopping district, Whitehall, the Temple, even residential districts such as Kensington and Chelsea—all have been battered.

Life Doesn't Go On "As Usual"

It is useless to say life goes on "as usual" for Londoners.

Thousands have lost their homes; still other thousands have had their lives forever changed.

Everyone has a story of bomb wreckage in or near his home. Familiar faces are missing from behind counters in restaurants and from offices.

There are appalling stories. One was of the air-raid warden faced with the decision whether to turn on the water, probably drowning 150 persons trapped under a blazing building, or let them burn to death. He turned on the water.

New Respect For Luftwaffe

There is respect for the menace of the *Luftwaffe*—even if no fear—that was not known before.

Pall Mall was empty save for a policeman and a sailor when the moon rose last Sunday night.

Few people here sleep in beds now when the moon is full. Shelters are crowded as never before.

In the crowded East End the novelty of life in the shelters has worn off—it has become not an incident but life itself. Thousands literally are living under ground—working, eating and playing above ground, but taking to the shelters when darkness falls.

Theaters Gaunt Skeletons

The impact of the city's ruins on a returning traveler, away for a few weeks, is terrific. Theaters where remembered plays were seen are gaunt skeletons. Long staid rows of Victorian houses are gone.

Last winter, like an aging beauty fighting the ravages of time, London busily swept up the debris, threw wooden fronts over damaged buildings, and replaced glass with cardboard after bomb raids.

Fivefold Increase In London's Scars In Three Months Noted

Impact Of City's Ruins On Returning Traveler Terrific, Says Writer Just Back From U. S.

Back at his post in London after a month's vacation in the United States, War Correspondent Middleton describes changes wrought in the old city by the pounding of German air raiders.

JUN 16 1941

By DREW MIDDLETON

Associated Press Correspondent

London, June 15—The jagged scars gouged by explosives and seared by

CROATIA BECOMES MEMBER OF AXIS

JUN 16 41

New State Taken Into Tripartite Bloc In Ceremony At Venice

Dr. Pavilic Welcomed Into Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Fold By Count Ciano

[By the Associated Press]

Venice, Italy, July 15—Croatia, the new state carved from part of vanquished Yugoslavia, joined today the ranks of secondary members of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

Dr. Ante Pavelic, "Poglavnik" or leader of the Croatian state, put his signature at a ceremony here to a protocol giving his country the right to be present at any tripartite discussions affecting Croatia.

Joins Four Others

The action put Croatia in a class with Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria

and Slovakia, whose envoys also signed today's documents. Signing for the three major members were Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and the Japanese Ambassador to Italy, Zembei Horikiri.

Replying to Count Ciano's formal welcome into the alliance, Pavelic said:

"Croatia gives its full adherence to the principles and reasons which inspire the rulers of Italy, Germany and Japan in constituting a united front for creation of a new order in the European and Asiatic world."

Ciano Lauds Croatia

Ciano in his address spoke flatteringly of the faith which the older partners had in the new member and reiterated the Italian-German-Japanese aim of permanent cooperation in a new world order.

The presence of the diplomats gave Venice a festival air. For a few hours boatmen and Venetians forgot the war's hardships and the absence of tourists to swarm through the canals in gondolas, launches and hundreds of other tiny craft.

They gathered along the flag-draped Grand Canal to watch the visiting dignitaries pass shortly before noon to the ancient palace of the Venetian doges where the signing took place.

3 German Warplanes Crash In Portugal, Two In Flames

JUN 16 1941

Fourth Craft, Identity Not Given, Also Wrecked — Air Battle Indicated

[By the Associated Press]

Lisbon, June 15—Three German warplanes and a fourth plane of unannounced nationality have crashed mysteriously in the Spanish frontier zone of southern Portugal, it was announced in an official report reaching Lisbon this morning.

Presumably the planes crashed during the night, at least two of them falling in flames while a third caught fire after it crashed. Several bodies were found in the wreckage.

They ploughed into open fields of the back country about three miles from the village of Amareleja which itself is only about five miles from the border.

Two Parachutes Found

Near the wreckage two opened parachutes were found, indicating that the crew of at least one plane had bailed out and upon landing had vanished into the countryside.

There were no further details in the first report from Amareleja but Lisbon sources concluded there had been an air battle above Portuguese or Spanish territory.

The place where the planes crashed is about 200 miles northwest of Gibraltar and nearly 500 miles from the nearest German-occupied territory in France.

Convoy Attack Reported

A German attack on a British convoy in the Atlantic west of Gibraltar was announced in Berlin, but the regular high-command communique, which frequently fails to cover events immediately preceding its issuance, did not mention the aerial attack.

A dispatch from La Linea, Spain, which faces Gibraltar, said that two warplanes of unidentified nationality ran a gantlet of anti-aircraft fire Sunday morning to fly over two British aircraft carriers, a battleship and a flotilla of destroyers as they entered Gibraltar harbor.

One dipped fairly low over the warships, but climbed again and turned away with the other plane when anti-aircraft fire started. No bombs were dropped.

Action At Gibraltar

[By the Associated Press]

La Linea, Spain, June 15—Heavy explosions of bombs and gunfire were heard in the Mediterranean tonight a few hours after the British aircraft carriers Ark Royal and Victorious, the battle cruiser Renown and four destroyers hurriedly left Gibraltar.

Fog around Gibraltar made the ships invisible soon after they left.

JUN 16 1941

De Gaullist General Hurt By Vichy Bomb in Syria

Le Gentilhomme Once Headed Allies in Somaliland

LONDON, June 15 (AP).—Gen. Paul Le Gentilhomme, commander of the Allied forces in British and French Somaliland before the fall of France and now serving with the Free French forces in Syria, has been wounded by a bomb dropped by a plane bearing the French Tricolor, the Free French headquarters here said today.

Gen. Le Gentilhomme's arm was broken, the headquarters said. He joined the de Gaullists last October, after which the Vichy government deprived him of French citizenship.

Japanese Fleet on Move

LONDON, June 15 (AP).—A Reuters (British) news agency dispatch from Chungking said today a fleet of Japanese warships, including cruisers and an aircraft carrier, had been reported concentrated off the Chekiang Province coast of eastern China, with some units already moving southward.

Swedish Ship Damaged by Mine

SINGAPORE, June 14 (AP)—The 7,000-ton Swedish freighter Ningpo was still afloat today after a mine accidentally detached from the Singapore harbor mine fields exploded under the propeller. Harbor authorities said there were no casualties.

JUN 16 1941

U. S. to Operate 6 Danish Ships Starting Today

Taking Title to First of 84 Foreign Freighters Going to Merchant Fleet

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Maritime Commission announced today that six Danish ships would be placed in active service of the United States merchant fleet tomorrow. They are among eighty-four foreign vessels tied up in American waters which were taken into protective custody some time ago.

The six vessels, which will become the property of the commission, are the motorship Nora and the steamships Marna and Jonna, tied up in New York; the steamships Rita Maersk and Herta Maersk, in Boston, and the steamship Jutta, in Portland, Me. All are freighters.

The commission said that notices would be posted on each vessel at 9 a. m. informing the owners that the commission had taken title. The names of the owners were not announced pending completion of negotiations for payment of compensation.

The commission said it planned to take over the remainder of the idle foreign ships, which include twenty-eight Italian and two German, as fast as possible. The six Danish ships were selected as the first to go into active service, an official said, because they were in condition and "we had to start somewhere."

Officials were non-committal as to whether any additional ships would be released to Britain as a result of a return of the foreign ships to active service.

Legislation authorizing the government to requisition these ships and put them into operation was enacted by Congress two weeks ago. It requires that "just compensation" be given the owners.

The six Danish ships will be the first requisitioned under this legislation. The gross tonnage and speed of the vessels: Nora, 2,937, 14 knots; Marna, 1,700, 12½ knots; Jonna, 1,517, 12½ knots; Rita Maersk, 1,889, 11 knots; Herta Maersk, 1,890, 11½ knots; Jutta, 1,549, 12 knots.

All are freighters and the commission said they have been kept in "excellent condition" since they were laid up in American ports in April, 1940.

The use to which they will be put was not announced, but the commission said it was possible that one or more would be operated in the service of the Army.

It was not likely, the commission added, that any of the six would be used in trans-Atlantic service.

The commission expressed hope that some members of the Danish crews would be retained, but this, it said, would depend "in a degree on the wishes of the Danes themselves and upon what services the ships may enter."

The notice of taking reads:

"Pursuant to the provisions of the act approved June 6, 1941 (public law 101, 77th Congress) and by the authority of the President, the United States Maritime Commission has taken over the title to and possession of the above-named vessels, including all tackle, apparel, furniture, spare parts, gear and equipment, and all stores and supplies, including fuel, aboard the vessel, effective on June 16, 1941, at 9 a. m., Eastern standard time, under and subject to the terms and conditions of the taking, use and disposition of the vessel, a copy of which will promptly be furnished. Compensation for such taking will be determined and made in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid act."

New Martin Bomber Flies as Fast in Test As Most Pursuit Craft Now Used in Europe

JUN 16

By The Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, June 15—The first test flight of a new bomber being built for Britain showed it to be "about as fast as most of the pursuit planes flying in Europe," the Glenn L. Martin Company disclosed today.

The plane was flown yesterday at the Martin field here with British representatives looking on.

It is faster than the B-26, which the Martin company is building for the Army, but it has less range and bomb capacity, Joseph T. Hartson, Martin executive vice president, told a group of returned war correspondents winding up a 3,500-mile two-week tour of defense plants.

They were shown the new bomber and a huge flying boat under construction for the Navy, comparable to the Army's B-19, the world's largest bomber. The correspondents were asked by a Navy representative to give no details of the flying boat's construction, range, speed, size or capacity.

"The new plane for Britain is a very hot bomber," Mr. Hartson said. "We will start shipping them to Britain in July, but they have plenty of range to fly over. In actual combat we expect them to do better than many of even the latest types of pursuit planes."

The model is known as the Martin 187 and will be called the "Baltimore" by the British. It is a low-wing medium bomber with two 1,850-horsepower air-cooled motors. Mr. Hartson said it was faster than any bomber now in the air except possibly a few with turbo-superchargers, which could outspeed it at very high altitudes. The critical altitude of the 187—the height at which it performs best—is 15,000 feet.

Although the size of the British order and rate of production are secret, Mr. Hartson said that all of a building with 650,000 square feet of floor space eventually would be used in turning out "Baltimore" planes on a mass-production basis.

Survey Asserts Nazis Need Oil Only for Future

JUN 16 19

Foreign Policy Report Sees Adequate Supply for War, But Not for 'New Europe'

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—The Foreign Policy Association said today that Germany has sufficient oil to meet its immediate war and industrial needs but cannot hope to organize Europe's economy successfully without additional oil resources.

"It is not an immediate need, therefore, which may have dictated the recent German drive toward Irak and Iran," a report of the private research organization said, "but the desire to secure adequate supplies for the new German empire in Europe." The report was prepared by Louis E. Frechtling.

Germany's present requirements of approximately 55,000,000 barrels a year, the report added, are "just covered by production in western Europe of synthetic and crude oils and imports from Rumania and Russia."

The Nazis, the survey asserted, are obtaining only about 7,000,000 barrels of oil products annually from the vast oil supplies of Russia. This fact led the association to conclude that "as long as Moscow adheres to a policy of watching and waiting, Russian oil will flow to Germany in comparatively small amounts."

Discussing the petroleum needs of Germany's Axis partner, Japan, the survey said that Tokio had been able to force Britain and the United States to sell oil by threatening to strike at the East Indies if an embargo was applied. The United States, it added, exported 24,600,000 barrels to Japan in 1940 out of a total of forty to forty-five million barrels consumed in Japan and Manchuria.

"Washington and London," the report declared, "appear to agree on the wisdom of propitiating the Japanese by furnishing them with sufficient oil to meet, or more than meet, their needs. If, in the future, the western powers force a showdown in the Orient a blockade of oil supplies would not immediately hamper the Japanese forces."

"The United States, producing twenty times more oil than all of Axis Europe, and possessing the world's second largest tanker fleet, is the most important factor in the oil economies of both the British and Japanese empires. The oil industry can easily expand production of its wells by 30 per cent; refinery output can be increased 25 per cent without new construction; even the production of 100 octane gasoline can be doubled by utilizing existing plants."

Further diversion of American tankers to British use, the report added, would produce a "major disruption" of the United States' domestic oil supply.

PROFITEERING SAID TO DISTURB SYRIA

Bread Riots, In Which 78 Were Killed, Reported By Rotary Official

JUN 16 1941

Delegate From Beirut Says Iraqis Revolted Too Soon To Get Aid

[By the Associated Press]

Denver, June 15—Profiteering by French officials in Syria and Lebanon preceding the British military drive there precipitated bread riots in which seventy-eight persons were killed and hundreds injured, Francis A. Kettaneh, Rotary International delegate from Beirut, Lebanon, said today.

Kettaneh flew nearly three fourths around the globe to attend the Rotary convention, which opened today.

The Lebanese civil engineer said that French officials in the mandated

30.24- 9785

30.24—9785

states, expecting that Germany would soon take over, decided to declare an artificial shortage of wheat to corner the market, although the countries then had an excess of 260,000 tons.

Called Underhanded

French officials proceeded to sell the wheat "underhandedly at fancy prices" and rioting broke out.

One merchant was told an export permit to ship 4,000 tons of potatoes from the country would cost $20,000.

"The Vichy French in Lebanon believe that if the Germans win they can keep the fat jobs which provide the *assiertte de beurre* (plate of butter) while if Britain is victorious, they are equally sure they will be ousted," Kettaneh said.

"It looks like the British campaign in Syria will be successful, from what I read, and I trust it will, soon.

Would End In 1943

"If the British are able to hold out in Egypt, Syria, Palestine and Iraq, the war will end in the fall of 1943. If they can't and they are driven out of these countries, it will be a long war."

Kettaneh related that he was playing bridge with Iraq's Ministers of War and Finance in Baghdad when the Premier telephoned the Iraq army was out of control. The next day rebel Iraqi fired on the British at Habbaniyah airdrome, one of two bases given the British.

"The entire trouble was inspired by the Germans," the visitor said.

Little Too Anxious

"The army rebels got a little too anxious over trying to strike at the British. They went off half-cocked, as you would say. If they had really wanted to be successful, they should have waited until the Germans had conquered Crete.

"Germany sent no troops to aid the Iraq rebels against England, but sent them one hundred airplanes through Syria."

Kettaneh, a Rotary director, left Beirut May 23, traveling via India, Burma, the Straits Settlements, Australia, the Philippines and Hawaii, on his 20,000-mile air trip.

Helen Jepson Sings

Helen Jepson, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, sang tonight on the first convention program—a concert arranged to dedicate the Theater of the Red Rocks, natural amphitheater among monolithic rocks west of Denver.

Registration for the convention, which ends Friday, is expected to reach 12,000.

NAZI YOUTH MENACE SEEN BY EX-ENVOY

More Ominous For Future Than Luftwaffe Itself, Says Hugh Wilson

JUN 16 1941

Need Of Formidable Reverse To Shatter Confidence In German Victory Cited

[By the Associated Press]

New Haven, Conn., June 15—Hugh R. Wilson, former United States Ambassador to Germany, said today that unless there was a "formidable reverse in the military field" to shatter confidence of German youth in victory, "the future is black for a longer period than we realize."

"In Germany there is not only a leader who has turned his qualities to evil purposes," Wilson told a Yale Alumni Forum audience, "but there is carefully planned effort to carry into the future the devotion of leadership qualities to evil purposes."

Stamp Out Compassion

Speaking of efforts being made through scholastic training to bring forth potential leaders in the Reich, he said:

"Especially selected boys lead an incredibly Spartan existence, are deliberately inculcated with what they call 'hardness,' the stamping out of compassion.

"They are filled with a ruthlessness that is more ominous for the future than the *Luftwaffe* itself.

Need For Formidable Reverse

"I believe that only a formidable reverse will prove to the youth of Germany the basic falsity of their education. They are keyed to sacrifice and devotion to the cause by the conviction that because they are Germans . . . they must win, victory must be theirs.

"Only a formidable reverse in the military field would shatter this belief, and make them turn against what they have been taught.

"Unless this reverse happens, the future is black for a longer period than we realize."

Admiral Yarnell Urges 'Far More' Aid To China

Her War Soon May "Be Our War Also," Says Former Chief Of Asiatic Squadron

New Haven, Conn., June 15 (AP)—Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N. (reired), asserted tonight that China's war against a "ruthless aggressor" would "soon be our war also, if we are not willing to see democracy, liberty and the rights of man perish from the earth."

The former commander of the navy's Asiatic squardon, in an address prepared for the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Yale-in-China Association, said the United States should give "far more" aid to China because it was "vitally to the interest of our own safety and the future peace of the world to have a free and stable China."

"Isolation for us is an idle dream," he said. "We are one of the greatest nations in the world and have responsibilities that must be met. We must take part in whatever is necessary to make this world a safe and decent place in which to live."

Foundation To Back Study Of "New Order"

Rockefeller Fund Grants $40,000 For Study Of Labor In Germany And Soviet

New York, June 15 (AP)—The Rockefeller Foundation has granted $40,000 to finance a two-year research program into labor's status, working conditions and social and economic controls in Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia.

Dr. Alvin Johnson, dean of the graduate faculty of political and social science of the New School for Social Research, said the study would be supervised by five members of the faculty, aided by eight research scholars having contacts with Germany and Russia and their peoples.

He said the object was to obtain "a fair working knowledge of what the 'new order' really means in actual human [illegible]

JUN 16 1941

'HOT' BRITISH NEWS SIR GERALD'S AIM

JUN 16 1941

Beating Nazi Germany To America's Front Page Is Diplomat's Mission

England's Press Chief Lauds U. S. Reporters—Hates "That Word Propaganda"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 15—Beating Nazi Germany to America's front-page headlines with the war news is the job of a quiet, gray-haired Briton.

He is Sir Gerald Campbell, transferred from his post as second in command of the British Embassy in Washington to become the first director-general of British Information Services in the United States.

Forthwith, he announced that he would make every effort to relax British news restrictions, and speed up official British announcements so that the milkman in Omaha and the miller in Minneapolis might more readily know what's being done in, to and by Britain.

Hates Word "Propaganda"

It is Britain's obligation, he said, to tell America what Britain is producing in her factories, what she is doing with American aid, what her position is economically and militarily. This news, he went on to say, would supplement "the wonderful work" of American correspondents in the British Isles who are doing "a great deal more than our own ministry and departments can give straightway and send over."

This accelerated and expanded flow must carry authentic information, not propaganda, he says, adding: "I hate that word—propaganda." Sir Gerald acknowledges that he does not know just how he will tackle his task, but says that he will depend upon America's reporters, city editors and newspaper readers for guidance and suggestion.

His Immediate Problems

First, he will delve into these problems:

What do American readers want Britain to tell them?

How quickly must they have the news?

How can a corresponding change be made in British policies regulating war reports?

Germany, Sir Gerald says somewhat sadly, has served up wartime news piping hot and fresh, while Britain's news through its ministry sometimes has been stale and tardy. While Germany hit the banner lines, he went on to say, Britain, dealing with the same event, released its announcements sometimes days later—after the news edge had been rubbed off by Germany and the story had thus lost some of its appeal.

Wants To Serve "Hot" News

"Somehow or other we have got to put our story across so that people can see our side of it," said the trim little career diplomat to newspaper men who crowded his sky-high offices in Radio City. "That is why I want to find out how to do it."

"We must give you more news and I hope it will be as hot as possible. It will be my endeavor to give you all the news of what is going on, of what is being done, and of what is happening to the goods you are sending."

Though censorship must be strictly retained—"we want to keep the Germans guessing as much as we can"—America must be kept fully aware of the "very serious situation" in Britain. This is his task as he sees it.

Britain's Defensive Position

"In the past we haven't really done all the informative work we should have done or might have done," he said, "because we have been wanting you to form your own opinions on an extremely difficult problem, the problem whether you would aid us and what aid you would give."

The 62-year-old Briton, long accustomed to American traditions, manners and means, says he believes Britain's defensive position makes it more difficult, compared with Germany's offensive position, to speed up and enlarge the flow of news through the ministry.

"The Germans are doing the attacking and the Germans do not mind if this news turns out to be wrong," he said. "But we do mind. We want our news to be authentic and hot. It is difficult to reach that stage."

Views Survey Of Nation

Sir Gerald will go up and down and across the land to study news transmission problems, news tastes, and sectional influences upon news selection. He will consider the establishment in the country's principal cities of branch information offices to serve as clearing houses for regional questions concerning Britain's war effort. The American office, he said, would serve more as a relay point between Americans and British news sources than as a point of origin for news.

In the hands of Britons, who understand this country and its peoples, Sir Gerald will place the fulfillment of his task.

Must Know Americans

"It's no use bringing an Englishman here and telling him to get on with the job if he doesn't know America," he said. "He has got to take some time to get to know you. I guess that is why they have chosen me for the job. . . ."

This is the little Englishman who has been compared with Mark Twain's Connecticut Yankee, the fictional American who won a place for himself in the Court of King Arthur.

Sir Gerald came to Yankee land and spoke "softly, pleasantly, flowingly . . . so that he gradually wove a spell."

Free World Society, Anti-Axis, Organized

JUN 16 1941

Ex-Officials of Conquered Nations Attend

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—An organization designed to mobilize world public opinion against the Axis powers was formed today by representatives of sixteen countries.

Hugh Moore, of Easton, Pa., manufacturer, was named chairman of an organization committee of fifteen persons from various nations and authorized to call a future conference.

Moore said the organization probably will be known as the Free World Association or the International Union of Free People, and will establish headquarters in New York.

Today's meeting, termed a conference for democratic victory and sponsored by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, was attended by former cabinet members of a half a dozen countries, some of which have been conquered by Germany. These included Halvdan Koht, former Foreign Minister of Norway; Julius Deutsch, former Austrian Minister of Interior; Pierre Cott, former French Minister of Commerce, Industry and Air; Alvarez del Vayo, former Spanish Minister and former Spanish Ambassador to Mexico; Victor Bodson, Minister of Justice of Luxemburg; and Carl J. Hambro, president of the Norwegian Chamber of Deputies and president of the League of Nations.

Fugitive Nazi Captured

Ship's Officer Caught 15 Miles From Dakota Internment Camp

BISMARCK, N. D., June 15 (AP).—An intensive search ended late today with the capture of Johann Heinrich Theodore Marquenie who escaped early Friday morning from the German seamen's internment camp at Fort Lincoln by tunneling under a ten-foot wire fence.

A. S. Hudson, immigration official in charge of the camp, said Marquenie, twenty-eight-year-old third officer of the steamship Clio, was picked up in the brush about fifteen miles southwest of the camp.

Germany Unsurprised At U. S. Freezing Action

JUN 16 1941

Berlin, June 15 (AP)—The freezing of Axis assets in the United States came as no surprise to most German businessmen.

As a matter of fact, surprise was expressed in some quarters that President Roosevelt had not taken this step sooner, in view of the repugnance, or even alarm, with which German economic and financial policies are regarded by many Americans.

There was no official German expression on the Roosevelt action or comment on reports that Italy had started reprisals by ordering an inventory of American possessions in that country. There was no evidence of excitement in Government quarters.

Much Already Moved

Informally, some Germans called attention to recent American statements that Germany's movable assets to a large extent already had been removed from the United States and that so far as possible the Reich had prepared itself for the eventuality of losing at least temporary control over its American holdings.

Almost as if in expectation of some

crisis in German-American financial relations, the newspaper *Völkischer Beobachter* published an elaborate defense of the German clearing and exchange system and Hitler's efforts to make Europe more nearly self-sufficient.

Challenging some American contentions that the world must choose between autarchy or extensive foreign trade, the newspaper said autarchy and international trade could exist together.

Attitude On Gold

It said that Europe in the new order does not propose to be completely autarchic and that "the victorious Axis" would be the world's best customer for some one. It asserted Germany would be in a position to absorb South America's surpluses, thereby relieving North American economy which, it said, is not able to take up all those surpluses conveniently.

The paper referred to a recent declaration by German Economics Minister Walther Funk to the effect that Germany does not insist on elimination of gold as a means of adjusting trade balances between nations.

"One of the goblins scaring North American economy is the fear of demonetization of gold," *Beobachter* said. "Germany's monetary policy does not exclude sensible use of gold in international exchange; in fact, it would permit fruitful use of North America's sterile gold accumulations."

Diplomatic Break Hinted At

ROME, June 15 (AP)—Some observers pointed out today that an Italian action in freezing United States funds might even be the prelude to a diplomatic break in relations with the United States, which at least one Rome newspaper seemed to suggest.

The seeming suggestion that the retaliation might be a forerunner of severance of diplomatic relations was sounded by Popolo di Roma, which recalled that the United States was patrolling the Atlantic to watch for Axis sea raiders but pointed out that United States diplomats were continuing at their posts in the Axis countries.

"This," the newspaper said, "is truly singular from the point of view of international loyalty" and declared American diplomats "have functioned on the eve of the war as restless and obstinate instigators and agitators."

The paper said the conduct of former United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt in Paris before the start of the war was "particularly scandalous." The Axis has charged that Mr. Bullitt encouraged the French to fight.

The mission of the roving representative, Colonel William J. Donovan, especially in the Balkans before the start of the German invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece, also was cited.

About 7,000 American citizens are in Italy, but all but a few hundred are Italo-Americans who happen in various ways to hold American passports. And outside of diplomats, newspaper men and persons in religious occupations there are few of even these few hundred who are in business in Italy. The bulk of the American colony is made up of Americans who married Italians and transients without business or professional interests.

CREDITS (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ROME, JUNE 15--.THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT HAD TAKEN SUITABLE RETALIATORY MEASURES, INCLUDING THE ORDERING OF A REGISTRATION OF UNITED STATES PROPERTY IN ITALY, FOLLOWING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S BLOCKING OF ITALIAN AND GERMAN CREDITS IN AMERICA.

ALTHOUGH THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE REFERRED ONLY TO REGISTRATION OF UNITED STATES PROPERTY IN ITALY, IT WAS THOUGHT IN AMERICAN CIRCLES THAT THIS WOULD BE INTERPRETED TO MEAN THE PROPERTY OF ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS. THE ONLY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN ITALY IS THE EMBASSY WHICH ENJOYS EXTRATERRITORIAL PRIVILEGES.

JUN 16 1941

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, "FOLLOWING THE BLOCKING OF ITALIAN AND GERMAN FUNDS AND THE REGISTRATION OF ALL FOREIGN PROPERTY BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT, BESIDES ORDERING SUITABLE MEASURES IN REPLY, HAS ORDERED IMMEDIATE REGISTRATION OF ALL PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES AND EXISTING IN ITALY."

ON THE PERSONAL SIDE, AMERICANS WONDERED WHAT EFFECT TODAY'S ACTION WOULD HAVE ON THEIR ABILITY TO CONTINUE TO OBTAIN LIRE TO MEET LOCAL EXPENSES.

MANY HAVE BEEN BUYING LIRE WHICH WERE OBTAINED THROUGH THEIR BANKS IN AMERICA, TRANSFERRING AMERICAN DOLLARS TO THEIR ITALIAN ACCOUNTS IN PAYMENT. IF THESE ITALIAN ACCOUNTS ARE FROZEN IT IS UNCERTAIN HOW AMERICANS CAN CONTINUE TO OBTAIN LIRE.

JUN 16 1941

THIS WAS THE FIRST-ANNOUNCED RETALIATION THAT HAS BEEN TAKEN BY ITALY AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

ALTHOUGH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ASKED THAT ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE CAPT.WILLIAM C.BENTLEY BE RECALLED FROM ROME WHEN WASHINGTON DECLARED ITALY'S NAVAL ATTACHE, ADMIRAL ALBERTO LAIS PERSONA NON GRATA EARLY IN APRIL, THE OFFICIAL ITALIAN POSITION WAS THAT ITS STEP WAS TAKEN BECAUSE OF BENTLEY'S RECORD IN ITALY.

-More-

30.24-9787

30.24-9787

THE BENTLEY CASE WAS GENERALLY REGARDED BY AMERICANS AS RETALIATORY, HOWEVER. (HE WAS PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF MAJOR SHORTLY AFTER THE ITALIAN ACTION FOR HIS RECALL.)

PREVIOUSLY TWO AMERICAN CONSULATES WERE CLOSED IN ITALY SOME TIME AGO, IT WAS OFFICIALLY EXPLAINED THAT THIS WAS A WAR DEFENSE MEASURE AND NOT DIRECTED SOLELY AGAINST AMERICANS, AND IT DID NOT FOLLOW ANY SIMILAR ACTION BY THE UNITED STATES. ON THE CONTRARY, HOWEVER, THE UNITED STATES SUBSEQUENTLY CLOSED TWO ITALIAN CONSULATES.

FIGURES WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE HERE ON THE AMOUNT OF AHERICAN PROPERTY IN ITALY, NOR THE NUMBER OF AMERICANS WHO MAY BE AFFECTED.

A CROSS-SECTION VIEW OF THE AMERICAN COLONY IN ITALY WAS GIVEN AT THE LAST AMERICAN CORNER (MONTHLY LUNCHEON CLUB) LUNCH WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY 17 DIPLOMATS, FIVE NEWSPAPER MEN, FIVE RELIGIOUS WORKERS AND FOUR UNCLASSIFIED MEN, NONE OF WHOM WAS ENGAGED IN BUSINESS.

JUN 16 1941

WE716PED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 15-(AP)-ROME'S RETALIATORY ACTION IN FREEZING AMERICAN ASSETS IN ITALY HAD BEEN FULLY ANTICIPATED HERE.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMENT, BUT THE GENERAL ATTITUDE APPEARED TO BE THAT THE ITALIAN ACTION WAS LARGELY ACADEMIC SINCE EXISTING CURRENCY RESTRICTIONS ALREADY PREVENTED AMERICANS FROM WITHDRAWING INVESTMENTS FROM ITALY. THE SAME IS TRUE OF GERMANY.

AMERICAN ASSETS IN ITALY HAVE BEEN ESTIMATED AT

JUN 16 1941

$142,000,000, INCLUDING $70,000,000 OF DIRECT INVESTMENTS, SUCH AS COMMON STOCKS OR PROPERTY; $70,000,000 OF BONDS AND $2,000,000 IN CASH. AMERICANS HAVE AN ESTIMATED $427,500,000 IN GERMANY, INCLUDING $228,000,000 OF DIRECT INVESTMENTS, $160,000,000 OF BONDS AND $39,500,000 OF SHORT TERM ASSETS OR CASH.

MD405PES

CENTRAL AMERICAS AGREE

Five Republics to Tell Germany They Back Roosevelt

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 15 (AP)—Authoritative sources said tonight that the five Central American republics had agreed to inform Germay that they whole-heartedly endorsed the May 27 address by President Roosevelt, in which he emphasized the need for Pan-American defense.

The Guatemalan Foreign Office asked the opinions of the other Central American countries—Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras, after the German Legation to Central America had sought to learn their attitude.

TO LET U. S. USE RAILWAYS

Costa Rica And Guatemala Reported Agreed On Defense Step

San Jose, Costa Rica, June 15 (AP)—The newspaper *Diario de Costa Rica* said today that the Costa Rica and Guatemala government had agreed to permit the United States to use their transcontinental railways, if needed, for continental defense.

The proposal was advanced as a means of reducing congestion at the Panama Canal.

Mexican Police Seize Secret Transmitters, Allegedly Pro-Nazi

Mexico City, June 15 (AP)—Federal police reported tonight they had seized a clandsestine transmitting and receiving station of great power in a raid on a private home in the heart of the capital.

JUN 16 1941

Agents participating in the raid alleged the short-wave station had been used for pro-Nazi broadcasts and communications, but there was no official statement to this effect.

A man and woman in the attic where the station was concealed were seized by the police, but their identity was not established.

It was reported equipment for receiving and sending both by voice and dot-dash were seized as well as several code books, two typewriters, three cameras with automatic attachments and a huge collection of photographs of various zones of Mexico, particularly of the shorelines and high mountain regions.

The Federal Attorney General's office undertook questioning of the arrested man and woman.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, JUNE 15-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER ALBERTO GUANI DECLARED TODAY THAT URUGUAY HAS CONSULTED DIPLOMATS FROM ALL AMERICAN NATIONS ON THE POSSIBILITY OF MAKING A DECLARATION OF INTERCONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY.

BY THE DECLARATION ANY AMERICAN COUNTRY ENGAGED IN WAR WITH NATIONS OUTSIDE THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE WOULD BE CONSIDERED AS A NON-BELLIGERENT.

AUTHORIZED SOURCES SAID THAT SHOULD THE REST OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS CONSIDER IT NOT A MATTER FOR A CONTINENTAL DECLARATION, URUGUAY WAS RESOLVED TO ISSUE SUCH A DECLARATION INDIVIDUALLY AS SHE DID IN 1917.

WE1205AED

MIDDLE EAST (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 16 1941

LONDON, JUNE 15--OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM THE LEVANT WAR ZONE INDICATED TONIGHT THAT THE AXIS WAS ATTEMPTING INTERVENTION BY BOTH SEA AND AIR AGAINST THE BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH IN THEIR BATTLE FOR SYRIA AND LEBANON.

MILITARY REPORTS THROUGH VICHY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE ALLIES HAD BROKEN THE DEADLOCK ON THE LAND APPROACH TO BEIRUT, LEBANON'S CAPITAL, WITH CAPTURE OF SIDON, ON THE COAST ABOUT 20 MILES SOUTH OF THE CITY.

THE VICHY ADVICES SAID THAT HEAVY SHELLFIRE FROM NINE BRITISH WARSHIPS HAD CRACKED THE STAND AT SIDON.

A COMMUNIQUE DIRECTLY FROM DAMASCUS, HOWEVER, SAID THE ALLIES HAD BEEN REPULSED BY A "BRILLIANT COUNTER-ATTACK" AFTER THEY HAD ENTERED SIDON.

BUT THIS COMMUNIQUE MAY HAVE BEEN SUPERSEDED BY THE LATER ADVICES TO VICHY WHICH, IN ADDITION, ACKNOWLEDGED LOSS OF ABOU KEMAL, ON THE EUPHRATES, JUST WITHIN EASTERN SYRIA'S BORDER WITH IRAQ.

WITH BRITISH IMPERIAL AND DE GAULLIST FORCES NOW IN CONTACT WITH VICHY TROOPS ALONG THE ENTIRE FRONT IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE LEVANT STATES THE STAGE HAD BEEN COMPLETELY SET FOR A GREAT BATTLE, IF NEED BE, FOR THE CAPITALS, DAMASCUS AND BEIRUT, AND DOMINATION OF THE ENTIRE FRENCH MANDATE.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE OF THE SELF-PROCLAIMED LIBERATOR-PROTECTORS OF SYRIA AND LEBANON HAD JUST ENTERED ITS SECOND WEEK, WITH THE INVADERS STILL SHUNNING ALL-OUT ASSAULT TO TAKE THE TWO CITIES, WHEN WORD CAME TODAY OF A SEA AND AIR BATTLE OFF THE LEBANESE COAST.

AIRCRAFT OF THE FLEET AIR ARM, THE RAF COMMAND AT CAIRO REPORTED, TORPEDOED AN "ENEMY" VESSEL NEAR BEIRUT. THE BRITISH HAVE RESERVED THE DESIGNATION "ENEMY" FOR THE AXIS, SIDESTEPPING APPLICATION OF IT TO THEIR FRENCH ADVERSARIES.

JUN 16 1941

UNITS OF THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET HAVE BEEN ON OFFENSIVE PATROL ALONG THE LEBANESE COAST SINCE THE ALLIED INVASION FROM PALESTINE, TRANS-JORDAN AND IRAQ VSTARTED

PATROL ALONG THE LEBANESE COAST SINCE THE ALLIED INVASION FROM PALESTINE, TRANS-JORDAN AND IRAQ STARTED LAST SUNDAY MORNING. AT TIMES THEY HAVE SHELLED OBSTRUCTIONS TO THE ADVANCE TOWARD BEIRUT IN THE COASTAL REGION.

30.24-9789
30.24-9789

THE FLEET OPERATIONS HAD PROCEEDED AS UNMOLESTED BY AXIS FORCES AS THE LAND CAMPAIGN.

BUT TODAY THE RAF ANNOUNCED THAT GERMAN BOMBERS AND A FIGHTER ESCORT HAD "APPROACHED" THE BRITISH WARSHIPS AND IMMEDIATELY WERE TAKEN ON BY AN RAF FIGHTING FORCE.

"SEVERAL HOSTILE FIGHTERS AND ONE BOMBER WERE DAMAGED," THE RAF REPORTED, GIVING NO FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT EXCEPT THAT "AIRCRAFT OF THE FLEET AIR ARM TORPEDOED AN ENEMY VESSEL NEAR BEIRUT."

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID THAT COMBAT PLANES ATTACKED BRITISH WARSHIPS NEAR BEIRUT AND SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON A HEAVY CRUISER.)

WHETHER THESE DEVELOPMENTS MARKED A FULL TURN IN THE AXIS ATTITUDE OF LETTING VICHY FIGHT HER OWN BATTLE IN THE LEVANT REMAINED TO BE SEEN.

UN 16 1941

THE RAF ALSO ATTACKED "HOSTILE AIRCRAFT" NEAR RAYAK, SITE OF AN IMPORTANT AIRDROME ABOUT 30 MILES EAST OF BEIRUT, WHICH GERMAN WARPLANES WERE USING RECENTLY ENROUTE TO IRAQ. SEVERAL WERE REPORTED DAMAGED.

THE CAIRO HIGH COMMAND, LACONIC THE WEEK LONG IN ITS COMMUNIQUES, SAID TODAY THAT "ALLIED FORCES ARE NOW IN CONTACT ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT WITH VICHY TROOPS. ALTHOUGH PROGRESS YESTERDAY WAS SLOWER THAN ON PREVIOUS DAYS, AN ADDITIONAL PENETRATION WAS MADE IN THE CENTER OF THE AXIS OF OUR ADVANCE."

AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE IN LONDON, ELABORATING ON THIS, SAID FREE FRENCH DIVISIONS, IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE SOUTHERN FRONT, HAD REACHED JEZZINE (ALSO JEZZIN OR CASALE GEZIN) "AND OUR ADVANCE CONTINUES NORTHWARD.

THIS WAS A FLANKING OF SIDON, ON THE COAST, WHERE THE ALLIES HAD BEEN STALLED SINCE THE MIDDLE OF THE WEEK. JEZZINE IS JUST 10 MILES EAST AND SLIGHTLY NORTH OF SIDON.

AS FOR DAMASCUS, THE LONDON HEADQUARTERS OF THE FREE FRENCH DECLARED THAT OCCUPATION "MAY BE EXPECTED SHORTLY." THIS WAS SIMILAR TO ASSERTIONS YESTERDAY IN LONDON THAT THE FALL OF DAMASCUS COULD BE EXPECTED WITHIN HOURS.

"SKIRMISHING CONTINUES," SAID THE FREE FRENCH STATEMENT, "BUT SIGNS ARE INCREASING OF A WEAKENING IN THE VICHY RESISTANCE AND ENTRY INTO DAMASCUS OF FREE FRENCH FORCES MAY BE EXPECTED SHORTLY."

THE ALLIES HAVE DECLARED THEIR PURPOSE IS TO TAKE THE CAPITALS AND THE REST OF THE MANDATE FROM VICHY WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE BLOODSHED.

FH245PED

ROME, JUNE 14-(AP)-ITALIAN DISPATCHES REPORTED TODAY THAT ITALIAN WARPLANES ATTACKING GIBRALTAR THURSDAY NIGHT HAD DROPPED THREE BOMBS ON A DRYDOCK, DAMAGING TWO CRUISERS UNDER REPAIR THERE.

JUN 16 1941

THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED THAT THE PLANES WHICH BOMBED GIBRALTAR THURSDAY WERE ITALIAN.

(A DISPATCH DIRECT FROM GIBRALTAR YESTERDAY REPORTED A RAID ON THE ROCK THURSDAY BUT SAID THAT THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES AND NO DAMAGE WAS DONE.)

(NO PICKUP).

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14-(AP)-AMERICAN OWNED OR CONTROLLED TANKERS, THE MARITIME COMMISSION ASSERTED TODAY, "ARE NOT CARRYING OIL DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY TO GERMANY, ITALY OR JAPAN."

THE COMMISSION ISSUED A FORMAL STATEMENT SAYING:

"NO OWNED OR CONTROLLED TANKERS UNDER AMERICAN REGISTRY HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN TRADE TO THESE COUNTRIES SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR. A CHECK OF AMERICAN OWNED OR CONTROLLED TANKERS UNDER FOREIGN REGISTRY SHOWS THAT NONE IS CURRENTLY ENGAGED IN SUCH A WAY OR HAS BEEN FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS, WITH THE EXCEPTION NOTED BELOW.

"THIS RECORD EXCEPTS THE ACTIVITIES OF FIVE TANKERS REGISTERED UNDER THE GERMAN FLAG AND FIVE REGISTERED UNDER THE ITALIAN FLAG. OWNERS OF THESE TANKERS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO EXERCISE CONTROL OVER THEIR MOVEMENTS DURING THE LAST YEAR AND ONE-HALF AND HAVE NO AUTHENTIC REPORTS ON THEIR ACTIVITIES. A SOLITARY SHIP UNDER ANOTHER FOREIGN REGISTRY IS COMPLETING A VOYAGE TO JAPAN UNDER A CONTRACT ARRANGED SOME TIME AGO. UPON COMPLETION OF THIS VOYAGE THE VESSEL WILL BE REQUIRED FOR OTHER TRADES."

JUN 16 19[illegible]

AMERICAN OWNED OR CONTROLLED TANKERS UNDER ALL FOREIGN REGISTRIES, THE COMMISSION SAID, HAVE BEEN ARE ARE NOW ENGAGED IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE, TRADE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TO THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

"THIS PARTICULARLY APPLIES TO TANKERS WHICH WERE AT ONE TIME UNDER AMERICAN REGISTRY AND WERE TRANSFERRED TO PANAMANIAM REGISTRY," THE COMMISSION SAID.

IT LISTED 214 FOREIGN FLAG TANKERS AS OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY AMERICANS AS OF MAY 1. GREAT BRITAIN HEADED THE LIST WITH 88 TANKERS CHIEFLY ENGAGED IN UNITED KINGDOM SERVICES.

AJ717PES

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14-(AP)-THREE UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICERS WILL GO TO MEXICO CITY THIS MONTH FOR A YEAR'S STUDY OF SPANISH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE OFFICERS, CAPTAINS THEODORE F.HOFFMAN OF FORT WORDEN, WASH., WARREN H.HOOVER, FORT BRAGG,N.C., AND TODD H.SLADE, FORT KNOX,KY., ARE SCHEDULED TO REACH MEXICO CITY JUNE 30. AFTER COMPLETING THEIR STUDIES NOT LATER THAN AUGUST 15, 1942, THEY WILL BE ASSIGNED TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT,N.Y., PRESUMEABLY AS INSTRUCTORS.

RR747PES

NEW YORK, JUNE 14-(AP)-SHIPPING SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT THE 1,939-TON FINNISH FREIGHTER DAPHNE HAD BEEN "LOST BY WAR ACTION."

NO DETAILS WERE AVAILABLE. THE 21-YEAR-OLD VESSEL WAS THE 41ST FINNISH SHIP LOST DURING THE WAR AND THE THIRD REPORTED SUNK THIS WEEK.

JUN 16 19[illegible]

WM2PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 15--AP-AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT SOVIET RUSSIA HAS DECLARED GENERAL MOBILIZATION AND CANCELLED ALL ARMY LEAVES WAS RELATED TONIGHT BY MARTIN AGRONSKY, NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY CORRESPONDENT IN TURKEY, DURING HIS REGULAR BROADCAST FROM ANKARA.

JUN 16 19[illegible]

30.24—9791

30.24—9791

U.S. Expels German Consuls, Agency Aids

Charges Them With Acts Inimical To This Country

JUN 17 19[illegible]

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 16—The United States today ordered all German consulates closed by July 10 because of activities "inimical to the welfare of this country."

Announcing the action, Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, said it did not imply a break in diplomatic relations with Germany and did not affect the diplomatic staff in Washington.

He made the announcement after handing a note to Hans Thomsen, German Charge d'Affaires.

The order requires the closing of the German Library of Information and Railway Tourist Bureau and the German Transocean News Agency. It calls for removal of all nationals connected with the consulates and these agencies.

(Transocean is not connected with any American news agency.)

Two Italian Consulates Previously Closed

This was the first action against German consular establishments in this country, although Italian consulates at Detroit and Newark, N. J., were ordered closed some time ago.

The action against the Italian consulates was considered a reprisal for an Italian order requiring the closing of two American consulates in Italy in mid-February.

The text of the note as directed to Hans Thomsen, but actually delivered to Dr. Wilhelm Tannenberg, First Secretary of the German Embassy, in the absence of Thomsen in New York, was issued by the State Department as follows:

"Sir:

"It has come to the knowledge of this Government that agencies of the German Reich in this country, including German consular establishments, have been engaged in activities wholly outside the scope of their legitimate duties.

"Activities Improper And Unwarranted"

"These activities have been of an improper and unwarranted character.

"They render the continued presence in the United States of those agencies and consular establishments inimical to the welfare of this country.

"I am directed by the President to request that the German Government remove from United States territory all German nationals in any wise connected with the German Library of Information in New York, the German railway and tourist agencies and the Transocean News Service, and that each of these organizations and their affiliates shall be promptly closed.

All Moves To Be Made Before July 10

"I am also directed to request that all German consular officers, agents, clerks and employes thereof of German nationality shall be removed from American territory and that the consular establishments likewise be promptly closed.

"It is contemplated that all such withdrawals and closures shall be effected before July 10.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. (Signed) "SUMNER WELLES."

Move Affects Scores Of Nazis

In another step against Italy, the United States several weeks ago forced the recall of Admiral Roberto Lais, Italian naval attache in Washington, on the ground that he was connected with the sabotaging of Italian merchant ships in American ports. Promptly, Italy demanded the recall of Capt. William C. Bentley, then assistant military attache at Rome.

Today's notice to the German Government affects scores of consular officials throughout the United States, including Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, the German Consul General at San Francisco, who is a personal friend of Adolf Hitler.

Step Under Consideration For Some Time

In making the action known, Welles told his press conference that the Government had nothing in mind at this time regarding similar action against other countries, including Italy.

He also asserted that the step had no relation to the sinking of the American merchant ship Robin Moor, which survivors said was torpedoed by a German submarine.

The closing of the German consulates and other agencies, Welles said, had been under consideration for some time.

Consulates Number 24; Largest Staff Is 11

Germany has twenty-four consular establishments in the United States and its possessions. They are at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Francisco; Balboa and Colon, Canal Zone; Denver, Honolulu, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Kansas City, St. Louis, Buffalo, New York city, Cleveland, Portland, Ore.; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Manila; Aguadilla and San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Newport News.

The largest consular staff, in New York, includes a consul general and fiv consuls and vice-consuls.

The closing of the Transocean News Service followed the arrest last month of its manager, Manfred Zapp, and his assistant manager, Guenther Tonn. They are still being held on deportation charges based on an allegation that they had violated the conditions under which they entered the United States.

Today's order followed the freezing of all German and Italian assets in this country by President Roosevelt last Satuday.

Freezing Decree Stops Food Orders To Nazis

New York, June 16 (AP)—The President's order freezing German and Italian funds has virtually ended the sending of food package orders to Germany, it was learned today from agencies handling this business.

The firms heretofore received dollar payments, in most cases for food packages for Germany, which went to American banks in payment for credits invested in Germany after the World War. Orders were wirelessed to Europe directing the purchase and distribution of food with registered marks.

JUN 17 1941

Agency Conforms

Edward H. Dederick, treasurer of the Fortra, a branch of the Hamburg America Line and Nord Deutscher Lloyd, which handled a large percentage of these orders, said "we are ready to abide by the President's orders."

"We have stopped all remittances of food packages to Germany, but we are not closing our offices," he said. "We shall carry on our other business activities."

He said, however, there was little other business to carry on because of the strained relations between the United States and Germany.

FUNDS OF BUND TIED BY ORDER

JUN 17 19[illegible]

Washington, June 13 (A. P.).—John W. Pehle, in charge of frozen foreign funds in the United States, said today: "I assume the funds of the German-American Bund and similar Fascist organizations are frozen by President Roosevelt's order restricting Axis funds."

Mr. Pehle, an assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, and Edward H. Foley Jr., general counsel of the Treasury, told reporters today that it was the duty of each individual bank or financial institution in the country to decide for themselves, if possible, which American funds were frozen by the order President Roosevelt issued last Saturday.

"It seems fairly clear that the bund falls into one of the groups mentioned in President Roosevelt's order," Mr. Pehle said, "and we can assume the banks have already frozen those funds."

Technically, he added, the same treatment should have been given to funds of the communists in this country, but the eventual status of communist money may be determined by a general license the President promised for Russia.

While the President's order covered all of continental Europe, he expressed the intention of issuing general licenses exempting Russia, Finland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, conditional upon the receipt of adequate assurances from the governments of such countries that the licenses would not be used to evade the purposes of the order.

The Vatican State became, in effect, the first European sovereignty to be exempted, when a general license was issued today to the Roman curia of the Vatican city State. The Roman curia was identified as a financial representative of the Vatican. General licenses also were issued to three Swiss and one Italian corporation in this country permitting them to open for business but not to ship money out of the country.

Another general license issued today exempted the bulk of the resident aliens in the United States from the freezing order. Residents of European countries who have lived here continuously since June 17, 1940 (date of the French surrender) were given blanket exemptions, with the proviso that they be not engaged in subversive activities.

News Of Action Is Not A Shock To Fritz Wiedemann

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, June 16—Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German consul general here and Adolf Hitler's superior officer in the last war, shrugged his shoulders and said, "I don't know where I'm going to go," after discussing the United States order closing all German consulates.

A small American flag was on his desk. JUN 17 1941

"The times here haven't been very easy," he said. "Sometimes it has been a little tough."

"Curious And Interested"

He added: "I don't think I will have to join the army. I am very curious, too, and very interested in where I will have to go."

Often spoken of as the No. 1 Nazi in the United States, Wiedemann said: "All I can say is that when I came here over two years ago, full of hope and good intentions, I by no means realized this as the desirable end."

Jests With Associate

During the conference with reporters he frequently talked in German with Dr. Otto Denzer, vice-consul, laughing and jesting with him.

Wiedemann was asked if the order of the State Department came as a shock.

"I would say no," he replied.

Wiedemann's territory embraces northern California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming.

Most Refuse Comment

Other German consuls refused to comment.

Baron Edgar von Spiegel, consul general at New Orleans, declined to see reporters.

Von Spiegel created a furor June 14, 1940, by asserting in an interview that "Germany will not forget that when she was waging a struggle for her very life the United States did everything in its power to aid her enemies." Later he said he had been talking off the record. The State Department protested his remarks.

The consul at St. Louis, Dr. Herbert Diel, said: "We have received no notice; there is no comment." Diel was tight-lipped and his face looked strained and white.

Frederick Erich Mueller, chancellor of the St. Louis consulate, said: "We are always prepared for things like this in wartime."

London Happy

London, June 16 (AP)—There was no effort to conceal satisfaction in British quarters today over the United States' order closing German consulates, but, as usual, informed sources declined to comment on a matter between two other governments "in which Britain is not directly concerned." JUN 17 1941

Nazi Consular Officers Listed

The latest edition of "The Congressional Directory," corrected to April 23, lists the following German consular establishments and consular officers in the United States:

Mobile, Ala.—Walter Hermann Zingelmann, consul (honorary).

Los Angeles—George Gyssling, consul.

San Francisco—Fritz Wiedemann, consul general, and Otto Denzer, vice-consul.

Balboa, C. Z.—Ernst Neumann, consul (honorary).

Canal Zone (Colon, Panama)—Kurt Lindenberg, acting consul, and Walther Schmidt, in charge of consulate.

Denver—William Godel, consul (honorary).

Honolulu—Robert F. Lange, consul (honorary).

Chicago—Emil Baer, consul general, and Georg Krause-Wichmann, vice-consul.

New Orleans—Edgar Freiherr Spiegel von und zu Peckelsheim, consul general.

Baltimore—Frederick F. Schneider, consul (honorary).

Boston—Herbert Scholz, consul.

Detroit—Fritz Haller, consul (honorary).

Kansas City—Hermann Gastreich, vice-consul (honorary).

St. Louis—Herbert Diel, consul.

Buffalo—Emil August Pieper, consul (honorary).

New York—Johannes Borchers, consul general; Albert Mueller, consul; Siegmar Lurtz, consul; Friedheim Draeger, vice-consul, and Heinz Thorner, vice-consul.

Cleveland—Karl Kapp, consul.

Portland, Ore.—Robert Clostermann, consul (honorary).

Philadelphia—Erich Windels, in charge of consulate.

Pittsburgh—Willy F. Knoepfel, consul (honorary).

Manila—Heinz Lautenschlager, consul.

Aguadilla, P. R.—Georg Sanders, vice-consul (honorary).

San Juan, P. R.—Henry Freese, consul (honorary).

Newport News—Leopold Marshall von Schilling, vice-consul (honorary).

There are 129 German officers or employees in German consular offices in the United States, and nineteen additional employees listed as American citizens. Several of the consuls listed are American citizens.

dleberger, Landreth M. Harrison (Consul), Carlton Hurst (Consul), Lloyd D. Yates (Consul), Carlos J. Warner (Consul), Bernard Gufler (Consul), Paul S. Guinn (Consul), Paul H. Pearson, Halleck L. Rose, Brewster H. Morris, E. Tomlin Bailey, Perry Laukhuff, H. Francis Cunningham jr., William L. Smyser, Robert P. Chalker, J. Kittredge Vinson, M. Gordon Knox, Cyrus B. Follmer, Casimir T. Zawadski, Stephen B. Vaughan, Augustus Ostertag, Carl Birkeland and Wendell S. Howard.

BREMEN: Edwin Carl Kemp (Consul General), Sidney A. Belovsky (Consul) and Francis A. Lane.

COLOGNE: Alfred W. Klieforth (Consul General), Dale W. Maher (Consul) and Edward S. Parker.

DRESDEN: Earl L. Packer (Consul) and William P. Shockley jr.

FRANKFORT ON MAIN: Emil Sauer (Consul General), Sydney B. Redecker (Consul), Fred K. Salter and Charles M. Gerrity.

HAMBURG: Alfred R. Thomson Consul General), Erik W. Magnuson (Consul), Archer Woodford Consul), Ralph C. Getsinger and Sabin J. Dalferes.

KONIGSBERG: C. Porter Kuykendall (Consul) and John A. Bywater.

LEIPZIG: Edward A. Dow (Consul General) and Paul M. Dutko.

MUNICH: Orsen N. Nielsen (Consul General), Roy E. B. Bower (Consul) and James M. Bowcock.

STUTTGART: Edmund J. Dorsz (Consul), Hugh H. Teller, Julius C. Jensen and Albert John Cope jr.

VIENNA: Harry E. Carlson (Consul), Theodore J. Hohenthal, Thomas R. Flack, Carroll C. Parry and Joseph M. Roland.

List of U. S. Officials in Reich

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16.—American consulates in ten German cities would be the first to close if Germany should retaliate against today's order for German consulate and propaganda employees to get out of the United States. American consulates in other German-occupied lands might also be affected, although in some circles here it is believed the Germans might prefer to leave such offices open.

The State Department said a list, corrected to April 1, 1941, was the most accurate that could be compiled tonight of all American diplomatic and consulate officers in Germany.

The list follows:

BERLIN: Leland B. Morris, counselor of embassy (Consul General); Donald R. Heath, Jefferson Patterson, George F. Kennan, Eugene M. Hinkle (Consul), Robert J. Buell (Consul), James W. Ridsul) and James M. Bowcock.

BERLIN, JUNE 16—(AP)—GERMAN SOURCES SAID TODAY THEY HAD BEEN ADVISED OF THE AMERICAN ACTION CLOSING GERMAN CONSULATES BUT THAT "WE ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO SAY ANYTHING." JUN 17 1941 SN419PED

U. S. ACCOUNTS ARE BLOCKED IN ITALIAN BANKS

Americans Seeking To Withdraw Funds Turned Away

Measure First Of Reprisals For "Freezing" Of Axis Funds Here

JUN 17 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 16—The Fascist Government blocked American bank accounts in Italy today in the first of the "suitable" measures the Fascist regime announced would be taken in reprisal for the freezing of Italian holdings in the United States.

This move was presaged in a communique yesterday which said immediate registration had been ordered for "all property belonging to the United States and existing in Italy."

Americans who sought to withdraw funds this morning were turned away and the Bank of Italy instructed other banks to freeze their checking accounts.

A "Touch" For Lunch

Finding themselves in a position similar to that in 1933, when President Roosevelt closed American banks to avert panic, Americans in Rome jokingly asked one another about the possibility of making a "touch" for lunch money.

The amount in the blocked accounts could not be ascertained, but such accounts were believed to be few, since Rome's American colony is made up almost exclusively of diplomats and newspapermen.

The American Embassy's account, like those of the correspondents, was frozen.

It was believed in American circles that some arrangement could be effected for transfer of enough funds for living expenses after Rome and Washington have learned exactly what measures each is taking.

An estimate of American property holdings and credits in Italy will not be available until the figures appear in registrations.

In Sixty Companies

It was understood, however, that Americans own shares in about sixty Italian companies. (Washington placed the value of American interests at about $142,000,000.)

Although the Government order mentioned only United States property in Italy, Americans were of the opinion it meant the holdings of all their fellow-citizens in this country. The only United States property is the embassy, which enjoys extraterritorial privileges.

The Fascist press meanwhile asserted the United States probably would suffer the most from the freezing of credits.

Fascist authorities indicated they would wait to see how the United States applied its freezing order before settling the scope of the reprisal. Observers said diplomatic bargaining appeared in prospect.

American holdings in Italian firms include oil companies, sewing-machine manufacturers and the Ford truck plant at Bologna.

The Fascist press treated President Roosevelt with increasing asperity, and all newspapers took American entrance into the war for granted.

ITALY FREEZES FUNDS OF U. S. AS A REPRISAL

Nazis Call Washington's Action Unjustified and Study Terms.

JUN 17 1941

HINT AT COUNTER-MOVE

30.24-9793

30.24-9793

Americans in Rome Left Short of Funds as Banks Refuse to Cash Their Checks.

JUN 17 1941

Rome, June 16 (A. P.).—The Italian Government froze American bank accounts in Italy today in swift reprisal ordered by Premier Mussolini for like action taken against Italian holdings in the United States.

Italy's decision to retaliate was made known yesterday in a communique which said:

"Following the blocking of Italian and German funds and the registration of all foreign property by the President of the United States, the Fascist Government, besides ordering suitable measures in reply, has ordered immediate registration of all property belonging to the United States and existing in Italy."

[Nazi spokesmen indicated that freezing of Axis funds in the United Sattes is regarded in Berlin as unjustified, but that considerable time may elapse before there is official reaction to the move.]

The only United States property in Italy is the embassy, which enjoys extraterritorial privileges, but Americans thought that the degree would mean the property in Italy of all Americans. Those who sought to withdraw funds this morning were turned away and the Bank of Italy instructed other banks to block their checking accounts.

[The speed of the Italian counter-action prevented Americans from replenishing their cash by withdrawal from checking accounts. The freezing of Italian credits in the United States was ordered Saturday, after banking hours in Rome, and the Italian measure came with the reopening of banks after the week end.]

No Italian Estimate.

No Italian estimate of American property holdings and credits will be available until it appears in the registrations, but Americans were understood to own shares in about sixty Italian companies. (Washington dispatches estimated the value of American interests at about $142,000,000.)

American circles expected an agreement to be reached for transfer of enough funds for their living expenses after the Italian and American governments have ascertained exactly what measures each is taking.

The newspaper Il Popolo Di Roma declared the United States probably would lose more than Italy from freezing credits.

"With pretexts which in their insane stupidity do not attempt to hide hostile intentions against Italy and Germany, the Washington Government has decreed the freezing of Italian and German credits in the United States," the newspaper commented.

"As was its full right, the Italian Government has taken a similar measure of reprisal concerning American credits in Italy. In the long run, it is very probable that the Americans—if they still are capable of adding up sums—will realize their own are the most damaged.

"But we do not want to treat the matter from a bookkeeping aspect. We limit ourselves to saying from the political viewpoint that the American measure is not surprising.

"The United States are, in fact, allies of England. There is no reason before going openly into the fight in English ranks that they should not imitate the piratical robber habits which have made the British name illustrious in history."

Nazis Condemn U. S. Action.

Berlin, June 16 (A. P.).—Authorized Germans declared today that the freezing of German and Italian funds in the United States is regarded in Wilhelmstrasse as unjustified but considerable time may elapse before there is official reaction to the move.

Visibly irked by the American measure, a spokesman said, "We have been making payments promptly on Dawes and Young plan loans." (These were floated in the United States after the world war to help Germany pay reparations.) This spokesman added that he did not know whether any American ships are lying in German ports but, he said, there are other properties which might be involved should the Reich invoke countermeasures.

Authorized spokesmen said that the entire question was being studied carefully—both as to effects of the American measures and possible German countermeasures. A spokesman explained that many complicated financial, banking and economic problems are involved and that these are being examined by the Reich's experts to obtain a comprehensive picture of the situation.

Reports of the United States action was reported briefly by the German press on financial pages of the newspapers.

Nazis 'Creative Pause' Unruffled by Fund Tie-Up

Berlin Studying 'Unjustified' U. S. Action Unhurriedly

BERLIN, June 16 (AP).—The calm of the "creative pause" which the German military machine has been observing since the victory over the British in Crete has scarcely been ruffled by United States action in freezing Axis assets in that country, although an authorized spokesman today described the actions as "unjustified."

There has been no other official reaction made public and the spokesman said it was not likely a reply will be forthcoming immediately.

JUN 17 1941

He said the latest American action was being studied, along with the problem of seizure of Axis ships, and that in due time the German position would be stated.

In the event retaliatory action is taken, the spokesman said, one of the great problems would be the technical one of evaluating United States holdings in the Reich. The extent of American holdings was not estimated.

Informed Germans also took the view that the United States action was political rather than economic that that therefore there need be no hurry about clarification of the German position.

The freezing order was published in a single paragraph in the business section of German newspapers and there was no editorial comment whatever.

Fund Freezing Chills Lisbon

Bank of Portugal Declines for Time Being to Cash Americans' Checks

LISBON, June 16 (AP).—Americans in Portugal found their checkbooks useless today when the Bank of Portugal took what apparently were precautionary measures, after the United States government froze European funds in the United States.

President Roosevelt announced that special treatment would be be given neutral nations but Portuguese banks were instructed not to buy dollar checks, for the time being. Dollar notes could be exchanged for escudos, however.

Local bankers expressed a belief that the situation would be cleared up shortly.

Churchill Tells U.S.: 'United, We Can Save World'

JUN 17 1941

'Divided, the Dark Ages Shall Return,' He Says as He Gets Rochester Degree

By The Associated Press

LONDON, June 16. — Winston Churchill said in a broadcast to the United States today that "divided, the Dark Ages shall return; united we can guide and save the world."

His remarks, carried by the National Broadcasting Company blue network, in a two-way trans-Atlantic broadcast with the British Broadcasting System, were in acceptance of an honorary Doctor of Laws degree conferred upon him by the University of Rochester, at Rochester, N. Y.

Noel Hall, British Minister at Washington, was at Rochester to accept the award for the Prime Minister at the ninety-first annual commencement exercises of the university.

Dr. Alan Valentine, president of the university, in predicting that "your fellow men will turn to you to help create a world of peace" in his citation, referred to Mr. Churchill as "the symbol of Britain aroused" and added that "to few men has so much been given; of no man has more been asked."

"Your countrymen have placed in your hands the fate of England at war; your fellow men will turn to you to help create a world of peace," Dr. Valentine said. "Can you and Britain, can we in America, acquire the greatness of heart, the vision, the magnanimity for that?"

"It has given me comfort and inspiration," Mr. Churchill said, "to feel that I think as you do and that our hands are joined across the ocean and that our pulses throb and beat as one."

He made reference to his American forebears and saw in the awarding of the degree "an expression of American confidence—and shall I say affection."

Mr. Churchill referred to the fact that his mother was born in Rochester and that his grandfather, Leonard Jerome, lived there for many years.

Text of Churchill Address

Following is the text of Prime Minister Churchill's address, as transcribed by the National Broadcasting Company in New York:

"I am grateful, President Valentine, for the honor which you have conferred upon me in making me a Doctor of Laws of Rochester University in the State of New York. I am extremely complimented by the expressions of praise and commendation in which you have addressed me—not because I am, or can be, worthy of them, but because they are an expression of American confidence and that, may I say, affection which I shall ever strive to deserve.

"But what touches me most in this ceremony is that sense of kinship and of unity which I feel exists between us this afternoon.

"As I speak from Downing Street to Rochester University and through you to the people of the United States, I almost feel I have the right to do so because my mother, as you have stated, was born in your city and there my grandfather, Leonard Jerome, conducting, as a prominent and rising citizen, a newspaper with the excellent eighteenth-century title of 'The Plain Dealer.'

"A great poet has surely said, 'People will not look forward to prosperity who never looked backward to their ancestor.' I feel it most agreeable to recall to you that the Jeromes were rooted for many generations in American soil and fought in Washington's armies for independence of the American colonies and the foundation of the United States. I expect I was on both sides then, and I must say I feel on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean now.

Hands Joined Across Ocean

"At intervals during the last forty years I have addressed scores of great American audiences in almost every part of the Union. I have learned to admire the courtesy of these audiences, their love of free speech, their sense of fair play, their sovereign sense of humor, never minding the jokes that go against themselves; their earnest, voracious desire to come to the root of the matter and to be well and truly informed on all world affairs. And now in this time of world storm, when I have been called upon by King and Parliament and with the support of all parties in the States and the good will of the people to bear the chief responsibility in Great Britain, and when I have had the supreme honor of speaking for the British nation in its most deadly danger and in its finest hour, it has given me comfort and inspiration to feel that I think as you do, that our hands are joined across the ocean and that our pulses throb and beat as one.

"Indeed, I will make so bold as to say that here, at least, in my mother's birth city of Rochester, I hold the latchkey to American hearts. Strong ties of emotion, fierce surges of passion, sweep the broad expanse of the Union in this year of fate.

"In that hour of travail there are many elemental forces. There is much heart-searching and self-questioning, some pangs, some sorrow, some conflicting voices, but no fear. The world is witnessing the birth throes of a sublime resolve. I shall presume to confess to you that I have no doubts what that resolve will be. The destiny of mankind is not decided by material computation when forces today are on the move in the world stirring men's souls, drawing them from their firesides, casting aside comfort, amusement, wealth and the pursuit of happiness in response to impulses at once all-striking and irresistible. Then it is we learn we are spirits—not animals, and that something is going on beyond space and time which, whether we like it or not, spells duty.

"A wonderful story is unfolding before our eyes. How it will end we are not allowed to know. But on both sides of the Atlantic we all feel—I repeat all—that we are a part of it, that our future and that of many generations is at stake. We are sure that the character of human society will be shaped by the resolves we take and the deeds we do.

"We need not bewail the fact that we have been called upon to face such solemn responsibilities. We may be proud and even rejoice amid our tribulations that we have been born at this cardinal time for so great an age, so splendid an opportunity of service here below. Wickedness enormous, embattled, seemingly triumphant, casts its shadow over Europe and Asia. Laws, customs, traditions are broken up. Justice is thrown from her feet. The rights of the weak are trampled on. The grand freedoms of which the President of the United States has spoken so movingly are spurned and shamed.

"For more than a year, we British have stood alone, uplifted by your sympathy and respect, sustained by our own unconquerable will power and by the increasing growth and hopes of your massive aid. In these British Islands, that look so small upon the map, we stand the faithful guardians of the rights and cherished hopes of a dozen states and nations now gripped and tormented in a base and cruel servitude.

"We Shall Endure"

"Whatever happens, we shall endure to the end. But what is the explanation of the enslaving of Europe by the German Nazi regime? How did they do it? It is but a few years ago since one united gesture by the peoples great and small who now lie broken in the dust would have warded off for mankind the fearful ordeal it has had to undergo. But there was no unity. There was no vision.

"The nations were pulled down one by one while the others gaped and shuddered. One by one, each in his turn, they let themselves be caught. One after another they were felled by brutal violence, by poison from within, by subtle intrigue. Now the old lion, with her lion cubs at her side, stands alone against hunters who are armed with deadly weapons and impelled by desperate and destructive rage. Is this tragedy to repeat itself once more? Ah, no. This is not the end of the tale. The stars in their courses proclaim the deliverance of mankind. Not so eas-

nly shall the onward progress of the peoples be barred. Not so easily shall the lights of freedom die. But time is short. Every month that passes adds to the length and the perils of the journey that will have to be made. United we stand. Divided we fall. Divided the Dark Ages return. United we can save and guide the world."

GIVES DEGREE TO CHURCHILL

Rochester University Hails Him in Citation.

JUN 17 1941

Rochester, N. Y., June 16 (A. P.).—Eulogized as the "symbol of Britain arouse," Winston Churchill received today an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Rochester.

In a two-way trans-Atlantic radio hookup, President Alan Valentine of the university presented the degree in absentia to England's wartime Prime Minister, who accepted the diploma in a broadcast to America.

The ceremonies were carried by the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Blue network of the National Broadcasting Company. Accepting the award for the Prime Minister at the university's ninety-first annual commencement exercises was Noel Hall, British Minister to Washington.

In his commencement address Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, predicted that the current war would be a long one. Asserting that peace "is the greatest blessing possessed by man," Mr. Patterson said, however, that "we have to work for it, and once we have it we must keep on working in order to hold it."

"Some day, whether in our time or not, whether next year or a thousand years from now, there will be peace," he said. "On what sort of world will it dawn? No man can say. But of one thing we may be sure. It will be a world a great deal worse than ours, or a great deal better. Every wheel that is turning today in the cause of national defense, every soul that is facing the future unafraid, is helping to determine that fateful alternative."

Citation of Churchill.

In his citation, Dr. Valentine praised Mr. Churchill's war efforts and added: "May peace with freedom be your crowning work."

"We who remain here," he said, "must dedicated ourselves to the great task that this government by the people shall not perish from the earth."

The text of the citation:

"Winston Churchill: From our cities, hills and plains, sprawling between two oceans; from this new nation, conceived in liberty, aur hearts speak out to England. Mine-laden seas cannot divide us from that ancient stronghold of free men, nor bombs drown out their steady voices. England and America—our common cause is freedom. You lead that cause in England, resisting infection and the hand of war. Your skies are darkened while ours are safe and clear; your coasts beleaguered while our long shores lie open to the sun.

"No need for us to offer comfort, for your bluff words cheer England and cheer us. No need to do you honor, for even time hastens to write high your name. No need to cry 'courage,' to the sons of England. When Marlborough goes off to war, no one knows when he will come back, but we kno whe will not give up. Come the three-quarters of the world in arms, and England shall shoc kthem.

'America Admires You.'

Rochester is an English name and the birthplace of your mother. From England we of Rochester learned the democracy of truth. To England go our scientists and our weapons to help your democracy and ours. And we who remain here, we must dedicate ourselves to the great task that this Government by the people shall not perish from the earth.

"Winston Churchill, no longer historian and statesman, but symbol of Britain aroused, stout in heart, direct in speech, cheerful in reverses, calm in confusion, America admires you. No turn of fortune can make us forget.

"To few men has so much been given, of no man has more been asked. Your countrymen have placed in your hands the fate of England at war; your fellowmen will turn to you to help create a world of peace. Can you and Britain, can we in America, acquire the greatness of heart, the vision, the magnanimity for that? Lead Britain to that end, and generations the world over will rise to bless you. May peace with freedom be your crowning work.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by the board of trustees of this university, I confer upon you, the spokesman of liberty and justice in the Old World, the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, and with it the hopes of free men and women across this continent."

ALL ON ROBIN MOOR SAVED; 35 ARE LANDED IN CAPE TOWN

JUN 17 1941

British Ship Picked Up Survivors Purely by Chance, Not by Wireless Notification From U-boat --- They Were 13 Days Adrift in Atlantic.

By ROBERT ST. JOHN.

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, June 16 (A. P.).—Thirty-five survivors of the torpedoed American steamship Robin Moor arrived today at Cape Town aboard a British vessel which they said picked them up purely by chance—not on wireless notification.

The thirty-five had spent thirteen days in three lifeboats and fourteen days aboard the rescue ship before they set foot on land after dusk tonight.

United States diplomatic officials who interviewed these survivors said they confirmed the account given previously by eleven survivors who reached Recife, Brazil —that the Robin Moor was sunk by a German submarine.

The Robin Moor's skipper, E. W. Myers of Baltimore, said he had placed no faith in the promise of the submarine's officers to wireless for rescue ships and therefore ordered the lifeboats to leave the scene. One of the four boats became separated from the others and was picked up by a Brazilian steamship, the Ozorio.

The arrival accounted for all passengers and crew which were aboard the United States freighter before she was torpedoed and shelled to the bottom on May 21.

The Capetown group includes twenty-eight members of the crew and seven passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Ben Cohen of New York city, R. W. McCullough and his 2-year-old son, R. N. McCullough—American citizens—Mrs. McCullough, believed to be a Dutch national, and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Gemmell, British subjects.

Survivor Flying From Brazil.

Recife, Brazil, June 16 (A. P.).—Virgil Sandelin, who was third machinist aboard the American freighter Robin Moor, torpedoed in the South Atlantic, left for Miami today on a Pan American plane. The remainder of the eleven survivors are leaving this afternoon for New Orleans by steamship.

How Lifeboats Were Lowered.

Four lifeboats in all were lowered by the Robin Moor on short notice before the freighter was sunk. One contained eleven seamen, another twelve seamen, another ten seamen and a passenger and the fourth three married couples, a child and five seamen. Those in the boat with ten seamen and one passenger reached Recife on the Brazilian ship.

The Robin Moor, headed for Cape Town with what Washington held to be a non-contraband cargo, was halted by the winking light of the U-boat's blinker signal at 6 o'clock, Greenwich time, May 21. The position was south of the Cape Verde Islands, in the Atlantic about midway between Brazil and West Africa. She carried eight passengers, four of whom were Americans. All four were among the group reported reaching Cape Town.

"Send a boat with papers," blinked the U-boat's signal.

The Robin Moor asked what ship was making the request and was answered:

"Just submarine."

The freighter then lowered a lifeboat in charge of the chief officer, who was rowed about a mile and a half to the submarine. He carried no ship's papers but identified the American vessel for the submarine commander.

The chief officer went into the submarine, conferred with the commander and was given twenty minutes for crew and passengers to abandon ship. On request, this time was extended to a half hour from the time the lifeboat got back to the Robin Moor. When the ship had been cleared the submarine fired a torpedo amidships then pounded the remaining wreckage to pieces with some 30 shells from a deck gun.

U. S. and Nazi Pronouncements.

When it still was generally thought that thirty-five passengers and crew of the American vessel had been lost, the attitudes of the United States and Germany had been expressed as follows:

Berlin's by authorized spokesmen:

Germany "won't be buffaloed by American or English discussions concerning the Robin Moor. . . . Whenever any ship with contraband sails for England we'll shoot at it whether it is the Robin Moor, the Exmoor (the vessel's former name) or anything else. . . .

"We've said times without number that we sink any vessel bound for England with war materials, and the world with the utmost formality has been informed that we are conducting a total blockade of England.

"We really can't understand what all the fuss is about. . . . When we have the facts we will know how the regualtions apply. We know our submarine commanders have the strictest orders to observe international law. But we won't be drawn into a political discussion at this time—we might be later if we deemed it advisable."

'Never Impressed by Threats.'

Washington's, by Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles:

Americans "have never been impressed by what they regard as bluster or threats."

Informally and not for direct quotation, pending a final report, Mr. Welles emphasized that the Robin Moor carried no cargo prohibited by American law or considered by the United States as contraband. The facts and issues, he said, were that an American merchant ship, in accordance with the traditional historical policy of this country on the high seas, engaged in peaceful commerce, was sunk in the middle of the Atlantic far from any combat area.

He said the vessel carried American citizens, including women and a child, who were forced to take to small lifeboats, contrary to all international law, international morality and humanity.

Rules for Submarine Warfare.

The rules for humanizing submarine warfare were prescribed in Part IV, Article 22, of the London Naval Treaty of 1930. Germany later subscribed to the submarine agreement which was perpetuated in 1936 among the United States, Britain, Japan, France and Italy.

This is the agreement:

Part IV, Article 22.

The following are accepted as established rules of international law:

(1) In their action with regard to merchant ships, submarines must conform to the rules of international law to which surface vessels are subject.

(2) In particular, except in case of persistent refusal to stop on being duly summoned, or of active resistance to visit or search, a warship, whether surface vessel or submarine, may not sink or render incapable of navigation a merchant vessel without having first placed passengers, crew and

30.24-9795

30.24—9795

ship's papers in a place of safety. For this purpose the ship's boats are not regarded as a place of safety unless the safety of the passengers and crew is assured, in the existing sea and weather conditions, by the proximity of land, or the presence of another vessel which is in a position to take them on board.

The high contracting Powers invite all other Powers to express their assent to the above rules.

Robin Moor Survivors' Story

By ROBERT ST. JOHN
Associated Press Correspondent

JUN 17 1941

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, June 16—All missing survivors of the torpedoed American freighter Robin Moor were landed at Cape Town tonight by a British ship which happened to see their lifeboats after they had drifted thirteen days on the hot mid-Atlantic.

The thirty-five survivors, who had been given up for lost, said it was the luck of the sea that brought the rescue vessel over the horizon, not any wireless notification of their plight.

Chief Officer Melvin Mundy, of Bethlehem, Pa., the officer who boarded the submarine, told how he pleaded with the commander of the vessel, which was "without question German" to spare the Robin Moor.

Failing in that plea, the officers of the Robin Moor declared they had given this firm warning to the submarine crew:

"You will be sorry if you carry out your threat to sink our ship."

A few minutes later the Robin Moor went down.

At the submarine's orders Mundy went aboard her when the Robin Moor was stopped May 21 south of the Cape Verde islands and midway between Africa and Brazil.

"I told the commander we had nothing but ordinary merchandise for South African ports—merchandise such as pleasure cars—but he wouldn't listen to me," Mundy said.

"He kept saying over and over again: 'You have supplies for my country's enemy and I must therefore sink you.'"

The thirty-five survivors included three women and a 2-year-old boy. They had not been heard from since June 9, when a fourth boat with eleven survivors was picked up by the Brazilian ship Ozorio and news of the sinking was given.

Capt. Edward Meyers, of Baltimore, said tonight he had not believed the submarine commander when he promised to send for help, so ordered the lifeboats to leave the scene. Part of the United States' charges that the incident was a violation of the humanitarian rules of warfare rest on whether help actually was sent for.

Story By Mundy

Here is the way Mundy told his story tonight:

"I had just taken over 4 o'clock watch and was drinking coffee on the bridge when I saw blinker lights on the horizon.

"The lights said, 'AAA,' which means 'what ship?'

"I answered, 'American steamer Robin Moor.'

"I was very careful to signal the word 'American' first because I had a suspicion it was a submarine.

"There was no immediate answer, so I sent someone down to awaken the captain. He came on the bridge in pajamas.

Signals It Is Sub

"Then the captain ordered the signalman to signal 'Who are you?'

"The answer came back immediately:

"'Submarine.'

"A minute later the submarine flashed 'LRL,' which meant "I am pursuing you.' A minute later the submarine flashed 'Don't use your wireless.'

"We stopped our engines on our captain's orders and so informed the submarine.

"Then the submarine flashed, 'Send a boat to me.'

"We uncovered two lifeboats. The captain sent me along with the boatswain, four able-bodied seamen and one other seaman in our No. 1 lifeboat to the submarine.

Warned Wireless Operator

"Before I left I cautioned the wireless operator not to touch his key until we returned. The submarine was showing only a pinpoint of light, although we had asked for a light to guide us."

"The commander of the submarine was waiting on the deck for us. The first thing he asked was 'where are your papers?' I told him he had not asked me to bring them.

"The commander was in a brown coat with tweed trousers. He asked the name of our boat. I told him.

"As he talked I saw men in naval uniforms. The conning tower bore a painted mascot of a red bull's head. We had no way of finding out the name or number of the submarine.

Obviously German

"It was obvious, however, to all of us that the submarine was German. All the men—even those who spoke distinct English—did so with a decided German accent. I have known plenty of German sailors so I was sure.

"Another proof we had was that the submarine commander gave me bandages for my leg which was injured. Each bandage was marked with German trademarks.

"The commander asked me the name of our ship. When I told him we were the neutral American freighter Robin Moor he asked what our cargo was.

"'General merchandise for South African ports,' I told him.

"'But you have heavy machinery on board,' he said.

"'You are wrong,' I told him. 'That is nothing but automobile parts we cannot carry in the hold.'

"He then asked me if I didn't have motors among the cargo. I replied that the only motors were automobile pleasure-car motors.

"'What is the rest of your cargo?' he asked.

"I replied 'nothing but tinplate.'

"The submarine commander then said what he frequently repeated before we saw the last of him: 'You have supplies for my country's enemy, and I must sink you.'

"I asked him then how much time he would give us. He replied, 'Only twenty minutes.'

Pleaded In Vain

"Then I pleaded with him. I told him we had eight passengers—that we didn't care about ourselves, but that he ought to consider the passengers. I pointed out that one of the passengers was a little child. He only shook his head.

"Then I tried to impress him that we had women aboard. He still shook his head. I told him about a man and wife who were in the sixties.

"'We can't get people like that in boats in a hurry,' I told him.

"'Well, maybe I'll give you thirty minutes,' he said.

Warned Against S O S

"Before we left the submarine commander promised he would take our lifeboats in tow. He warned us he would sink us without waiting if we used our wireless to send an S O S.

The last thing I did before leaving the commander was to try to beg him to take our ship to some neutral port such as South America where he could discharge our cargo or take possession of our ship or do anything he pleased as long as he got the passengers ashore safely.

"He absolutely refused. He kept repeating: 'You carry supplies for my country's enemy.'

"As we pushed off toward our ship I called back: 'You will be sorry if you carry out your threat to sink our ship.'

"Later the submarine fired thirty-three shells into the Robin Moor from her deck gun. The ship went down in eighteen minutes.

"Then the submarine fired volley after volley from her anti-aircraft guns at floating cargo until it all sank.

Calls Promise Idle

"The submarine commander promised me several times he would radio our position to rescue ships, but when no help arrived I knew his promise had been an idle one. Then we began rowing in the general direction of Brazil."

Mundy was in the clothing he had borrowed from the crew of the rescue ship as he told his story in a Cape Town hotel room.

Captain Myers and Chief Engineer Henry Elrod, of Staten Island, N. Y., confirmed all he had said and joined in expressing conviction the submarine was a German craft.

Gave Up Papers

They picked up Mundy's story, telling how exactly twenty minutes had been given the Robin Moor.

All crew and passengers got into the four lifeboats without accident.

"Mundy brought me back an order I had to present my ship's papers to the submarine," Myers said, "so we rowed over and turned them over to the commander.

"While we were near the submarine one torpedo was fired.

Together Four Days

"The four boats stayed together four days. On the fifth day we lost sight of No. 3 and the next day another left us, but she rejoined us on the eighth day."

Mundy was in a boat with seven passengers and at the rudder when he saw a puff of smoke on the horizon. It was the rescue ship.

The passengers were sleeping and the sailors—careful not to awaken them on a false alarm—argued for hours over whether it might be just a cloud instead of smoke.

They rejoiced when they heard the rescue boat's whistle. Later the Robin Moor survivors learned that the rescue ship captain who had sighted them thought the lifeboat was a submarine and blew the whistle to call all hands to emergency stations for fear of an attack.

When the rescue ship came alongside, 2-year-old Robin McCullough, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. McCullough, was the first sent up the ladder—grinning and giggling despite his thirteen-day ordeal in the lifeboat.

Tonight the thirty-five sailors and passengers who had been given up as dead were quartered in Cape Town's best hotels. Their most immediate wants were hot baths and soft beds.

All paid high tribute to the cool management of the Robin Moor's officers and to their British rescuers.

53 Survivors Of Zamzam Now On Way To New York

Lisbon, Portugal, June 16 (AP)—The American vessel Exeter was en route to New York today with fifty-three survivors of the sunken Egyptian liner Zamzam among her 224 passengers.

When the Exeter sailed Saturday her lounge had been converted into a dormitory to enable the United States consulate to send home all but three of the Zamzam survivors remaining here.

They were brought here from France, where they were landed by a German ship which picked them up after the Zamzam was sunk in the South Atlantic April 17.

10 Sail For New Orleans

Recife, Brazil, June 16 (AP) — The American steamer Delargentino sailed today for New Orleans with ten survivors of the torpedoed American freighter Robin Moor. The eleventh survivor left earlier today by plane for Miami.

JUN 17 1941

Officer Flying to U.S.

RECIFE (Pernambuco), Brazil, June 16 (AP).—Virgil Sandelin, who was third machinist aboard the Robin Moor, left for Miami today on a Pan American plane. The remainder of the eleven survivors are leaving this afternoon for New Orleans by steamship.

Boy, 2, Called Hardiest of Group in Lifeboat; Laughed at Sharks and Thrived on Hardtack

JUN 17 1941

By The Associated Press.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, June 16—The stoutest and most unafraid of all the thirty-five survivors of the Robin Moor reaching here today was by common consent the smallest—2-year-old Robin McCullough, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. McCullough. Robin, his parents and all the others were thirteen days in open boats, and he was the only one who enjoyed it.

The first day of scorching sun burned the child's face, but he was otherwise unharmed, and only he could stomach the hardtack. In a hotel tonight, still clutching a dried biscuit, he murmured repeatedly: "Robin want tack."

He said he liked the long boat ride and "the pretty fishes." His father interjected that these "pretty fishes" were enormous sharks that followed the lifeboat four or five days until they were chased off by shoals of porpoise and tuna.

The only time Robin cried was when he was bored—that is, when there were no fish to watch. The boy, the father said, was the only one who had a change of clothing.

Awakened by U-Boat Light

Mr. McCullough said that he himself had been awakened by the light of the attacking submarine, which flashed in his cabin, and that he had dressed and gone on deck to watch, believing that the submarine was asking for provisions.

"For a minute," he said, "we stood still like morons and then rushed to get a few things and into the lifeboats. The submarine commander promised the [Robin Moor's] mate he'd give our position when he was safely away."

In Mr. McCullough's boat were seven of the eight passengers—three married couples and Robin—and five of the crew.

"The submarine gave our boat what was described as three days' rations," Mr. McCullough went on—"four tins of potato peel bread, four tins of Danish butter and one tin of French biscuits. In addition, the boat had its own hardtack and fifteen gallons of water. The water was rationed one glass each a day—half in the morning and half at night.

Robin Preferred "Tack"

"Only Robin could easily eat the stuff we had, and he preferred tack.

"It rained several nights; we still had water when we were picked up."

Mrs. McCullough took into the lifeboat a small case, holding two bottles of whisky and Robin's clothes. She herself had nothing but slacks, a sweater and shorts; her shirt was torn up for handkerchiefs.

All passengers in the boat, which was in charge of the first mate, were reported well.

Mr. McCullough, a chemical engineer employed by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, was en route to Port Elizabeth, South Africa, with Robin and his 28-year-old wife. He is a son of Mrs. Griswald of Shaker Heights, Ohio.

Robin Line Statement

Arthur Lewis Jr., vice president of the Robin Line, 15 Moore Street, said yesterday:

"We have received a cable message today from the firm's agents at Cape Town, South Africa—Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd.—which read:

" 'Glad to inform you thirty-five survivors Robin Moor just arrived Cape Town. Included Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Gemmell, Mr. and Mrs. and Master McCullough. Further particulars later.' "

Mr. Lewis said that the name of the steamship that rescued them was not given in the dispatch from the agents and could not have been radioed because it would have been regarded as information to the enemy.

LIST OF RESCUED FROM ROBIN MOOR

JUN 17 1941

All 46 Aboard Are Now Reported Safe Ashore.

The passengers of the Robin Moor who has been listed as missing but are now reported as saved follow:

Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Ben, McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. and infant son, R. N. McCullough.

Mrs. McCullough, a Dutch citizen, had not yet become an American. Also on board were Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Gemmell and P. C. Eccles, British subjects.

Members of Crew.

The members of the crew who were listed as missing are:

AGUIRRE, ENRIQUE, water tender, New York city.
BATKIEWICZ, FRANCIS J., ordinary seaman, Altoona, Pa.
BLAKELEY, GEORGE W., oiler, New York city.
BOICE, STANLEY H., mess man, Somers Point, N. J.
BURTON, ROBERT P., water tender, New Orleans.
DANIELAK, PETER, water tender, Akron.
ELROD, HENRY, chief engineer, New Berry, S. C.
ELROD, TROY E., wiper, New Berry, S. C.
GANS, CHARLES, chief steward, New York city.
GRIMM, OSCAR L., second cook, Berne, Switzerland.
HAYES, FRED, able seaman, Cleveland.
JOHNSON, JOHN, able seaman, Waterton, Mass.
LAFERA, SALVATORE A., ordinary seaman, New Rochelle.
MALONE, WILLIAM D., fireman, Miami.
McHENRY, JOHN, oiler, New York city.
MUNDY, MELVIN V., first officer, Bethlehem, Pa.
MYERS E. W., master, Baltimore.
NEWTON, GEORGE, radio man, Taylor, Ned.
O'NEILL, JAMES J., able seaman, Brooklyn
PHILLIPS, RICHARD P., second assistant, Brooklyn.
QUINN, MICHAEL J., mess man, New York city.
REYES, JOSE, ordinary seaman, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
RUDA, PETER P., fireman, Trenton.
SERBER, MORRIS, wiper, New York city.
SILVER, LEE, oiler, New York city.
STEVENS, FRANK S., mess boy, Wichita, Kan.
TAYLOR, ROBERT E., second officer, Salisbury, Mass.
WARD, FRANK B., oiler, Portsmouth, Va.

Previously Rescued.

Members of the crew who were previously rescued were identified as follows.

BENIGAN, JOHN J., third officer, New York city.
BUSS, PETER A., able seaman, Bethlehem, Pa.
CARY, WILLIAM, boatswain, Delmar, N. Y.
CARLISLE, RICHARD, fireman, Maywood, Cal.
MURPHY, HUGH T., mess man, East Boston.
NILSON, KARL, first assistant engineer, Baltimore.
RICE, HOLLIE O., able seaman, Bowie, Tex.
SANDELIN, VIRGIL C., third assistant engineer, New York city.
SANTOS, ANTONIO, chief cook, Newark.
SCHABLEIN, DONALD, able seaman, Yonkers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16 (AP)—Three Pennsylvania families received the joyful news today that relatives were included among the Robin Moor survivors who had arrived safely at Cape Town, South Africa.

"I never gave up hope that my husband and at least some of the others would be found," Mrs. Melvin K. Mundy, wife of the first mate on the torpedoed vessel, said a ther home in Bethlehem. Her first act was to telephone the news to her three children at a public school.

Mrs. Joseph Batkiewicz of Altoona, Pa., was "too happy to talk" on learning that her son Francis was among those rescued. She is the mother of eleven, including another son who chose to spend a vacation with his parents rather than join his brother as a seaman on the Robin Moor.

Mrs. Anna Greller of Philadelphia restrained her jubilation over news that her father, Daniel H. Boyce, 42, of Somers Point, N. J., was safe long enough to telephone her grandfather, Charles Boyce. The elder Boyce, a retired Philadelphia policeman, now living at Somers Point, collapsed and has been under care of a physician since he learned of the ship's sinking last week.

ST.JOHN THUMBNAIL

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ROBERT ST.JOHN, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT EN ROUTE HOME ON SICK LEAVE AFTER A YEAR OF COVERING THE SENSATIONAL EVENTS OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, FOUND TODAY THAT EVEN A MACHINE GUN BULLET WAS INSUFFICIENT TO INTERFERE WITH HIS AFFINITY FOR PLACES WHERE THE BIG NEWS BEATS ARE SCORED.

JUN 17 1941

LOOKING ONLY FOR A SHIP HOME AFTER BEING ON THE SPOT IN UNCANNY FASHION FOR ALMOST EVERY MAJOR STEP IN ADOLF HITLER'S SUBJUGATION OF THE BALKANS, ST.JOHN WAS IN CAPETOWN WHEN 35 SURVIVORS OF THE ROBIN MOOR ARRIVED.

EVEN BEFORE THE NEWS REACHED HIS HOTEL, THE NORMAL ASSOCIATED PRESS COVERAGE SYSTEM WAS AT WORK TO GIVE AMERICA ITS FIRST NEWS OF THE RESCUE. THEN ST.JOHN, FORGETTING HIS ILLNESS AND A BULLET WOUND, PICKED UP HIS WORK WHERE HE LEFT OFF AFTER THE GERMANS SMASHED THROUGH YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE.

HE STILL EXPECTS TO CATCH THE FIRST BOAT HOME--IF BIG NEWS DOESN'T CATCH UP WITH HIM AGAIN BEFORE HE CAN DO SO.

THE 41-YEAR-OLD NATIVE CHICAGOAN SUFFERED A MACHINE-GUN WOUND IN THE LEG WHILE MAKING A PERILOUS 400-MILE VOYAGE IN A SMALL BOAT FROM YUGOSLAVIA TO GREECE AHEAD OF THE GERMAN INVADERS.

ST.JOHN, WAS ON THE NEW YORK STAFF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR SEVERAL YEARS. HE JOINED THE STAFF ABROAD IN 1940.

HE WAS IN THE THICK OF EVENTS IN THE BALKANS, COVERING THE FALL OF KING CAROL OF RUMANIA, THE RUMANIAN EARTHQUAKE, THE NAZI OCCUPATION OF RUMANIA, THE GERMAN MARCH INTO BULGARIA, THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN GREECE, THE TUMULTUOUS DAYS WHICH SAW THE ABORTIVE ADHERENCE OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE AXIS, AND THE DRAMATIC COUP THAT FOLLOWED, AND, FINALLY, THE AXIS INVASION OF THAT COUNTRY AND GREECE.

DESPITE HIS WOUND, ST. JOHN WROTE DRAMATIC ACCOUNTS OF THE FALL OF GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA WHILE HE WAS PROPPED UP IN A HOSPITAL BED AT CAIRO, WHERE HE WAS TAKEN WITH OTHER AMERICAN

30.24-9797

30.24-9797

NEWSPAPERMEN BY THE BRITISH NAVY.

BEFORE JOINING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FIRST IN 1931 HE WORKED ON THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, AS WELL AS IN HARTFORD, CONN., AND RUTLAND, VT.

SN437PED

UNDATED--FIRST ADD ST.JOHN THUMBNAIL X X X RUTLAND, VT.

ST.JOHN WAS ALSO A FORMER ASSISTANT CITY EDITOR OF THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD.

JUN 17 1941

SN540PED

FRENCH SCORE HITS ON 2 DESTROYERS OFF SYRIAN COAST

JUN 17 1941

Say British Warships Were Damaged in 24-hour Air and Sea Battle.

Beirut, June 16 (A. P.).—Two British warships have been damaged in a sea and air battle with French forces which has been in progress almost continuously for the last twenty-four hours, military dispatches said today. Both warships were said to have been destroyers.

They were damaged in heavy action just before nightfall Sunday when French naval planes dive-bombed the British forces during one of a series of running encounters, the dispatches said.

One destroyer was reported to have been heavily damaged off Sidon and to have come to a standstill with flames spreading aboard. The second destroyer was not so seriously damaged, these reports said.

Another phase of this battle was said to have opened about dawn this morning off Beirut when French surface vessels encountered a British force consist-

ing or two cruisers and four destroyers. There were no reports yet of any results.

On land, the British were said to have lost eight armored vehicles yesterday in the Kissoue sector south of Damascus.

The French were said also to have slashed deep behind the British front in the region of Merdjayoun in what were called "offensive reconnaissance" actions.

Admit Loss of Kissoue.

Vichy, June 16 (A. P.).—French military dispatches from Syria admitted today that the British had captured Kissoue, ten miles south of Damascus and the main bastion of that city's defenses.

The French also admitted the fall of Djezzine, forty miles west of Damascus, to a British column which pushed east from the Mediterranean coast after capturing the ancient port of Sidon.

Loss of Djezzine put a French column which has been counter-attacking in the region of Merdjayoun, to south, in a precarious position. This column is in danger of being surrounded, it was said.

A communique issued in Vichy late this afternoon failed to mention either the loss of Kissoue or Djezzine as announced earlier by authorized military circles.

"On an important part of the battle front," the communique said, "our troops started attacking and elsewhere the adversary forces were held up."

Report Attacks by French.

In the Jebel ed Druze area of southern Syria the communique said French motorized and armored detachments and infantry units had penetrated Allied positions, attacking several British-held villages.

"Our troops also have taken an offensive attitude in the mountainous region west of (Mount) Hermon and obtained appreciable results," the communique went on, while on the coast the British had not advanced north of Sidon.

The communique said three British Gladiator fighting planes had been shot down and a fourth probably downed. A British destroyer seriously damaged yesterday by "combined operation of our land, sea and air forces" was reported still immobilized last night.

Other reports said the French had won a fierce early morning air battle with the British over the little Lebanon village of Eizra, between Sidon and Beirut. Three British fighter planes were reported downed and one French plane was listed as missing.

French sources today denied British reports that the R. A. F. had met German pursuit planes over Syria. (The British officially reported fighting German planes over Syrian waters.) The French said their own planes had been painted with special distinguishing marks to avoid confusion with British and De Gaullist forces who frequently use the same models of American planes.

Heavy Fighting Develops.

Cairo, June 16 (A. P.).—Heavy fighting has developed in the central sector of the British advance into Syria and Lebanon despite British efforts "to avoid unnecessary bloodshed" in the conflict with the Vichy French, British General Headquarters announced today.

The Allies captured Kissoue, ten miles south of Damascus, and Sidon, twenty miles south of Beirut, "in spite of the strong opposition offered by the Vichy troops," the communique said.

Close in On Damascus.

London, June 16 (A. P.).—British and Free French forces have advanced to within five miles of Damascus and twelve miles of Beirut after capturing the key defenses of both Levant capitals, British reports from the Middle East said today.

A British radio spokesman at Jerusalem said that very powerful Allied forces were just outside Damascus and that an account of steep hills and orchards protecting the city from the southeast the Allies may have to circle and enter Damascus from the north.

French medium tanks and artillery have been giving the Allies trouble in the Sidon sector, on the road to Beirut, the spokesman said, but British warships effectively bombarded defenses and the road behind Sidon. The shelling was said to have halted one column of Vichy mechanized forces and put it to disordered flight.

The Allied force which captured Kissoue moved immediately across the river Aswad to Nahta, within five miles of the gates of Damascus, while another column, circling to the north and east, passed Adliyah and came within five miles of the city in that direction, Jerusalem reports said.

Vichy acknowledge the loss of Sidon and said troops withdrawn from that city had taken up new positions along the Nehr ed Damour River, but, while conceding that the situation around Djezzine was "confused," has not admitted losing that town. If it should fall, the French said, a French column operating around Merdjayoun would be cut off.

A correspondent with the British forces around Sidon said the column operating in the Djezzine sector—made up of Australian units re-enforced by several British regiments—was attempting to smash up the Litani River valley and drive a wedge between Damascus and Beirut, headquarters of Gen. Henri Dentz, French High Commissioner of Syria and Lebanon.

Allies Straighten Lines.

JUN 17 1941

All these advances, made despite reports that the Axis was throwing air and sea forces into the fight to help the faltering French, indicated the British and Free French had straightened their lines to give them a uniform penetration of fifty miles into Syria and Lebanon since they invaded the French mandate eight days ago.

Vichy reports said the heavy shelling from nine British warships off the Lebanon coast had been a big factor in the loss of Sidon.

But while British and Free French advances were being reported, a spokesman in Cairo declared yesterday that officials "still hoped to settle things amicably in Syria."

Appeal to French Troops.

Authoritative sources here said the British and Free French were subjecting the Vichy troops to a constant barrage of broadcasts "explaining to them how they had been duped into playing the German game and fighting Germany's war for her."

They said they were sure the appeals were having their effect because of the "number of Vichy troops who are constantly joining" the De Gaulle forces, self-proclaimed liberators of the Levant states.

Some sections of the London press, however, were critical of any kid-glove handling of the Syrian affair.

"We have been reluctant to spill French blood and have fought with loudspeakers," the News Chronicle said. "We cannot afford that. In Syria as in so many other places we are literally fighting for our lives. . . . We certainly cannot afford to add to the danger of being over-careful about saving a few Vichy lives. Vichy is not France."

REPORT SINKING BRITISH CRUISER

JUN 17 1941

Nazis Also Say They Damaged Another Near Syria.

Berlin, June 16 (A. P.).—Four direct bomb hits sank a British light cruiser in the eastern Mediterranean yesterday and German air attacks also damaged a heavy cruiser, the High Command reported today.

The communique said other Nazi air formations raided several airports on the British island of Cyprus with both bombs and machine-gun fire.

The High Command yesterday reported combat planes had scored a direct hit on a heavy cruiser near Beirut and today's report apparently referred to a second heavy cruiser.

The attacking force yesterday encountered a strong naval force off the Lebanon coast, the Germans said, but all the planes returned to their bases.

Germany's week-end bombing of the stronghold of Cyprus and heavy attacks on British shipping off the Lebanon fighting front brought German claims that the Luftwaffe is master of the eastern Mediterranean, and that the British fleet is unable to carry out normal operations there.

Admit Raid on Cyprus.

London, June 16 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Nicosia today said Axis bombers attacked the eastern Mediterranean island of Cyprus last night.

An official announcement carried by the Exchange Telegraph Company said:

"Enemy aircraft crossed over Cyprus last evening. A stick of bombs dropped on Nicosia caused a few service casualties, but no material damage was done. Also bombs were dropped in the sea off Paphos. No damage was done."

The British said German planes were helping the French. It was at sea, apparently, where the Axis chose to help. The R. A. F. command at Cairo reported yesterday that planes of the fleet air arm had torpedoed an "enemy" vessel near Beirut, the Lebanon capital. The British have refrained from calling the French the "enemy" and have reserved that word for the Axis Powers.

At the same time, the R. A. F. announced that a force of German bombers and fighters had approached the British warships and had been met promptly by an R. A. F. fighting force.

"Several hostile fighters and one bomber were damaged," a communique said.

TWIN DRIVES MEET STIFF RESISTANCE

British Hopes Of Keeping Bloodshed At Minimum Are Dashed

JUN 17 1941

Vichy Admits Loss Of Djezzine — R. A. F. Raids Aleppo

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, June 16—The Allies were reported unofficially tonight to be almost at the gates of Damascus and Beirut while the campaign which they had hoped to hold to a minimum of bloodshed became bloodier with each passing hour.

That the defense of Damascus would be a die-hard struggle was indicated by a Reuters dispatch from Vichy relaying an announcement that Vichy troops had taken the offensive in three directions in the Damascus sector.

Allies Break Through

In the Beirut and Damascus areas, the two main sectors of the Syrian-Lebanese front, the British Imperial and Free French forces had broken through or forced evacuation of outlying defenses by the Vichy French and tonight the capitals of Syria and Lebanon were almost within their grasp.

The self-proclaimed benevolent invaders encountered fierce resistance as they thrust within five miles of inland Damascus and within twelve miles of Beirut, on the Lebanese coast—their positions as given in unofficial reports.

Kissoue Captured

"In spite of strong opposition offered by Vichy troops, Allied forces captured Kissoue on our right sector and Sidon on the coast," said the Cairo communique of the British Middle East command.

"Although every effort had been made to avoid unnecessary bloodshed in the operation, of which the object was to counteract German infiltration and to forestall arrival of more important German forces, heavy fighting has also developed on our central sector."

Vichy Admits Loss

By the central sector, the British meant the river-furrowed uplands between Damascus and Beirut, more particularly the sparsely settled area ten to fifteen miles inland where the Allies thrust through Djezzine, flanking Sidon on the east. Vichy acknowledged loss of Djezzine.

Sidon, emptied by the Vichy troops after a fierce contest, lies about twenty miles south of Beirut. There the Allied land forces had the additional help of both the R. A. F. and the British navy.

The R. A. F. raided the airdrome at Aleppo, northern Syria, bombing grounded planes and runways. Defending fighters were beaten off. The airmen also covered operations in the Kissoue area, ten miles south of Damascus, before that strong point was captured.

French Counter-Attack In Syria Is Reported

Vichy, *Tuesday*, June 17 (AP)—French troops were reported today counter-attacking in a triple effort to offset the British capture of the Syrian towns of Kissoue and Djezzine.

Kissoue is ten miles south of Damascus, the Syrian capital, and Djezzine is forty miles west of Damascus. Loss of the latter to the British gave a French column near Merdjayoun to the south little alternative save to counter-attack, since it was threatened with encirclement.

The other attacks were east of Mount Hermon and in the Jebel ed Druz region, which the French reported had

British Push Ahead

The British pushed on through these points in the drive on Damascus without accounting for isolated French units hanging onto their flanks, it was said.

[A report from Damascus told of similar counter-attacks, and a naval battle off the Lebanese coast between two French destroyers and superior British units. Neither of the French ships was damaged, it was said, nor was there any indication of British losses.]

Axis Tries New Schemes To Fan Arab Violence

JUN 17 1941

Assigns Italian Envoy to Irak's Rebel Chieftain

ANKARA, June 16 (AP).—New German and Italian schemes for fanning Arab violence against British authority in the Middle East to counteract Axis reverses in Irak and Syria were reported today.

The Italian Minister to Irak, Melleni, who was ordered from Bagdad by the pro-British Irak government now in office, arrived here by plane and was expecting to continue to Rome, but he has now been assigned to Teheran, capital of Iran (Persia), as "observer" with the fugitive Rashid Ali al-Gailani, the pro-Axis former premier of Irak, who fled when the British got the upper hand there.

Melleni was accused by the British of having acted as Axis paymaster in Irak, financing Rashid Ali's revolt.

Axis informants here said that when he rejoins Rashid Ali he will be able to "re-inspire" the Irak "independence movement."

Neutral reports support British assertions that British "pacification" of Irak is nearly completed. Royal Air Force units have been established as far north as the Mosul oil fields, strong military control has been placed over rail and highway communications and the round-up of desert bands is proceeding.

ADD VICHY-JUNE 16

THE OFFICIAL FRENCH INFORMATION OFFICE CONTINUED BITTER OUTBURSTS AGAINST THE BRITISH WHOM IT DECLARED "TRAITOROUSLY ATTACKED TERRITORY IN CHARGE OF A FORMER ALLY WHOSE ONLY MISTAKE WAS TO HAVE BEEN VANQUISHED LAST YEAR IN SACRIFICING ITSELF FOR A COMMON CAUSE."

JUN 17 1941

THE BRITISH EFFORT WAS DECLARED DOOMED TO FAILURE BOTH BY MILITARY ACTION AND BY DIPLOMATIC REPERCUSSIONS.

WM807PED

ANKARA-JUNE 16

A HUGE GERMAN PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN WAS REPORTED LAUNCHED IN THE ARAB WORLD, BASED ON ALLEGED DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE THAT THE BRITISH ARE NEGOTIATING TO OPEN SYRIA AND IRAQ TO JEWISH COLONIZATION, SIMILAR TO THAT IN PALESTINE.

THE MAIN NAZI THEME WAS SAID TO BE THE CHARGE THAT "JEWISH BANKING INTERESTS IN NEW YORK FORCED A GUARANTEE FROM THE BRITISH OF A GREAT JEWISH HOMELAND IN RETURN FOR SUPPORTING UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN THE WAR."

JUN 17 1941

GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS HERE ARE EXHIBITING ANXIETY OVER THE EFFECT OF THE BRITISH PROMISE TO EFFECT AN INDEPENDENT ARAB STATE, EITHER SINGLY OR A FEDERATION OF OTHER ARAB STATES.

ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION IS REGARDED BY THE GERMANS AS THE LIKELIEST WAY TO SABOTAGE THE BRITISH RE-ORDERING OF THE MIDDLE EAST.

SN752PED

30.24-9799

BRITISH TROOPS PUSH 40 MILES WEST IN LIBYA

Imperial Forces Launch an Offensive Against Axis in North Africa.

BATTLE IS STILL IN PROGRESS

Germans Claim Destruction of 60 Tanks---2000 Italians Give Up in Ethiopia.

London, June 16 (A. P.).—British troops pacing a newly launched offensive in North Africa were reported today to have routed an Italian motorized column in Gambut in Libya, forty-five miles west of Salum, outpost on the Libyan-Egyptian border.

This operation was reported to be in the nature of a raid, and apparently was carried out by troops operating ahead of the main offensive force, since the Middle East Command at Cairo reported fighting in progress east and southeast of Salum.

The advance of the Imperial forces across the blistering desert into Libya was believed in some quarters to be the start of a "wasting" campaign in which Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell hopes to harry and raid the Axis forces without risking a pitched battle.

Others thought it might be the beginning of a campaign to recapture Cirenaica from Axis forces which drove the British back across eastern Libya and pulled up at the Egyptian border last April 13.

Informed quarters here believed British and Indian troops were better able to operate in the withering desert heat than any of the Axis forces.

Some informants here were of the opinion that Gen. Wavell's intention is to "bleed" the Axis troops so that gasoline and ammunition, laboriously brought from Europe, would be expended in the defense of isolated posts and communication lines.

Italian General Surrenders.

Cairo, June 16 (A. P.).—The British have launched a slashing offensive against the Germans and Italians along the Egyptian-Libyan frontier and the mop-up of East Africa has advanced a major step with the surrender of an Italian general and 2,000 troops in southern Ethiopia, the Middle East Command announced today.

Plunging across the Libyan border, where the Suez-bound Axis drive stalled two months ago, Imperial forces were declared to have destroyed twelve Axis vehicles in the Gambut area, just across the frontier west of Bardia.

"The operation is continuing," today's communique said succinctly. Axis positions south and southeast of the border outpost of Salum are bearing the brunt of the offensive.

The push into the Gambut area, which some observers took to mean a new British campaign to recapture Cirenaica from the Axis, started last night, twenty-four hours after advance patrols attacked an Italian column west of the Libyan border.

General Surrenders.

On the East African front, the Middle East Command said Italian Gen. Pralormo with 2,000 troops had surrendered in the Soddu area, some 160 miles south of Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital. This force constituted one of the major islands of resistance in Ethiopia.

After the battle of the lakes in the southern part of Ethiopia, the General and the remnants of his divisions were said to have taken to the hills where they were harried by native patriots and finally forced to capitulate because of lack of supplies.

Farther north, in the Jimma area, Imperial forces, aided by the natives, were declared pressing hard on the heels of main Italian concentrations.

Nazis Claim Sixty Tanks.

Berlin, June 16 (A. P.).—Sixty British tanks were destroyed and a British attack on the Salum front in North Africa collapsed under the combined resistance of Axis troops and warplanes, the German High Command reported today.

The British also lost eleven planes—two bombers and nine fighters—over the battlefield on the Libya-Egypt frontier, the war bulletin said.

A general British offensive, launched yesterday, was said still to be continuing, however.

The assault, in which the Imperial forces were said to have used "stronger forces," was described as one of the major operations on African soil.

Stukas roared incessantly over the British, the Germans said, inflicting heavy losses in men and material on Imperial columns and truck concentrations.

Battle Still Rages.

Rome, June 16 (A. P.).—A battle is raging on the Salum front, on the Egypt-Libya frontier, where the British launched an offensive yesterday, the Italian High Command reported today.

The communique said the British had been repulsed everywhere with considerable losses but that the battle still was going on.

Several days of preparation preceded the offensive, the war bulletin said.

BRITISH OPEN NEW AND DEEP LIBYAN DRIVE

Wavell's Army Crosses Border At Salum—Heavy Fighting Reported

Spearhead Darts 40 Miles Into Italian Colony, R. A. F. Paves Way

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 16—The British Army of the Nile went on the march into Italian Libya again today and motorized troops darting ahead of the main force were declared to have thrust forty miles within that colony.

This sharp sally by advanced units—supported by almost continuous bombing action and identical with other "raids" by which General Sir Archibald P. Wavell paced his spectacular drive across all eastern Libya last winter—reached Gambut, where an Italian column was reported put to disordered flight.

Axis Forces Engaged

The main British imperial body, springing across the Egyptian frontier in the region of the border outpost of Salum, meanwhile engaged larger Axis forces between Gambut and Salum and claimed the destruction of at least twelve Axis vehicles.

Strenuous fighting was reported tonight atop the windswept escarpment dominating the coastal desert plain, and it was believed that some German troops had been ejected from their positions in "Hellfire Pass," the main gateway to Salum which frequently has changed hands.

Capuzzo Reported Taken

One unconfirmed report was that the British had occupied Fort Capuzzo, just inside Libya. Both the German-Italian and British units were employing a considerable number of armored cars in the continuing action.

South African airmen ranged ahead of Gambut to protect that British thrust.

General Wavell's objectives, said British informants, appeared to be these:

To regain at least some of the territory once before seized and then lost to an Axis counter-offensive.

To harry German and Italian forces constantly in conjunction with the Allied offensive in Syria and Lebanon.

To "bleed" the Axis of the supplies so hard-brought from Europe.

Italian General Captured

His decision to strike likewise coincided with continuing British successes in the East African cleanup reported during the day—specifically the surrender of another Italian general and 2,000 troops in southern Ethiopia, whose vast area has been all but cleared of Fascist resistance.

The Royal Air Force reported that in running air fights three German planes and one Italian craft had been shot down and that a formation of Nazi Junkers bombers had been forced to jettison explosives and flee.

Major Battle Raging In Libya, Nazis Report

Berlin, June 16 (AP)—British forces in North Africa apparently were attempting to smash through Axis positions today to relieve their beleaguered garrison at Tobruk—one hundred miles behind the Axis advance posts—and a major battle was raging along the Libyan-Egyptian border, a military spokesman reported.

As an indication of the scope of intensified action the spokesman pointed to today's communique, which said sixty British tanks had been destroyed.

Fighting Intense

The communique said the fighting around Salum, Axis advance post just within the Egyptian border, now exceeds in intensity anything that had taken place in that area previously.

The German air force has thrown its full weight into the battle, the communique said. While the Germans said the British attack had already collapsed, it was reported that fighting continued.

11 Planes Shot Down

In air battles over the desert, where troops and mechanized forces were locked in battle, the Germans said nine British fighter planes and two bombers were shot down.

The British garrison at Tobruk has been under siege for sixty-seven days by German and Italian troops which swept eastward across northern Cirenaica, pushing back all other British forces.

Informed sources said the activities of the *Luftwaffe* yesterday included bombing airports and the town of Nekosia on the Island of Cyprus resulting in "numerous hits in barracks and hangars."

ITALIAN FORCE QUITS

2000 Troops Surrender in Ethiopian Sector.

Cairo, June 16 (A. P.).—Two thousand Italian troops and a general named Pralormo have surrendered in the Soddu area of Southwestern Ethiopia, British Middle East Headquarters announced today.

German-Russian Relations Reported Nearing a Climax

Foreign Informant in London Says Open Hostility Will Come if Pan-Europe Trade Pact Move Fails.

London, June 16 (A. P.).—A reliable foreign informant said today that German-Russian relations are rapidly approaching a critical stage where they must either be cemented more closely in a Pan-European economic scheme or break into open hostility.

The situation, this informant said, has arisen from Germany's pressure for more oil, grain and ore from Russia and the conviction of certain Russian leaders that the spread of German influence through repeated European victories was endangering the Soviet's own ambitions as a world Power.

Anti-German Russians were said to express fear that German domination of the Balkans and Black Sea, if further extended, might reduce Russia to a second rate place among nations.

Russian diplomatic sources in London, however, refuse to go beyond the insistence of Tass, official Soviet news agency, that German-Russian relations continue amicable.

Russian generals, the foreign informant said, decided at a meeting two weeks ago that the Red army and air force are strong enough to hold the country against a Germany harassed on other fronts by Britain. Since then, he added, these generals have been advising Joseph Stalin against what was called his policy of appeasment toward Germany. At the same time, this informant added, there is a section of German leadership which feels the only way to get the full value of Russia's resources is by fighting for them.

See Possible Feint.

Meanwhile wary Britons weighed increasing reports of an imminent break between Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany against their own mounting conviction today that the talk and the troop movements were a feint to hide the real blow—at Britain.

However, the press and public gave careful attention to each new sign apparently indicating that the Nazi military strength actually might be diverted to the east by trouble or the threat of trouble with the Red Army. It was acknowledged generally that full implications of the reports of troop concentrations on both sides of the German-Soviet frontier could not yet be divined.

The London News Chronicle's Ankara correspondent quoted travelers arriving from Hungary and Rumania as saying that the odds are "five to one Germany

will invade Russia within a fortnight."

Some sources suggested that the troop movements were part of an international bluff through which Adolf Hitler hoped to obtain economic concessions in Russia's Ukraine. Many of these observers expressed belief Stalin would give in rather than fight.

London informants said that there was every reason for assuming that Sir Stafford Cripps, who returned to London last week after a year in Moscow on a mission intended to improve British-Soviet relations, would return to the Russian capital. Previously, the Ambassador was said to have expressed a feeling that his mission had not brought satisfactory results and the hope he might resume his seat in Commons.

Report Russia Mobilizes.

Ankara, June 16 (A. P.).—Numerous rumors circulated today that Soviet Russia had ordered general mobilization because of reported German concentrations on her borders but no confirmation was available here.

Children to Leave Helsinki.

Helsinki, June 16 (A. P.).—In line with a Government policy of enccuraging voluntary removal of women and children from this capital, all newspapers advised today that city children be sent to the country for at least a month.

The children's protection commission advertised a thousand free camps to which the Government has provided free transportation.

RUSSO-GERMAN CRISIS NEARING, LONDON IS TOLD

Moscow-Berlin Tension Seen At Breaking Point Due To Nazi Demands

---

Soviet Said To Fear Loss Of Position As First-Rate World Power

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 16 — German demands on Soviet Russia have created a strain between Berlin and Moscow which will burst in open hostility unless an arrangement for closer economic collaboration can be worked out, a reliable foreign source declared today.

The crisis is approaching rapidly, said this source, who has underground contacts with agents all over continental Europe.

He attributed the situation to German pressure for more oil, grain and ore from the Soviet Union and, on the other side, the conviction of some Russsian leaders that broadening German influence through the Nazis' European victories was endangering Russia's own position.

Nazi Domination Feared

This was said to go so far among anti-German Russians that they voice fear that Nazi domination of the Balkans and Black Sea, if further extended, might cut Russia down to a second-rate status as a world power.

Russian diplomatic sources refuse to go beyond the statements of the official Soviet news agency, Tass, which insist that German-Russian relations continue to be amicable.

This foreign source, however, asserted that reports from agents throughout the Continent tally on the point that the Germans have upward of 1,000,000 troops either massed on the German-Russian frontier or moving toward it to reinforce Nazi diplomatic demands.

Generals Oppose Appeasement

Russian generals who originally were wary of Germany's military strength, he said, decided at a meeting two weeks ago that the Red army and air force are strong enough to hold the country against a Germany harassed on other fronts by Britain.

Since then, he added, these generals have been advising Joseph Stalin against what was called his policy of appeasement toward Germany.

At the same time, this source said there is a section of German leadership which feels the only way for Germany to get the full value of Russia's resources is by war. This section, he said, insists that the Red army is comparatively weak and that Germany could win quickly without endangering her position elsewhere.

The conquest of Russia, these German leaders are said to contend, would put Russian industrial and agricultural production in more efficient hands.

Would Offset U. S. Aid

German handling of the Soviet's resources, according to this line of reasoning, could counterbalance the boost to Britain's war effort given by United States aid and Germany, with the Ukraine's grain resources to offset those of the United States, would be as well set for a long war as the British.

Some German leaders, this source continued, hold that an alternative to war with Russia would be a joint German-Soviet declaration of a pan-European peace under a new economic order.

According to this school, he said, one stipulation would be for an "exchange of technicians" and such an exchange would be aimed at putting Russian agriculture and industry under German leadership.

Invasion May Be Tried

This plan, which some reliable British sources view as a possible outcome of the present German-Russian situation, might result either in an intensified effort to isolate British or a swift German attempt to invade England.

Sources discussing the possibilities of a pan-European peace declaration pointed to the recent lull in air warfare. Under what they called Adolf Hitler's system of switching quickly from one alternative to another, they said this may mean the danger of an invasion attempt is greater now than ever.

Reports of recent improvements on Norwegian airports and troop movements in Norway tended to strengthen the theory that invasion is in the forefront of Hitler's plans.

ANKARA, TURKEY, JUNE 15-(AP)-BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR HUGHE KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN CONFERRED WITH TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGLU TODAY AND INFORMED QUARTERS BELIEVED THEY DISCUSSED THE SITUATION EXISTING BETWEEN GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

PRESIDENT ISMET INONU CONFERRED FRIDAY WITH THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF, PRESUMABLY ABOUT THE SAME SITUATION AND THE DEVELOPMENTS IN SYRIA.

THE REPORTED WITHDRAWAL OF GERMAN TROOPS FROM BULGARIA GAVE WEIGHT COGENCY TO RUMORS CONCERNING STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN THE REICH AND THE SOVIET, AND THE ANKARA RADIO ASSERTED "THE RUSSIANS SEEM NERVOUS."

"RUMANIAN NEWSPAPERS ARE PUBLISHING SIGNIFICANT ARTICLES SINCE PREMIER ION ANTONESCU RETURNED FROM MUNICH (WHERE HE CONFERRED WITH ADOLF HITLER AND GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP), SAYING RUMANIA IS READY TO DO HER DUTY AND REALIZE HER RIGHTS," THE RADIO ADDED.

IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT RUMANIA'S "RIGHTS" WERE NOT DEFINED IN THE RUMANIAN PRESS, BUT THAT IT WAS ASSUMED THE PAPERS WERE REFERRING TO BESSARABIA WHICH THE RED ARMY OCCUPIED A YEAR AGO.

MEANWHILE SO MANY GERMANS AND ITALIANS ARE LEAVING SYRIA AND SEEKING TRANSIT THROUGH TURKEY THAT TRAINS ARE BEING DELAYED AT THE BORDER AS MUCH AS 13 HOURS BECAUSE OF PASSPORT EXAMINATIONS.

FH436PED

30.24— 7801

30.24—9801

ANKARA--FIRST ADD TURKISH X X X PASSPORT EXAMINATIONS.

A VICHY DIPLOMAT TO A BALKAN COUNTRY, WHO CAME HERE SATURDAY TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL OF JULES HENRY, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, SAID HE HAD DEFINITE INFORMATION THAT GERMAN TROOPS HAD BEEN LARGELY WITHDRAWN FROM BULGARIA, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND GREECE AND THAT MOST OF THEM ARE NOW IN RUMANIA WHERE THEY ARE FACING THE RED ARMY.

HE SAID THE GERMAN GENERAL IN BULGARIA HAD WRITTEN A LETTER THANKING BULGARIAN OFFICIALS FOR THEIR COOPERATION DURING THE OCCUPATION.

JUN 17 1941

IT WAS RECALLED THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI IN HIS RECENT SPEECH ANNOUNCED ITALISN WERE TAKING OVER OCCUPATION OF MOST OF GREECE, INCLUDING ATHENS, FROM THE GERMAN FORCES, AND THAT ROME REPORTS HAVE TOLD OF THE TRANSFER TO OTHER BASES OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE FORMERLY STATIONED IN SICILY.

AN ODD SIDELIGHT DEVELOPED IN THE DEPARTURE OF SOVIET AMBASSADOR SERGEI VINOGRADOV FOR ODESSA AND MOSCOW WHEN THE BOAT ON WHICH HE WAS LEAVING WAS DELAYED BY CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES WHO ACCUSED SOME OF THE RUSSIAN SEAMEN OF SMUGGLING CAVIAR.

VINOGRADOV WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE SOVIET MILITARY ATTACHE IN ANKARA.

TA519PED

R. A. F. POUNDS BOULOGNE BASE

JUN 17 1941

Several Nazi Planes Downed in Combat Over Strait.

London, June 16 (A. P.).—The R. A. F. swept over the Strait of Dover and the German-occupied French coast in daylight today, bombing targets at Boulogne, the Air Ministry announced.

The Ministry said it was unable to give detailed results at the time, save that "several" German fighters were shot down in combat and some British planes were lost.

Earlier in the day heavy explosions had been heard from the mist-shrouded channel, but this cannonading seemed to be all out at sea, not from coastal guns or air bombing. The sounds of this firing were so heavy that people rushed to the seashore to see what was going on.

After one series of heavy explosions coastal watchers saw British planes roaring home out of the haze.

Early this afternoon there was a battle between considerable forces of British and German fighters. Bursts of fire from air cannons and the chatter of machine guns were heard over the channel and German Messerschmitts which apparently tried to get over the British coast were driven back.

Ruhr Area Bombed Again.

Strong forces of British bombers fired industrial targets in Western Germany and caused extensive damage in the Cologne and Hanover areas last night, the Air Ministry said. It was the fifth consecutive night of raiding over the industrial areas of northern and western Germany.

"Industrial targets were set on fire and extensive damage done in the Ruhr and in the Cologne and Hanover areas," a communique said.

Smaller forces attacked the docks at Dunkirk and fighter planes slashed at airdromes in German-occupied France, the Air Ministry reported. Three planes of the bomber command were said to have been lost in the night's operations.

A 1,000-ton supply ship was said to have been hit in the Ems Estuary near Borkum and a 4,000-tonner and 6,000-tonner were reported hit and damaged off the Netherlands coast.

A torpedo boat was believed to have been sunk in this same general area, the communique said. German anti-aircraft vessels were machine-gunned.

Several Cities Raided.

Berlin, June 16 (A. P.).—Several northern and western German cities were bombed last night in what informed Germans described as "widely scattered raids" by the Royal Air Force.

Channel Dogfights Rage As R. A. F. Launches Raid

London, June 16 (AP)—A major British bombing attack upon the invasion ports of France in daylight today brought on a spectacular series of air fights in which the Air Ministry said eleven German fighters were destroyed while the British lost six planes.

The British increased their total of planes downed as late reports came in. The last information received was that three Germans fighters and a seaplane were shot down by a squadron of the fighter command. One of the British fighters was lost.

JUN 17 1941

Sweep Through Fog

Sweeping through the fog British planes struck at Boulogne, where, the Air Ministry said, the railway station and a large store house were hit. Squadrons of fighters escorting the bombers engaged the Nazi Messerschmitts in a series of fights.

The sound of explosions and the drone of the plane motors drew throngs of curious to the British coast.

15 British Planes Shot Down, Germans Report

Berlin, June 16 (AP)—An authorized spokesman announced today that the Germans shot down fifteen British planes on the Channel coast this afternoon.

Fourteen planes were downed in air fights and one by anti-aircraft, the Germans said.

The air fights developed when single British bombers, protected by pursuit planes, approached the Channel coast.

A 3,000-ton merchantman was "successfully bombed" south of Plymouth, the spokesman said.

Bombing Of Gibraltar Reported By Spaniards

Madrid, June 16 (AP)—Cifra, official Spanish news agency, said planes dropped four bombs on Gibraltar this afternoon, two of which fell on the town.

The agency said several columns of smoke were visible on Gibraltar from Algeciras.

Later another plane appeared and dropped more bombs.

U. S. PILOT BLASTS A NAZI AIRDROME

Has Thrill-packed Hour Flying British Fighter.

London, June 16 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry news service today described the experiences of a United States-born fighter pilot who, in a thrill-packed hour over German-occupied territory, "shot down a Messerschmitt 110, attacked an airdrome, shot up a searchlight station and two beacons used for guiding bombers."

In his first "adventure," the news service said, the pilot encountered the Messerschmitt, which sideslipped away into the darkness after the first blast of fire from the British fighter and 'a few seconds later there was a large flash as it hit the ground and exploded."

His next target, the report continued, was some activity on an airdrome, then he banged away at two flashing beacons, one of which went out, and last he shot up a searchlight station which tried to catch him in its beams as he headed home.

The service said the pilot was a squadron leader, but declined to give his name.

U. S. CRAFT SCORES HITS ON 4 PLANES

JUN 17 1941

Probably the Ships Which Crashed in Portugal.

London, June 16 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today that an American-made Catalina flying boat on patrol off Gibraltar damaged four enemy planes yesterday and unofficial quarters said it was highly probable that they were the four craft which crashed in Portugal.

Three planes definitely identified by Portuguese officials as German and another of unannounced nationality crashed in the Spanish frontier zone of southern Portugal yesterday and several bodies were found in the wreckage.

La Linea, Spain, June 16 (A P.).—Four French airmen landed their bomber at Gibraltar and surrendered to the British today and the crew of a second bomber was rescued yesterday after their craft ran into anti-aircraft fire and crashed in the Strait of Gibraltar.

The British announced that one of two other bombers which flew over Gibraltar and units of the

fleet there yesterday crashed into the water and that three crewmen were rescued. The announcement failed to identify these, but informants here generally supposed they also were French.

The bomber which landed today, a three-motored machine, came from a French base in Morocco.

Algeciras, Spain, June 16 (A. P.).—A signal flag indicating danger from an enemy submarine in waters near Gibraltar has been flying over the harbor of the big rock for the last forty-eight hours.

Nazis Bury 7 Victims Of Crash In Portugal

Lisbon Legation Announces Four-Motor Bomber Was Involved.

British Mention Fight

Lisbon, June 16 (AP).—The German Legation announced that funeral services were held today for seven Nazi flyers who crashed yesterday in a four-motored bomber near Amarelejo.

Four bodies were found in one part of the ship and three others, charred beyond recognition, in another part some distance away. Three opened parachutes were found and one peasant said "three foreign gentlemen" had asked him the way to the Spanish frontier.

JUN 17 1941

(The British Air Ministry said an American-made Catalina flying boat had "damaged" four planes off Gibraltar and suggested this was the origin of the plane wrecked in Portugal.)

British Union Head Calls Government Incompetent

Declares Nation's Resources Are Being Squandered

LONDON, June 16 (AP).—Charges of "mismanagement, gross inefficiency and incompetency in production of munitions, and in other spheres" were made today in an attack on the government by Jack Tanner, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

"Despite the fact it prides itself on being a national government . . . ," Tanner said, at the opening of the union's national committee meeting, "the unpalatable truth remains that employers and bankers are really the government. I know of no single instance in which a worker has been given the position of controller of any commodity."

"The retreat from Crete," he went on, "was something more than a military mistake. It had some of its roots in mismanagement on the home industrial front.

"As members of the working class, we have the right to be guaranteed that if we make the utmost efforts to produce munitions, those efforts will not be turned to naught by a group of incompetents . . .

"The government sends out men to fight, but they are not adequately supported because it allows the reckless squandering of the nation's resources and energies."

The union, one of Great Britain's largest, has about 500,000 members.

CHARGES GERMANY USES FRENCH SHIPS

JUN 17 1941

British Ministry Says Some Even Carry Troops.

London, June 16 (A. P.).—The British Ministry of Economic Warfare declares France's merchant shipping is being used by the Germans in an important economic struggle between Britain and the Axis in the Mediterranean.

Most of the French ships are being used to carry supplies, but in some cases they are carrying troops, the Ministry asserted.

One German objective, the Ministry said, was to relieve an overburdened railway system by transporting wheat, chrome, lead and copper from Russia and southeastern Europe to Trieste, Italy, by sea.

Britain is trying to prevent the use of this route, and also to cut off supply lanes from Africa.

Eighty per cent of the French vessels entering the Mediterranean are carrying ground nuts and palm kernels from French West Africa to Marseilles for transportation to the Reich, where they are of "immense importance in making fats, oils and greases," the Ministry said.

It added that such ships are guarded by German naval officers, taken along as "observation officers."

BRITISH BLOCKADE IS AGAIN EXTENDED

Covers Reloading of Enemy Goods in South America.

JUN 17 1941

London, June 16 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Economic Warfare extended the British blockade today to cover neutral vessels carrying in trans-shipment any "enemy" goods from Europe reloaded at South American ports.

"Any vessel carrying on transshipment of enemy goods arriving at South American ports from Europe will be liable to be placed on the ships' statutory list," the announcement said.

Such blacklisting would render ships subject, in the British view, to being taken into British ports for contraband search as well as to denial of navicerts or use of facilities in British ports.

An informed source said that "only an occasional blockade runner" reaches South American ports.

Norse Tanker Reports Shelling by French

London, June 16 (A. P.).—It was reported today that a Norwegian tanker was shelled by a Vichy French shore battery on the Isles de Los, which is part of French Guinea, West Africa, four days ago. It was said that this craft was machine-gunned also by Vichy aircraft.

JUN 17 1941

De l'Homme Said To Be on Way to Vichy

London, June 16 (A. P.).—Reuters said in a dispatch today from Istanbul that Gen. de l'Homme, Governor of Damascus, had arrived from Aleppo en route to Vichy, and that there were reports he would become French Minister of War.

GENTILHOMME HURT

Free French General Is Hit During Bombing.

London, June 16 (A. P.).—Gen. Paul Le Gentilhomme, commander of Allied forces in British and French Somaliland before the fall of France, and now serving with the Free French forces in Syria, has been wounded by a bomb dropped from a plane bearing the Tricolor, Free French headquarters said today. Gen. Le Gentilhomme's arm was broken, headquarters said.

He joined the De Gaullists last October. The Vichy Government then deprived him of his citizenship.

JUN 17 1941

TO RETURN TO U. S.

James Roosevelt's Tour Is Reported Canceled.

London, June 16 (A. P.).—Responsible United States sources in London said today that Capt. James Roosevelt's scheduled assignment as a Marine Corps observer here had been canceled.

The President's eldest son, it was said, desired to return home by a certain date, which would be impossible if he came to London.

He has been in the Middle East as an observer and left Cairo early last week in a British plane which was to have brought him to Portugal. Along the route, however, his trip was said to have been interrupted, presumably at Gibraltar or somewhere in Africa.

LEAHY SEES DARLAN

Envoy Said to Have Sought General Information.

Vichy, June 16 (A. P.).—Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador, conferred for fifteen minutes today with French Vice-Premier Jean Darlan.

The United States Ambassador was said to have asked for the interview to obtain information on the general situation, particularly in light of the fighting in Syria.

WAR PROVIDES DRESS DESIGNS

London, June 16 (A. P.).—British designers are planning to carry the war—pictorially—into the United States on the ladies' backs.

Instead of the traditional flowers, the latest batch of prints by British designers for export to the United States portray, for instance, a bayonet-brandishing home guard attacking a Nazi parachutist. Other motifs include Gen. Charles de Gaulle's proclamation to the Free French. . . . Prime Minister Churchill's "never was so much owed by so many to so few" tribute to the R. A. F. . . . British Army, Navy and R. A. F. emblems. . . . The shields and scrolls of Free Norwegian, Polish and Czech pilots fighting the battle of Britain.

JUN 17 1941

One of the most ambitious illustrates rationing—hens, eggs, beef, oranges, lemons, pigs, chocolate and lumps of sugar against a sea green background representing the battle of the Atlantic.

SIMA SENTENCED

Missing Rumanian Faces a Lifetime of Labor.

Berlin, June 16 (A. P.).—A dispatch from Bucharest by DNB, the German official news agency, said Horia Sima, former Rumanian Vice-Premier, was sentenced in absence today to lifelong labor as a leader of the January Iron Guardist rebellion against Chief of State Ion Antonescu's government.

Sima fled on January 25 when the revolt collapsed and has been unreported since.

DNB said that nine other Iron Guardists who fled with Sima were given the same sentences on charges of armed insurrection.

JUN 17 1941

Bern-Rome 'Phone Cut

Bern, Switzerland, June 16 (AP)—Telephone communication with the Associated Press Bureau in Rome suddenly was suspended this morning, Italian operators saying they were not authorized to make the connection.

The Bern office had been in communication with Rome twice, at 10 A. M. and 10.27. Connection again was established at 11.45, but it was broken as soon as Bern began speaking. A short time later communication was reestablished, but this time, too, the connection was broken.

No call at all could be put through at 12.55, the time the Italian communique is telephoned from Rome each day.

Will Recognize Croatia

Madrid, June 16 (AP)—The Foreign Ministry today announced Spain would recognize Croatia "in a very short time" and establish a legation at Zagreb.

Formerly a part of Yugoslavia, Croatia now is a new state with an Italian king.

DUTCH REJECT PLAN FOR ASIA

JUN 17 1941

Governor Says Indies Will Not Be Included.

Batavia, June 16 (A. P.).—The Governor-General of these Dutch Pacific possessions, speaking in the midst of an economic crisis with Japan, declared today that his Government had notified Tokio it emphatically rejected "any thought" of including the islands in the Japanese-proposed new order for East Asia.

Addressing the opening session of the Legislative People's Council, Governor-General A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer recalled Japan's entry into the Rome-Berlin Axis and declared an Axis victory "would spell destruction of the Kingdom of the Netherlands."

He asserted that the East Indies Government would guard carefully against direct or indirect "leaks" of war-important raw materials to Germany.

Reviewing the stalemated negotiations with Japan, the Governor-General said the Batavia Government had refused to grant the Japanese extraordinary concessions because "a change in our line of conduct or half-hearted application thereof could not be considered."

He said there was no answer yet from the Batavia government's memorandum of June 6 to Tokio rejecting Japanese economic proposals.

The mixed European and native council and the foreign consular corps listened attentatively to the Governor-General's address. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, chief Japanese negotiator, was invited but sent a note saying he was unable to accept.

Asks Clearer Instructions.

Yoshizawa received fresh instructions from Tokio over the week end on Japan's next move, then cabled home asking for clarification of certain points.

There was no hint of the nature of the instructions Yoshizawa received from Tokio or of the points he wanted clarified.

Reports which could not be confirmed here said Yoshizawa had told a Tokio newspaper by telephone that he was leaving for Japan on June 27.

Observers speculated whether his government had left the responsibility for breaking off or continuing the negotiations in Yoshizawa's hands.

30.24— 9803

30.24—9803

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL STRESSED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIES TO DEVELOP THEIR ECONOMY INDEPENDENTLY WITHOUT GRANTING ANY FOREIGN POWER OR POWERS INORDINATE PRIVILEGES, BUT ENCOURAGING LEGITIMATE TRADE WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD.

ADD-BATAVIA-JUNE 16

JUN 17 1941

NEVERTHELESS, HE SAID IT MUST BE UNDERSTOOD THAT IT WAS TO THE INDIES' OWN INTERESTS AND THEIR NATIONAL DUTY TO PREVENT AT ALL COSTS SUPPLYING GERMANY AND ITALY THROUGH HER OWN EXPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS. THESE WAR ESSENTIALS INCLUDE RUBBER, OIL AND TIN---COMMODITIES WHICH JAPAN HAS SOUGHT IN GREATER AMOUNTS.

HE SAID THERE WAS NO ANSWER YET FROM THE BATAVIA GOVERNMENT'S MEMORANDUM OF JUNE 6 TO TOKYO REJECTING JAPANESE ECONOMIC PROPOSALS.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCE DEPARTMENT MEANWHILE ESTIMATED DEFENSE EXPENDITURES FOR 1940-42 AT THE EQUIVALENT OF $250,000,000. IT SAID THAT ACTUAL AND CONTEMPLATED EXPENDITURES FOR FURTHER MECHANIZATION OF THE ARMY AND THE INTRODUCTION OF NATIVE CONSCRIPTION WOULD BRING THE TOTAL BUDGET DEFICIT FOR 1941 TO 136,700,000 GUILDERS (ABOUT $72,000,000) AND A DEFICIT OF 95,300,000 GUILDERS (ABOUT $50,000,000) WAS FORESEEN FOR 1941.

OPENING THE LEGISLATIVE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL A.W.L. TJARDA VAN STRAKENBORGH STACHOUWER REVIEWED THE NINE MONTHS OF ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE JAPANESE AND SAID THE NETHERLANDS INDIES HAD REFUSED TO GRANT WHAT HE TERMED EXTRAORDINARY CONCESSIONS.

"A CHANGE IN OUR LINE OF CONDUCT, OR HALF-HEARTED APPLICATION THEREOF, COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED," HE DECLARED.

JUN 17 1941

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL INTIMATED THAT THE NETHERLANDS INDIES HAD BEEN RELUCTANT TO ENTER INTO FORMAL NEGOTIATIONS, PREFERRING TO LEAVE THE DISCUSSION OF COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS IN THE HANDS OF DIPLOMATIC AND COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES, BUT SAID THE OTHER PROCEDURE "WAS URGENTLY DESIRED" BY JAPAN.

HE POINTED OUT THAT JAPAN, SOON AFTER THE NEGOTIATIONSBEGAN, JOINED THE AXIS MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY AND ITALY WHOSE VICTORY, HE SAID, "WOULD SPELL DESTRUCTION FOR THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS."

HE SAID HIS GOVERNMENT HAD NOTIFIED JAPAN EMPHATICALLY THAT IT REJECTED "ANY THOUGHT OF INCLUSION OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES" IN A GREATER EAST ASIA ORDER "UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF ANY POWER WHATSOEVER."

R748AED

GREW PROTESTS RAID BY JAPANESE

JUN 17 1941

Bombs Almost Struck U. S. Gunboat at Chungking.

Tokio, June 16 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew personally delivered today a sharp 300-word note of protest to Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka against Sunday's Japanese bombing of Chungking in which bombs fell in the American safety zone, narrowly missing the U. S. gunboat Tutuila.

The Ambassador acted as soon as he received definite notification of the bombing from Chungking, and without waiting for instructions from the State Department. The embassy declined to disclose the exact wording of the communication Mr. Grew took to Matsuoka.

The Ambassador received word that at least five bombs fell in the vicinity of the United States embassy and of the gunboat.

Tokio, June 16 (A. P.).—Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu, former Home Minister and chairman of the Central Corporative Council, said today that "should the United States join the war, Japan accordingly would have to be ready to participate, upon Japan's fidelity and honor" due to her Rome-Berlin-Tokio alliance pledge.

7 Bombs Fall Near Gunboat.

Chungking, June 16 (A. P.).—Seven bombs exploded in the Yangtze River within seventy-five yards of the United States gunboat Tutuila during a Japanese air raid yesterday on this provisional Chinese capital.

Other explosives, crashing into a safety zone where Japanese authorities had told Americans they would be safe, caused slight damage to the United States and Italian embassies, wrecked the offices of Lieut.-Col. William Mayer, United States military attache, and severely damaged a United States Navy canteen.

None of the crew of the Tutuila standing by anti-aircraft guns at battle stations, was injured although bomb fragments splattered the 370-ton boat and smashed panes in the bridge-house. The Tutuila was at anchor off the south bank of the Yangtze.

The United States embassy overlooked the ship from the hillside. Bombs fell within fifty yards of the embassy, shattering panes of glass.

Twenty-seven Japanese planes took part in the raid, in which the main weight of explosives fell

across the river from the safety zone. Much damage was done to small homes built for Chinese war homeless with $10,000 furnished by the American Red Cross.

Nazis Reply to Irish.

Berlin, June 16 (A. P.).—A preliminary reply to the recent Irish protest on the bombing of Dublin has been given, it was announced today, and a communique giving Germany's official attitude can be expected soon.

Chinese Defense Outpost Bombed

New York, June 16 (AP)—The Japanese naval air base for central China reported today that "virtually every military objective" in the center of Liangshan, Chinese defense outpost in Szechwan province, had been destroyed.

JUN 17 1941

The announcement was relayed over the air by Domei, Japanese news agency.

Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, it said, naval bombers showered "tons of bombs onto military objectives."

Liangshan is 120 miles northeast of Chungking.

TOKYO, JUNE 17-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-A SHARP UNITED STATES EMBASSY PROTEST TO JAPAN YESTERDAY OVER BOMB DAMAGE TO THE AMERICAN SAFETY ZONE IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL OF CHUNGKING WAS FOLLOWED TODAY BY A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT THAT JAPAN WAS INVESTIGATING THE INCIDENT.

JUN 17 1941

KOH ISHII, CABINET INFORMATION BUREAU SPOKESMAN, EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE BOMBING OF THE SAFETY ZONE WAS AN ACCIDENT.

AMBASSADOR JOSEPH, ETC., 2ND GRAF.

121AED

AMBASSADOR JOSEPH C.GREW TOOK THE UNUSUAL STEP OF WRITING AND DELIVERING THE PROTEST PERSONALLY WITHOUT WAITING TO HEAR FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT. GREW CARRIED HIS NOTE TO FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA SHORTLY AFTER RECEIVING OFFICIAL WORD THAT BOMBS FELL IN THE SAFETY ZONE SUNDAY, NARROWLY MISSING THE U.S. GUNBOAT TUTUILA.

JUN 17 1941

A DISPATCH FROM CLARENCE E.GAUSS, AMBASSADOR TO CHINA, SAID BOMBS DROPPED BY 27 JAPANESE PLANES SLIGHTLY DAMAGED THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY AND WRECKED THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY ATTACHE. THE CREW OF THE TUTUILA STOOD AT BATTLE STATIONS DURING THE ATTACK BUT NONE WAS INJURED.

ALTHOUGH THE EMBASSY DID NOT PUBLISH THE TEXT OF THE PROTEST NOTE, IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT BOMBS EXPLODED IN THE AREA WHERE JAPANESE HAD ASSURED AMERICANS THEY WOULD BE SAFE.

THE INCIDENT CAME AS A LEADER OF THE JAPANESE MILITARIST FACTION SOUNDED A NEW WARNING AGAINST AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

ADMIRAL NOBUMASA SUYETSUGU, FORMER HOME MINISTER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL CORPORATIVE COUNCIL, DECLARED THAT "JAPAN WOULD HAVE TO BE READY TO PARTICIPATE" ON THE SIDE OF THE AXIS IF THE UNITED STATES JOINED THE CONFLICT.

SN442PED

23 LOST ON SHIP SUNK IN IRISH SEA

JUN 17 1941

Women and Children Among Victims of a Bomb Attack.

London, June 16 (A. P.).—The British steamship Saint Patrick, plying the Irish Sea between Great Britain and Ireland, was bombed and sunk off the Welsh coast on June 13 with the loss of twenty-three lives, British sources reported today.

Several women and children were among her passengers. It was feared that all first class passengers except one were killed. The crew numbered forty-five.

Among the sixty-six survivors were women and children who leaped overboard and found rafts to cling to until they were picked up by a warship and other craft.

The 1,922-ton Saint Patrick had been bombed and machine-gunned twice before. On August 17, 1940, planes wounded a sailor and passenger when they strafed her with bullets. Three days later the mail steamer was attacked by three Nazi bombers but escaped by zigzagging.

Leave Blank

30.24—9805

30.24—9805

NIGHT LEAD ST.PATRICK

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 17 1941

LONDON, JUNE 16--LOSS OF 23 LIVES AND THE IRISH SEA MAIL STEAMER ST.PATRICK FROM FOUR BOMBS WHICH BLASTED THE 1,900-TON (CORRECT) VESSEL APART LAST FRIDAY MORNING WAS DISCLOSED BELATEDLY TONIGHT.

THE BRITISH SHIP WAS ON HER REGULAR 54-MILE RUN ACROSS THE LOWER NECK OF THE IRISH SEA, ENROUTE FROM ROSSLARE, EIRE, TO FISHGUARD, WALES, AND MOST PASSENGERS WERE ASLEEP WHEN THE BOMBS STRUCK AMIDSHIPS.

THE ST.PATRICK WAS CARRYING 44 PASSENGERS AND 45 CREWMEN. MANY PASSENGERS, INCLUDING ALL WOMEN AND CHILDREN, SAVED THEMSELVES BY LEAPING FROM THE SINKING SHIP AND THEN CLINGING TO RAFTS FLUNG INTO THE HEAVY SEA. LATER THEY WERE PICKED UP BY A WARSHIP, A MERCHANT VESSEL AND OTHER CRAFT.

THERE WAS ALMOST NO CHANCE TO LOWER BOATS. A NUMBER OF THE VICTIMS WERE KILLED OUTRIGHT BY BOMBS. THEY BURST ALONG THE UPPER DECKS WHERE THE FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS RODE. ALL THOSE WITH FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS WERE BELIEVED KILLED, SAVE ONE.

THE ST.PATRICK WAS THE SECOND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY IRISH SEA BOAT LOST BY HOSTILE ACTION. A SISTER SHIP SANK WITH HEAVY CASUALTIES LAST SUMMER.

IN AUGUST THE ST.PATRICK WAS BOMBED TWICE IN TWO DAYS BY GERMAN PLANES.

SN514PED

KNOX IN QUEBEC SPEECH LABELS NAZIS "HUNS"

JUN 17 1941

U.S. Will Follow Canada's 'Self-Respecting Route," He Declares

American Volunteers Fighting For Britain Lauded By Navy Chief

U. S. And The War

"Without help of this country England cannot hope to win," Dr. Paul Van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, at Providence Rhode Island.

"We are flirting with defeat," Representative Hatton W. Summers, chairman of House Judiciary Committee, at Atlanta, Ga.

"You cannot have peace without security," Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, at University of Rochester.

"Help England now, by going to war if necessary, or become slaves of conquering Hitler," Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska, at Worster College, Ohio.

[Stories on Page 6]

[By the Associated Press]

Montreal, Quebec, June 16—Frank Knox, American Secretary of the Navy, told Canadians tonight that President Roosevelt in his recent "epochal address" left no doubt that the United States would follow the same "self-respecting route" as Canada in "defiance to those who seek military dominion over us."

Later in his speech he referred to the Nazis as "Huns."

In a broadcast to Canada and the United States during the Canadian Victory Loan campaign, Secretary Knox said both Canada and the United States "are confronted with the gravest threat that has faced our free institutions since you in the North and we in the South first wrought out for ourselves democratic government. . . .

Must Show World

"The loosing in the world of a ruthless brutal force that scoffs at freedom, makes it essential that we, who have been an example to all nations in the ways of peace, must again show to the world, moving forward together, how free men can and will cooperate to protect their common way of life when it is put in jeopardy."

After quoting from Mr. Roosevelt's May 27 address in which he declared an unlimited national emergency, Knox said that "when your hour of decision came to you and you found, as have we in a similar hour, that there were timid and blind citizens of your country arguing against the pursuit of the all-out defense policy in which you believed, we did not, as your neighbor, attempt to tell you what you ought to do.

At Hour Of Decision

"The people of my country are now at the very hour of decision when a similar choice must be made, and I should like to express our appreciation that Canada respects our right to make our own decision without interference from without."

Among Canadian war contributions he mentioned the credit of over $1,000,000,000, or one sixth of the Canadian national income; more than 275,000 men are under arms, which in comparative United States terms would be 3,500,000 men, and the doubling of the Canadian navy.

"Perhaps your greatest and most notable contribution to the war has been your air-training program, which is costing annually nearly $1,000,000,000, of which you Canadians are carrying two thirds of the burden.

Proud Of Volunteers

"We in the United States are immensely proud of the fact that ten per cent. of the flying cadets of your air-training program are spirited American boys who have joined up voluntarily to fight for human liberty . . . helping to defend Britain against the Hun."

He paid tribute to Canadians of French descent, and said that from Frenchmen who will not admit defeat "there will soon again be built a France devoted to the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity."

He also held up as an example the men of Quebec "to cry shame upon the numerically few but noisy isolationist minority in my country who cry out for an impossible isolation for us while Quebec, having far more profound reasons for an isolationist posture, is setting an inspiring example to the free men of other bloodstreams in Canada and in the United States."

Only One Answer

Of the persons he called isolationists Knox said:

"These peace-at-any-price people of ours keep asking those of us who support the national policy of the Administration: 'What are you going to fight for?' There is only part of the answer of which I am sure.

"We are not going to fight to save our hides. We know we could keep out of this war by withdrawing within ourselves and building a wall about us. In that way we probably would achieve for a long time a sort of temporary safety, at least until the ruthless forces of a triumphant totalitarianism rallied itself for a supreme assault upon the Western Hemisphere.

"But if we did that, how could we look a Briton in the face without hanging our collective heads in shame? How could we retain the slightest vestige of self-respect if we were to save ourselves at the cost of every other people's liberty? That has never been the American way and, please God, I hope it never will be."

HALTS SHIPMENT OF OIL FOR JAPAN

JUN 17 1941

ckes Blocks Loading Of 252,000 Gallons On Ship At Philadelphia

Action Follows Protest Of Defense Producer Fearing Shortage In East

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 16 — Associates said today that Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Federal Petroleum Coordinator, had blocked shipment of 252,000 gallons of oil from Philadelphia to Japan because of a threatened oil shortage in the Eastern States.

The cargo, aides declared, was to have been loaded aboard the Azuma Maru, but the shippers agreed to halt the loading.

They gave the names of the shipping companies as Sinclair Consolidated and Standard Vacuum oil companies.

Matter Of Shortage

A spokesman for Ickes declared the petroleum administrator believed no question of international policy was involved, but that it was a matter concerning the East Coast "where a deficiency of oil already exists."

Ickes' office has received reports that several oil shipments had left Eastern ports recently. Ickes has said that "gasless Sundays" might result from the threatened shortage.

Protest By Industrialist

Edward Jobbins, general manager of the Wilson Martin division of Wilson & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia, had protested the Azuma Maru shipment.

In a telegram to Ickes, he said his concern was an "important unit in the national defense program" and was threatened with an oil shortage which "would necessitate our shutting down and stopping production of intermediates most necessary to the rubber mineral oil defense units."

JUN 17 1941

Oil Burner Institute Sees No Fuel Shortage

New York, June 16 (AP)—Directors of the Oil Burner Institute said today a survey indicated 2,000,000 Atlantic seaboard home owners using oil burners would have adequate fuel supplies next winter, despite a transportation emergency resulting from the transfer of tankers to British service.

Board members, who met to discuss the fuel transportation problem which caused Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to suggest restrictions on gasoline and oil consumption, said, however, a current "abnormal" increase in the use of gasoline might result in temporary supply difficulties.

"If worst comes to worst," it was asserted, "cutting down on gasoline for joyriding this summer may effect the complete solution."

They said gasoline consumption on the East Coast was 12.5 per cent. higher than last year, while fuel oil consumption had risen 7.5 per cent.

Colombia for Informal Accord

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 16 (AP)—Usually reliable sources said today that Colombia and the United States were working toward an understanding on defense needs through a "gentleman's agreement" rather than a formal treaty.

Colombia, with numerous airdromes and bases within striking distance of the Panama Canal, was conceded to have an important place in hemisphere defense plans. Many observers predict that this country would be the most likely of all South American Republics to join hands with the United States in case of war.

Colombia, too, is closely linked economically with the United States upon which it is largely dependent for sale of its coffee.

JUN 17 1941

GEN. CAMILLO GROSSI

President of the Italian-French Armistice Commission Dies

TURIN, Italy, June 16 (AP)—General Camillo Grossi, president of the Italian-French armistice commission since last December, died today of a heart ailment. His age was 64.

General Grossi, then a colonel, was chief of the High Command's press office during the World War. He commanded the Turin Army Corps from 1935 to 1937 and later commanded the Fourth Army. Since 1939 he had been a member of the Senate.

RANDOLPH C. WILSON

Worker for the Polish Relief Commission Dies in Lisbon

LISBON, June 16 (AP)—Randolph C. Wilson of Forest Hills, L. I., veteran relief worker, died here today at the age of 59. He was driving to near-by Estril with friends when he suffered a heart attack.

Mr. Wilson, who worked with Herbert Hoover's Belgian Committee after the World War, recently had been attached to a Polish Relief Commission, with headquarters here.

He left a widow and four children.

JUN 17 1941

JOHN ROOSEVELT ON DUTY

President's Youngest Son Becomes Ensign in the Navy

BOSTON, June 16 (AP).—John Roosevelt, the President's youngest son, went into active service today as an ensign in the navy. He was assigned to a three-month course in the Naval Supply Corps School at the Harvard Business School.

The President's three other sons, James, Eliot and Franklin, Jr., are officers in the Marines, Army Air Corps and Navy, respectively.

Another young Reserve Corps ensign in the class of 400 is Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., son of the former United States Ambassador to Great Britain

JUN 17 1941

Juliana and Bernhard Going to White House

Hyde Park Trip Off, President Asks Guests to Capital

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—President Roosevelt will entertain Princess Juliana and Prince Consort Bernhard of the Netherlands at the White House instead of at his Hudson Valley home as originally planned. The guests will arrive tomorrow and stay through Wednesday.

Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, told reporters he understood that Prince Bernhard would bring the President a message from Queen Wilhelmina.

Mr. Roosevelt had expected to leave for Hyde Park tomorrow, picking up the Princess and Prince Consort at Philadelphia. He had arranged tentatively to inspect defense facilities in Massachusetts on Wednesday and to attend commencement exercises at Harvard University, his alma mater, but his physician, Dr. Ross T. McIntire, advised him to stay in Washington because of his cold of last week.

Canada Lets U. S. Flyers Wear Identifying Badge

R. C. A. F. Officially Recognizes Nationality for First Time

OTTAWA, June 16 (AP).—The Royal Canadian Air Force recognized officially today for the first time the nationality of American flyers in Canadian uniforms.

American citizens will be permitted to wear a special shoulder badge with the letters "U. S. A." as identification, air force officials said. Airmen going overseas will wear the "Canada" shoulder badge with the letters "U. S. A." beneath it.

Nationality shoulder badges with labels such as "Netherlands," "New Zealand," "France" and "Canada" are standard for all British troops from outside the United Kingdom.

An "Eagle Squadron" of American pilots with the Royal Air Force has an eagle emblem but no other designation of nationality.

MISS COCHRAN TO FLY IN BOMBER

Montreal, June 16 (Canadian Press).—Miss Jacqueline Cochran, the American woman flyer was at an eastern Canadian airport today, waiting to fly the Atlantic as first officer on a bombing plane ferried to Britain.

In England, Miss Cochran plans to study the part being played by women in ferrying and other branches of the air service, with reference to possible similar work by women in the national defense of the United States.

Miss Cochran passed the regular tests given to ferry pilots by ATFERO, the organization which ferries bombers to Britain.

JUN 17 1941

Huge Food Cache Planned in Hawaii

By The Associated Press.

HONOLULU, June 16—Plans for construction of a huge food-storage tunnel on Oahu Island, which in emergency could be used as an air-raid shelter, were disclosed today by Army officials.

The tunnel, which would be 600 feet long, would be equipped with its own power plant and water-supply system. Cold storage and ventilation facilities would be provided. Food storage capacity would be at least 15,000 tons.

The cost of the tunnel was estimated at $750,000. Excavation will probably begin Aug. 1. Construction will take about seven months.

Regional Directors Planned In Civilian Defense Lineup

LaGuardia To Name Nine Aides—Stresses Dependence On Local Organizations

JUN 17 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 16—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, national director of civilian defense, announced tonight he would create nine regional offices in a far-reaching plan to train a civilian army to defend the nation.

"What we are required to do," the Mayor said in a broadcast talk, outlining the job ahead, "is first to educate the people of our country to protect themselves in the event of a foreign attack; to train the necessary number of civilian air wardens and auxiliary forces to meet an emergency should it come."

Near Corps Area Centers

The regional civil defense offices will be located in or near the headquarters of the nine War Department Corps areas, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Atlanta, Columbus, Chicago, Omaha, San Antonio and San Francisco.

Regional directors, LaGuardia said, would be in touch with defense agencies set up by State and municipal governments, which would constitute "links in the chain of civilian measures for defense."

"It cannot be too strongly stressed," he said, "that the operation of all civilian defense plans must fall squarely upon the local organizations created for civilian defense purposes."

Hopes For Call August 15

LaGuardia said he hoped to submit a preliminary report on defense measures and issue a first roll call for volunteers by August 15.

Although he disclosed no details, Congressional sources in Washington said they provided for independent, emergency fire protection for every block in major Eastern cities as a precaution against incendiary bomb raids.

LaGuardia was understood to have told Congressmen that it would be necessary to have hose lines and gasoline-driven pumps for each block in big cities in case regular water supplies were disrupted.

Called 6 Per Cent. Chance

The Mayor said he hoped the civilian defense force would never be called into action.

"There is perhaps ninety-four per cent. probability that we may never be bombed, but we cannot afford to take even a six per cent. chance in not being prepared," he said.

In at least two previous addresses, LaGuardia listed the percentage probabilities as ninety-five and fifty-eight.

Belgian Food Rations Reported Very Low

JUN 17 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 16—Clandestine markets with exorbitant prices, inability to secure imports and the demands of German troops of occupation were said by the Agriculture Department today to have made the food situation in Belgium probably the most critical in Europe.

Food rations were described as "extremely scanty."

Reports indicate, the department said, that bread, flour and cereals were little, if at all, over one half of peacetime consumption, while meat and fat were said to be probably between one fourth and one third.

Largely Theoretical

"These rations, however, are largely theoretical, and the population in the urban and industrial centers are unable," the department said, "to get their full allowances."

The department said there were many clandestine markets where people of means can buy additional food at exorbitant prices absolutely out of reach for low and average income groups.

Trans-Atlantic Ferry Head In

MONTREAL, June 16 (AP).—Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, newly appointed British head of the trans-Atlantic plane ferrying organization, arrived from England today via Newfoundland. Sir Frederick is former commander in chief of the Royal Air Force coastal command.

JUN 17 1941

Bergeret to Command French Flyers in Syria

Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, the French Secretary of State for Aviation, has been assigned to take over command of the French air force in Syria, the German radio reported today from Vichy.

Leave

Blank

30.24-9807

30.24-9807

More Spies Reported in U. S. Now Than During World War

JUN 17 1941

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The State Department has advised the Senate Judiciary Committee that more persons are engaged in espionage and subversive activities in this country now than during the last World War.

The committee considered a State Department memorandum on the subject before approving today legislation giving the President discretionary authority over the entry or departure of aliens into and from the United States.

The memorandum said the legislation was desirable because of "the situation existing throughout the world and the necessity of promoting as far as possible the national defense."

"During the last war," the statement said, "when it is believed a lesser number of persons were engaged in espionage and subversive activities in the United States than is now the case, notwithstanding the fact that the United States is not at war, it was found desirable to pass legislation to provide for regulation of travel to and from the United States."

U. S. AID CALLED VITAL TO VICTORY

JUN 17 1941

Van Zeeland Declares England Cannot Win Without Our Help

Other Statesmen Warn Of Danger Facing America Through Complacency

[By the Associated Press]

Providence, R. I., June 16—Dr. Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, declared today that if the United States made the required industrial effort Great Britain and her allies would be victorious.

"The striking power of Naziism and its military victories have surpassed anything that was anticipated," Dr. van Zeeland said. "We are confronted with a cataclysm of major importance which might change for generations the face of the world.

"Let me put it bluntly: Without help of this country, England cannot hope to win; England cannot resist; England is beaten.

"Victory belongs to the power that is able to produce the best and greatest number of necessary machines," van Zeeland said in an address prepared for the annual Brown University alumni meeting. "This is mainly a war of planes. Contrary to current obstinate, blind routine, which the military leaders stuck to until it was too late, aerial superiority means, under present circumstances, complete superiority."

Sumners Declares U. S. Is Flirting With Defeat

Atlanta, June 16 (AP)—Representative Hatton W. Sumners (Dem., Texas) tonight warned that "we are flirting with defeat" and urged the nation to "awake to the peril which threatens the American way of life."

In a speech at the twenty-fifth convention of the Kiwanis International the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee declared:

"We have the crazy notion in America that we are the special wards of God Almighty and nobody is going to shoot at us first.

"It has never got through the consciousness of the American people that at this very time there is a chance of America being defeated, a chance for us to join the list of democracies whose course was identical with ours.

Not Prepared For Defense

"We have assumed a sort of world-wide responsibility when we are not even prepared to defend ourselves against those whose power we challenge.

"The most dreadful spectacle in all our history, perhaps, is to see this great nation walking in the footsteps of France, walking toward the common doom of the democracies of the world."

Patterson Terms U. S. Victim Of Complacency

Rochester, N. Y., June 16 (AP)—Robert P. Patterson asserted today that "you cannot have peace without security" and that "no people are at peace over whom the threat of invasion and disaster hovers."

The Under Secretary of War predicted in an address at the University of Rochester that the present war would be a long one.

As for the United States, he said "the machinery of defense is functioning, and every hour brings us nearer that high pitch of security which must make and keep us invincible if we are to survive." But "many of us," he continued, "are victims of the delusive, complacent philosophy that 'it can't happen here' because it never has happened here.

"Some day, whether in our time or not, whether next year or a thousand years from now, there will be peace. On what sort of world will it dawn? No man can say. But of one thing we may be sure. It will be a world a great deal worse than ours, or a great deal better. Every wheel that is turning today in the cause of national defense, every soul that is facing the future unafraid, is helping to determine that fateful alternative."

Norris Warns Of Danger Of Slavery Under Hitler

Wooster, Ohio, June 16 (AP)—Americans, to escape becoming "the slaves of conquering Hitler," should help England now—by going to war if necessary—Senator George W. Norris asserted today.

"If we can supply her with airplanes, with food and with military material, I believe she can and will win, and the war will be over," the Nebraska Independent said in an address at the Wooster College commencement, at which he was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree..

"If she fails and we must go on with these years of preparation for greater armament, the probabilities are that we will fail, but even if we do not, we will be sending soldiers to South America and we will be sending soldiers to Central America."

Should England fall and the United States get into a race with the Axis powers for military supremacy, Norris said:

"The chances are that we would go down at the end of the struggle and become the slaves of conquering Hitler."

JUN 17 1941

British

CAIRO, Egypt, June 16 (AP)—British Middle East Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Libya: Yesterday our troops in the Western Desert took the offensive against the enemy holding positions in the area south and southeast of Solum. The operation is continuing.

Ethiopia: General Pralormo with 2,000 Italian troops has surrendered in the Soddu area. After the Battle of the Lakes the General, with the remnants of his divisions, took to the hills, where he had been harried by patriot forces before he was finally forced to capitulate through lack of maintenance.

Further north Imperial forces continued to operate against the main Italian concentration. Patriots are vigorously engaging the enemy force in the Jimma area, but there is no military or political advantage in occupying Jimma.

In the Assab area we captured the important airdrome of Maccaca on June 13.

Iraq: Nothing of importance to report.

Syria: In spite of strong opposition offered by Vichy troops, the Allied forces successfully captured El Kesweh on our right sector and Saida on the coast.

Although every effort has been made to avoid unnecessary bloodshed in this operation, of which the object was to counteract German infiltration and forestall the arrival of more important German forces, heavy fighting has also developed on our central front.

The Royal Air Force issued this communiqué:

Cyrenaica—Yesterday fighters of the Royal Air Force and South African Air Force engaged in several combats with enemy aircraft. Three Messerschmitt-109s and one CR-42 were shot down during the day. South African fighters attacked a formation of JU-88s strongly escorted by fighters and forced them to jettison their bombs before they could carry out their attack.

Our aircraft also machine-gunned enemy columns, transport and armored vehicles near El Gazala, Fort Capuzzo and Barce and disabled a number of vehicles.

During the night of June 14-15 a successful raid was carried out on the harbor at Bengazi. A particularly violent explosion near Cathedral Mole was followed by fire of such magnitude that it was visible for a distance of ninety miles. Bombing attacks were also made during the night on an enemy camp at Bardia and the landing ground at Derna, where a large fire was started.

It is now confirmed that nine unidentified enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground at El Gazala in addition to two reported in yesterday's communiqué and two further Messerschmitt-110s were shot down in addition to that reported at Sofafi.

Syria—Bombers carried out raids on the airdrome at Aleppo and dropped bombs among dispersed aircraft and on runways, starting a number of fires. Hostile fighters which attempted to intercept were attacked and damaged.

Fighters operating over our troops in the El Kesweh area drove off a formation of Vichy Dewoitine fighters and destroyed two of them. Fighter aircraft of the Royal Australian Air Force, which were machine-gunning armored vehicles in the same area, shot down two hostile bombers.

Protective patrols were carried out by R. A. F. fighters over our naval units off the Syrian coast. Two formations of hostile aircraft were intercepted and a number of them severely damaged.

From all these operations six of our aircraft are missing.

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

In daylight yesterday aircraft of the Bomber Command resumed their search for enemy shipping along the Dutch and French coasts and in German territorial waters.

In the Ems Estuary, south of Borkum, a cargo ship of about 1,000 tons was hit and the crew was seen to abandon ship. Near The Hague, a ship of 4,000 tons in a convoy was hit and set on fire and escorting Flak [anti-aircraft] ships were machine-gunned.

In another operation off the Dutch coast a German E-boat was bombed and is believed to have been sunk, and an escorted supply ship of about 6,000 tons was hit and damaged.

Last night strong forces of aircraft of the same command again went to Western Germany. Industrial targets were set on fire and extensive damage was done in the Ruhr and in the Cologne and Hanover areas. A smaller force attacked the docks at Dunkerque and aircraft of the Fighter Command attacked airdromes in occupied France during the night.

From all these operations three aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing.

Another Air Ministry communiqué stated:

The R. A. F. has again been active over the Strait of Dover and the French coast today. Our fighters carried out a number of sweeps in strength and in late afternoon escorted bombers of the Coastal Command in an attack on targets at Boulogne.

Full details of these operations are not yet available, but it is known that several enemy fighters have been shot down in combat and some of our aircraft are missing.

The Air Ministry also issued this communiqué:

Further reports of offensive operations carried out late this afternoon show that the Boulogne railway station and a large storehouse were hit by bombs dropped by Coastal Command aircraft. These bombers were escorted by squadrons of fighters and a number of engagements with enemy fighters took place. Two aircraft of the Coastal Command are missing.

In many combats with enemy fighters which have taken place during extensive operations carried out by the R. A. F. during the day three of our fighters have been lost, but the pilot of one is safe. Seven enemy fighters have been destroyed.

A communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries:

Enemy activity over this country last night was on a very small scale. Bombs were dropped at two points in Southern England, but no damage or casualties have been reported. One enemy bomber was destroyed during the night.

The Ministry of Home Security issued this communiqué:

Up to 8 o'clock this evening no reports had been received of bombs having been dropped in any part of the country.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 17 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

It is now reported that yesterday evening a squadron of the Fighter Command shot down three enemy fighters and a seaplane. One of our fighters was lost, but the pilot is safe. This brings the total enemy losses in yesterday's operations up to eleven aircraft (one seaplane and ten fighters) and our losses to two bombers and four fighters, the pilots of two of them being safe.

French

VICHY, France, June 16 (AP)—A French communiqué issued today said:

On an important part of the battle front our troops started counter-attacking. Elsewhere the forces of the adversary were held up.

In the region located between Mount Hermon and Jebel Druz our motorized and armored detachments as well as infantry units penetrated fairly deeply into the adversary's positions, attacking within his dispositions several villages held by the British.

Our troops also have taken the offensive in the mountainous region west of Hermon and obtained appreciable results.

On the coast the British columns have not advanced to the north of Saida.

Our aviation several times bombed concentration of the adversary in South Syria.

During a combined operation of our land, sea and air forces carried out June 15 a British destroyer was seriously damaged and still was immobilized at nightfall.

Three British Gladiator pursuit planes certainly were shot down, and probably a fourth.

German

BERLIN, June 16 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

The air force continued to be successful in the fight against British supply shipping. In the Atlantic, west of Gibraltar, combat planes attacked a strongly protected convoy and destroyed five freighters totaling 21,000 tons.

In North Africa the enemy attacked with stronger forces on the Solum front. The attack collapsed under the defensive fire of German and Italian troops, assisted by the air force. According to available reports, sixty British tanks were destroyed. The fight is still going on.

German Stuka planes attacked

with special success strong enemy columns of motor vehicle concentrations. German chasers in fierce air fights over the battlefields downed nine British pursuit planes and two bombers.

In the Eastern Mediterranean, German combat planes commanded by Captain Kollewe especially successfully attacked a formation of British warships. They sank a light cruiser by four direct bomb hits and damaged a heavy cruiser. Other German bombers raided several airports on Cyprus most effectively with bombs and machine-gun fire.

The enemy's attempts to enter occupied regions in the daytime were frustrated. Chasers downed three of the attacking British planes. Two British bombers were bagged by a patrol boat and minesweeper and another by naval artillery.

T' enemy last night dropped incendiaries and explosives at several places in Western Germany. There were small civilian losses. Immaterial propert damage was done in residential sections at several places. Night chasers shot down two British planes.

Warding off air attacks, a patrol boat commanded by First Lieutenant Heimberg especially distinguished itself, bagging four enemy planes.

Italian

ROME, June 16 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

In North Africa the enemy, who had been preparing offensive action for several days, yesterday launched an attack in force on the Solum front. He was repulsed everywhere with considerable losses. The battle is continuing.

Italian and German planes several times hit harbor works at Tobruk and fortifications and tent encampments of that stronghold. At Matruh our air force bombed supply installations and defense works.

East Africa: Nothing to report.

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 17-(TUESDAY)-(AP)-THE SWEDISH LIBERAL NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER REPORTED TODAY THERE WERE SIGNS THAT FINLAND HAD DECIDED TO ABANDON ITS NEUTRALITY IN FAVOR OF GERMANY IN ANY CONFLICT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

THE NEWSPAPER DETAILED REPORTS OF A STATE OF SUSPENSE IN FINLAND BECAUSE OF TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS, THE TRANSIT OF GERMAN TROOPS OSTENSIBLY BOUND FOR NORWAY, EVACUATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM THE CAPITAL, HELSINKI, AND REPORTED RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR MOBILIZATION, AND COMMENTED:

"THERE REPORTS INDICATE FINLAND STOOD BEFORE A CHOICE AND NOW HAS DECIDED IN A DIRECTION WHICH RESULTS IN A FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE OF ITS FOREIGN POLICY.

JUN 17 1941

"WHEN SOVIET RUSSIA LAST AUGUST FORCED FOREIGN MINISTER VAINO TANNER TO LEAVE THE GOVERNMENT, MANY PEOPLE EXPECTED INCREASED RUSSIAN CLAIMS AND EVENTUALLY AN ASSAULT IN THE WELL-KNOWN MANNER.

"WHEN THIS DIDN'T HAPPEN IT WAS INTERPRETED AS A CHANGE IN THE POWER BALANCE. FROM THIS TIME ON GERMANY WAS IN THE FOREGROUND. A MORE AND MORE DEFENSIVE ATTITUDE BY THE SOVIETS WAS REFLECTED ALSO IN FINLAND.

"THE FINNISH-GERMAN AGREEMENT TO TRANSIT (GERMAN) TROOPS FROM NORWAY SEEMS TO PERMIT A CONSIDERABLE INCREASING OF GERMAN TROOPS INSIDE FINLAND.

"ENGLAND SEEMS TO AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS.....RUSSIAN-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP NOW SEEMS SO CONDITIONAL THAT FINNISH NEUTRALITY HAS ENTERED A PROBLEMATIC STAGE.

"WHEN ONE OF FINLAND'S REPRESENTATIVES IN MOSCOW WAS REPROACHED BECAUSE OF FINLAND'S PRO-GERMAN ATTITUDE, HE ANSWERED: "'EXCELLENCY, YOUR FRIENDS ALSO ARE OUR FRIENDS.'"

R158AED

TOKYO, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE SOVIET RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT OPENED A CONSULATE AT HANCHULI, MANCHUKUO, TODAY AS A DIRECT CONSEQUENCE OF THE TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED LAST WEEK BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

JUN 17

0092IAED

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPER LA RAZON TODAY PUBLISHED A STORY CHARGING THAT THE GERMAN EMBASSY WAS A FOCAL POINT FOR NAZI INFILTRATION OF BOLIVIA AND URGED THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE ENERGETIC STEPS.

KL1254AED

JUN 17 1941

30.24—9809 30.24—9809

BERLIN, JUNE 16-(AP)-REPORTS CIRCULATED ABROAD OF AN IMPENDING CONVOCATION OF THE REICHSTAG (SOUNDING BOARD FOR IMPORTANT ADDRESSES BY ADOLF HITLER) WENT UNCONFIRMED TODAY IN BERLIN POLITICAL CIRCLES.

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE SWISS NEWSPAPER BASLER NACHRICHTEN SAID LAST NIGHT THERE WERE PERSISTENT RUMORS THAT THE REICHSTAG WOULD MEET EARLY THIS WEEK. A REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORT IN LONDON QUOTED THE NEWSPAPER AS SAYING HITLER WOULD ADDRESS THE GATHERING.

ED923AED

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 16-(AP)-A MAN AND WOMAN WHO GAVE THEIR NAMES AS EDWARD W. VANDERFIELD, 52, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., AND MARIA LUISA YARSE OF MEXICO CITY, WERE CHARGED TODAY IN SECOND DISTRICT CRIMINAL COURT WITH OPERATING AN ILLEGAL POWERFUL SHORT-WAVE RADIO STATION.

JUN 17 1941

THEY HAD CODE BOOKS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF MEXICAN SHORE LINES AND MOUNTAINS IN THEIR POSSESSION WHEN THEY WERE ARRESTED IN A RAID YESTERDAY ON A PRIVATE HOME, POLICE SAID.

M200AED

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 16-(AP)-ENRIQUE CARROLA ANTUNA, LEADER OF THE ANTI-COMMUNIST BLOC IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, CHARGED TODAY THE UNITED STATES COMMUNIST PARTY HAD PLEDGED $5,000,000 TO MEXICAN COMMUNISTS FOR ANTI-UNITED STATES, ANTI-WAR, PRO-GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN MEXICO.

JUN 17 1941

HE BASED HIS CHARGES ON WHAT HE SAID WAS AN AUTHENTIC COPY OF RESOLUTIONS APPROVED BY LAST MONTH'S NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY.

R2AED

MANILA, JUNE 16 (AP)-PLANS FOR EXPANSION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE ORGANIZATIONS ON AN "UNPRECEDENTED SCALE" WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY PHILIPPINE ARMY OFFICIALS.

THE PROGRAM WAS DEVISED IN ANTICIPATION OF A $50,000,000 CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR COMMONWEALTH DEFENSES FROM PROFITS FROM GOLD DEVALUATION AND FROM THE SUGAR EXCISE TAX.

PRESIDENT MANUEL L.QUEZON TOOK THE INITIAL STEP TOWARD AN INTENSIFIED DEFENSE PROGRAM TODAY BY POSTPONING INDUCTION OF 17,500 TRAINEES FROM JULY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 1 "IN THE EXPECTATION THAT IMMEDIATE CHANGES WILL BE NECESSARY TO ACCELERATE DEFENSE PREPARATIONS."

(USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCES SAID THE ARMY PLANNED TO CALL 80,000 TO 100,000 TRAINED RESERVES FOR EXTENSIVE MANEUVERS THROUGHOUT THE ARCHIPELAGO AND POSIBLY KEEP THEM ON ACTIVE DUTY FOR ONE YEAR. THIS WOULD NECESSITATE INDEFINITE DEFERMENT OF THE NEW CLASS OF TRAINEES.

JUN 17 1941

(THESE SOURCES ALSO SAID RAPID EXPANSION OF ALL BRANCHES OF THE ARMED FORCES, INCLUDING ARTILLERY, THE AIR CORPS, AND THE OFF-SHORE PATROL, WAS PLANNED.)

GG1206PCS

NEW YORK, JUNE 16-(AP)-KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM, HELD PRISONER IN A MANSION JUST OUTSIDE OF BRUSSELS, HAS STEADFASTLY REFUSED TO DEAL WITH HIS GERMAN CAPTORS, ONE OF HIS GENERALS SAID TODAY ON ARRIVAL FROM SOUTH AMERICA ABOARD THE LINER BRAZIL.

LIEUT.-GENERAL RAOUL DAUFRESNE DE LA CHEVALERIE, 59, WHO ESCAPED FROM A PRISON CAMP IN HOLLAND AND IS ENROUTE TO ENGLAND TO JOIN BELGIAN FORCES THERE, SAID THAT THE KING WAS STRICTLY OBEYING A BELGIAN LAW WHICH FORBIDS HIM TO RULE "WHILE HE IS INCAPACITATED FOR ANY REASON."

JUN 17 1941

"IT ANNOYS THE GERMANS, WHO WOULD LIKE HIM TO EXPRESS OPINIONS AND COOPERATE WITH THEM," CHEVALERIE SAID, "AS A MATTER OF FACT, THEY DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH HIM."

HE SAID THAT LEOPOLD WAS SUPPORTED "1,000 PER CENT" BY THE BELGIANS AND THAT NONE THOUGHT HE DID WRONG WHEN HE SURRENDERED TO THE GERMANS.

CHEVALERIE WAS ASTONISHED WHEN HIS SON, GUY, MET HIM AT QUARANTINE. THEY HAD NOT MET SINCE IM7'5, 1939, AND NEITHER KNEW WHAT HAD

THEY HAD NOT MET SINCE AUGUST, 1939, AND NEITHER KNEW WHAT HAD HAPPENED TO THE OTHER UNTIL THE SON, NOW DEPUTY-CONSUL GENERAL IN NEW YORK, LEARNED THAT HIS FATHER WAS ON THE BRAZIL.

THE LINER BROUGHT 433 PASSENGERS, ABOUT 200 OF THEM EUROPEAN REFUGEES WHO LANDED IN SOUTH AMERICA.

BZ241PED

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, MONDAY, JUNE 16)

(ADVANCE) WATERVILLE,ME.,JUNE 16-(AP)-A POLITICAL UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS WITH A VIEW TO OFFERING IMMEDIATE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS TO THE AXIS WAS ADVOCATED TODAY BY CLARENCE K.STREIT, AUTHOR.

SPEAKING AT THE COLBY COLLEGE 120TH COMMENCEMENT AT WHICH HE WAS AWARDED AN HONORARY DEGREE, STREIT PROPOSED THAT THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS INVITE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, EIRE, CANADA, THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND TO FORM A PROVISIONAL FEDERAL UNION, "MODELLED BROADLY ON THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION."

JUN 17 1941

SUCH A UNION, HE SAID, COULD "OFFER IMMEDIATELY TO NEGOTIATE A PEACE WITH THE AXIS ON THESE TERMS: NO ANNEXATIONS OR OCCUPATIONS OF FOREIGN TERRITORY, NO REPARATIONS AND INDEMNITIES, AND THE SETTLEMENT BY ARBITRATION OF ALL DISPUTES LEADING TO THE WAR THAT CANNOT BE SETTLED BY DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS."

STREIT EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE UNION WOULD PROVIDE "THE ONLY WAY" TO DEFEAT THE AXIS WITHOUT SENDING AN AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO EUROPE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, MONDAY, JUNE 16).

T1124AED

30.24-9811

30.24-9811

HARTFORD, CONN., JUNE 16-(AP)-UNITED STATES SENATOVERN A. DANAHER OF HARTFORD CHARGED TODAY THAT "THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WERE MADE THE DUPES OF A GIGANTIC POLITICAL CONSPIRACY" ENGINEERED BY INTERVENTIONISTS DURING AND SINCE THE 1940 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

IN A LETTER PUBLISHED IN THE HARTFORD COURANT ANSWERING RECENT CRITICISM OF HIM BY THE CONNECTICUT COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES, THE REPUBLICAN SENATOR ASSERTED THAT WENDELL L. WILLKIE "WAS THE WILLING TOOL OF THE INTERVENTIONISTS."

CITING WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE'S STATEMENT AFTER THE KANSAS EDITOR RESIGNED AS NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, DANAHER, ADDRESSING THE COMMITTEE'S STATE CHAIRMAN SAID:

JUN 17 19

"THERE YOU HAVE IT FROM YOUR OWN FORMER NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, DESCRIBING HOW MR.WILLKIE WAS THE WILLING TOOL OF THE INTERVENTIONISTS, THE SAME PEOPLE WHO ORGANIZED YOUR UNIT IN THE FIRST PLACE.

"HENCE, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE NEVER HAD THE ISSUE CANVASSED BEFORE THEM AND CONSEQUENTLY THEY EITHER TOOK MR.ROOSEVELT WITH HIS PROGRAM AND FOREIGN POLICY, OR THEY TOOK MR.WILLKIE WITH MR.ROOSEVELT'S POLICY.

"THAT'S WHY MR.WILLKIE WAS NOMINATED, THAT'S THE ROLE HE FULFILLED, THAT'S HOW HE GOT PERMISSION TO GO TO ENGLAND IN JANUARY, TAKING FOUR NEWSPAPERMEN WITH HIM TO COVER HIS DOINGS, THAT'S WHY SECRETARY HULL SENT FOR HIM TO RETURN AND GOT MR.WILLKIE AND HIS PARTY PRIORITY SPACE ON THE CLIPPER TO COME BACK TO TESTIFY FOR THE LEASE-LEND BILL."

THE COMMITTEE HAD CRITICIZED DANAHER FOR AGREEING TO SPEAK WITH SENATOR WHEELER (D-MONT.) AT AN AMERICA FIRST RALLY HERE JUNE 25.

UZ1131AED NM

WASHINGTON, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE RECAPTURE OF JOHANN HEINRICH THEODOR MARQUENIE, INTERNED GERMAN SEAMAN, WHO ESCAPED JUNE 13 FROM FORT LINCOLN, N.D., BY TUNNELING UNDER A FENCE.

JUN 17 1941

THE DEPARTMENT SAID HE WAS TAKEN BY THE BORDER PATROL LAST NIGHT ABOUT 15 MILES SOUTH OF BISMARCK, N.D.

SM1102AESNM

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, MONDAY, JUNE 16)

JUN 17 1941

(ADVANCE) (WX) PITTSBURGH, JUNE 16-(AP)-DONALD M.NELSON, PURCHASES DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT, CALLED UPON MANUFACTURERS TONIGHT TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF "FASHIONS, STYLES, MODELS, COLORS, SHAPES AND BRANDS" OF GOODS OFFERED IN THE NATIONS' SALES ROOMS.

PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR DEFENSE COULD BE INCREASED BY 25 PER CENT "OR PERHAPS EVEN BY A THIRD" BY STANDARDIZING MODELS AND REDUCING THE VARIETY OF CIVILIAN GOODS, NELSON ESTIMATED IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR A DINNER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M., EST., TODAY, MONDAY JUNE 16)

AJ858PES

CAMDEN, N.J., JUNE 16-(AP)-THE REPAIR SHIP VULCAN, A $14,000,000 OCEAN-GOING "MACHINE SHOP," WAS DELIVERED TO THE NAVY TODAY BY THE NEW YORK SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION.

THE 9100-TON CRAFT IS SLIGHTLY SMALLER THAN A CRUISER AND IS THE FIRST SUCH VESSEL BUILT FOR THE NAVY SINCE THE KEEL OF THE 8125-TON MEDUSA WAS LAID 20 YEARS AGO.

EQUIPPED WITH MORE THAN $1,000,000 WORTH OF TOOLS, HER CREW OF MACHINISTS IS TRAINED TO DO QUICK REPAIR WORK ON OTHER NAVAL VESSELS AT SEA.

THE VULCAN WAS AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS MAY 17, 1938. HER KEEL WAS LAID DEC. 26, 1939, AND SHE WAS LAUNCHED DEC. 14, 1940.

NQ1044PED NM

JUN 17 1941

BUTTE, MONT., JUNE 16-(AP)-MANGANESE ORE IS ROLLING FROM BUTTE HILL TO ANACONDA BY THE TRAINLOAD FOR THE MANGANESE PLANT JUST COMPLETED BY THE ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY.

OFFICIALS EXPECT THAT BY THE END OF THIS WEEK THE REDUCTION PROCESS WILL BE SO FAR ADVANCED AND A SUPPLY OF CONCENTRATE PREPARED THAT A VAST KILN CAN START PRODUCING MANGANESE MODULES--A COMMODITY ESSENTIAL TO THE PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS STEEL. THE UNITED STATES IMPORTS MANGANESE.

THE COMPANY HAS SIGNED A CONTRACT WITH THE METALS RESERVE COMPANY, A GOVERNMENT AGENCY, FOR THE PRODUCTION OF 240,000 LONG TONS OF MANGANESE ROASTED ORE FOR THE DEFENSE INDUSTRIES AT THE RATE OF 80,000 TONS A YEAR.

OFFICIALS ESTIMATED THAT THE ADDED OUTPUT OF THE PLANT AND MINE WOULD INCREASE MONTANA'S PRODUCTION OF MANGANESE TO 10 PERCENT OF THE COUNTRY'S REQUIREMENTS, INCLUDING THOSE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

XA833PCS

WASHINGTON, JUNE 16-(AP)-SHIPYARDS WILL TURN OUT THE MARITIME COMMISSION'S 312 EMERGENCY CARGO VESSELS AT A RATE ABOUT THREE MONTHS FASTER THAN THE SPEEDIEST CONSTRUCTION PACE ATTAINED DURING THE WORLD WAR, J.E.SCHMELTZER, DIRECTOR OF THE COMMISSION'S EMERGENCY SHIP CONSTRUCTION DIVISION, REPORTED TONIGHT.

AND THE NEW "UGLY DUCKLING" SHIPS, 427 FEET LONG AND OF 14,100 TONS DISPLACEMENT, WILL BE LARGER THAN MOST OF THOSE BUILT IN 1917-18, HE ADDED IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS.

"OUR PRESENT PROGRAM ALLOWS FOR A MAXIMUM TIME OF FOUR MONTHS ON THE WAYS, WITH A TOTAL ELAPSED TIME OF SEVEN MONTHS FROM KEEL LAYING UNTIL DELIVERY OF EACH SHIP," HE SAID. "AND WE SERIOUSLY ANTICIPATE THAT WE MAY BE ABLE TO REDUCE THE TIME ON THE WAYS TO THREE MONTHS, WITH ANOTHER ONE AND A HALF TO TWO MONTHS IN THE WEST BASIN, WHICH MEANS A TOTAL ELAPSED TIME OF FOUR AND A HALF TO FIVE MONTHS FROM START TO FINISH."

WF903PED JUN 17 [illegible]

NEW YORK, JUNE 16-(AP)-WESTERN UNION SAID TODAY IT HAD STOPPED ITS SERVICE OF REPORTING SHIP SAILINGS IN AND OUT OF NEW YORK HARBOR BECAUSE "IT WAS GIVING INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY."

H.M.HEFFNER, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COMMERCIAL NEWS DEPARTMENT, SAID "SOME PEOPLE," WHOM HE DID NOT IDENTIFY, HAD MET WITH HIM AND ASKED HIM TO DISCONTINUE THE SERVICE.

JUN 17 [illegible]

HE DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER THEY WERE FROM THE UNITED STATES

30.24-9813

30.24-9813

OR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, BUT IT WAS LEARNED THAT A REPRESENTATIVE OF A BRITISH SHIPPING LINE HAD OBJECTED TO THE SERVICE.

WESTERN UNION EMPLOYS MEN TO SIGHT SHIPS ARRIVING AND SAILING AND THEIR MOVEMENTS ARE REPORTED ON A TICKER WHICH IS USED BY NEWSPAPERS, SHIPPING JOURNALS AND OFFICES.

HEFFNER SAID THAT THE SERVICE STOPPAGE WOULD APPLY TO SHIPS OF ALL NATIONS AT PRESENT BUT THAT NO FINAL DECISION HAD BEEN MADE ON AMERICAN SHIPS SAILING FOR NEUTRAL WATERS.

"WE ARE STILL DISCUSSING THE MATTER," HE SAID.

JUN 17 1941

SN425PED

A COMPANY SPOKESMAN SAID ARRIVAL OF VESSELS, REGARDLESS OF NATIONALITY, WOULD CONTINUE TO BE REPORTED.XX

BY RUTH COWAN

TRENTON, ONT., JUNE 16-(AP)-ROYAL CANADIAN AIRFORCE STATIONS ARE BEGINNING TO SOUND LIKE THE FLYING FIELDS OF DIXIE.

SO MANY SOUTHERN AVIATORS HAVE GONE THROUGH HERE THAT EVEN THE CANADIANS CAN TALK WITH A MAGNOLIA SOFTNESS IN THEIR THROATS. SURE ENOUGH!

JUN 17 1941

A GROUP OF AMERICAN GIRL REPORTERS ON TOUR TO SEE HOW CANADA IS STANDING UP TO THE WAR FOUND THAT OUT FROM PAUL BURDEN, A SMILING, DARK-EYED CANADIAN AIRFORCE FLIGHT SERGEANT.

HE GREETED THEM AT THE TRENTON FIELD WITH A DRAWLING "HOW ARE YOU-ALL DOING?" AND TALKED FOR FIVE MINUTES BEFORE HE MADE A SLIP.

THEN HIS CANADIAN PRONUNCIATION OF THE WORD "ABOUUT" BROUGHT THE CHALLENGE, "ARE YOU REALLY A SOUTHERNER?"

"NO," HE CONFESSED. "I COME FROM FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK. BUT I HAVE A PAL, BILL ASH--HE WAS A REPORTER ON A DALLAS PAPER--WHO TRAINED WITH ME AND THEN WENT OVERSEAS AND LEFT ME WITH A SOUTHERN ACCENT."

FLIGHT LIEUT. J.F.BYTHELL, ANOTHER CANADIAN, SOON FOUND SOME REAL SOUTHERNERS: CLYDE ALEXANDER OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WHO HAS TWO BROTHERS IN THE UNITED STATES AIR SERVICE; BILL APPLE OF GALVESTON, TEX., WHO IS JUST STARTING HIS FLIGHT TRAINING; AND PILOT OFFICER GEORGE LANE OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

AT UPLANDS STATION, OTTAWA, WHERE COMBAT FLIERS ARE TRAINED, TEN OUT OF 60 STUDENTS ARE AMERICANS, MOSTLY "COTTON DUSTERS." CANADIANS CALL THEM "FINE FELLOWS--GRAND FLIERS."

BZ1101AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

THE WAR TODAY

JUN 17 1941

(THIS DAILY FEATURE, CONDUCTED BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, IS BEING WRITTEN IN HIS ABSENCE ON VACATION BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT).

TABLOID INTERPRETATIONS OF TODAY'S HEADLINERS:

BRITISH ATTACK IN NORTH AFRICA: THIS IS PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF BRITAIN'S NEW WAR PLAN, EXPOUNDED ONLY A WEEK AGO BY WINSTON CHURCHILL:

"FIERCE AND STUBBORN RESISTANCE, EVEN AGAINST HEAVY ODDS, EVEN UNDER EXCEPTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AND DISADVANTAGES." FOR TWO MONTHS THE FORMIDABLE AXIS FORCES HAVE BEEN ASTRADDLE THE EGYPTIAN BORDER, COMPLETING EVERY PREPARATION FOR THE ASSAULT ON SUEZ, DETERRED ONLY BY THE SCRAPPY LITTLE TOBRUK GARRISON INSIDE THEIR LINES. NOW THE BRITISH, REINFORCED BY MEN AND MACHINES FROM EAST AFRICA, HAVE ATTACKED THESE AXIS CONCENTRATIONS IN FORCE, DESPITE THE BLAZING HEAT, DESPITE THE TOLL THEY KNEW THE SWARMS OF GERMAN DIVE BOMBERS WOULD BE ABLE TO TAKE. BY DOING SO, THEY MAY BE SAVING SUEZ.

JUN 17 1941

BRITISH EXPRESS FEAR GERMAN THREAT TO RUSSIA IS A FEINT: THIS APPEARS TO REFLECT AN ATTEMPT BY THE BRITISH LEADERSHIP TO DISPEL WISHFUL THINKING ABOUT A GERMAN-RUSSIAN CONFLICT (INCURABLE BRITISH HABIT) AND TO PREVENT ANY RELAXATION OF PREPAREDNESS AND WATCHFULNESS AT HOME. THERE IS SOLID GROUND FOR EXPECTING ANOTHER GERMAN-RUSSIAN GET-TOGETHER, PROBABLY AT RUSSIA'S EXPENSE. BUT IT ALSO IS APPARENT THAT GERMANY IS APPLYING TREMENDOUS MILITARY PRESSURE TO RUSSIA IN AN ATTEMPT TO GET A FREE HAND IN THE WHEAT COUNTRY OF THE UKRAINE AND PERHAPS THE OIL FIELDS OF THE CAUCASUS, IF NOT EVEN MORE. TO THE DISILLUSIONMENT OF RUSSIA, HITLER IS PROVING AGAIN THAT NO COUNTRY ON THE BORDERS OF THE THIRD REICH CAN IN THE LONG RUN MAINTAIN COMPLETE SOVEREIGNTY, NO MATTER HOW MUCH FRIENDSHIP IT OFFERS. THE PATTERN FOR NAZILAND'S "FRIENDS" HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE SAME: INFILTRATION BY HORDES OF "SPECIALISTS" FROM WITHOUT; STEADY DEMORALIZATION BY FIFTH COLUMNISTS AND "QUISLINGS" WITHIN. STALIN HAS RESISTED THIS PROCESS; INDEED, HE EVEN HAS DECORATED THE PEASANTRY FOR THWARTING STEALTHY VIOLATIONS OF WHAT IS CAUTIOUSLY CALLED "THE WESTERN RUSSIAN BORDER" BY GENTLEMEN WITH GERMAN NAMES. THESE SAME PEASANTS HAVE NOT RISEN TO THE GLORIOUS TASK OF GROWING WHEAT FOR THE REICH; INDEED, THEY ARE REPORTED THIS YEAR TO HAVE EATEN THE GRAIN DISTRIBUTED AMONG THEM FOR SPRING SOWING. HOW THIS SORT OF STORY MUST INFURIATE ADOLF HITLER, WHO HAS ALL THE REST OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT TO FEED, CAN BE IMAGINED WITH THE GREATEST OF EASE.

ITALY FREEZES U.S.CREDITS AS REPRISAL: THIS ACTION BY ITALY, BUT NOT GERMANY, MAY WELL FORECAST A HITLERIAN POLICY OF PUSHING ITALY OUT IN FRONT TO DO THE BLUSTERING AND TAKE THE RISKS IN THIS ERA OF DANGEROUS AND EXPLOSIVE RELATIONS BETWEEN AMERICA AND THE AXIS. THE GERMAN REACTION TO AXIS CREDIT FREEZING BY THE UNITED STATES IS FEEBLE SO FAR, AND GERMAN SPOKESMEN ARE USING THE WORD "UNJUSTIFIED", WHICH MUST BE ONE OF THE WEAKEST WORDS IN THE NAZI VOCABULARY. PROBABLY THE GERMANS ARE FIGURING THAT WASHINGTON WILL NOT BE SO TOUGH WITH ITALY AS WITH GERMANY. AT ANY RATE, THE GERMANS ARE PLAYING SAFE AND SEEING, FIRST, WHAT HAPPENS AS A RESULT OF ITALY'S ACTION. IT IS LIKELY, ALSO, THAT FREEZING OF AMERICAN CREDITS IN ITALY WILL BAG MORE CASH THAN IT WOULD IN GERMANY: UNITED STATES ENTERPRISE HAS HAD MUCH TOUGHER GOING IN GERMANY FOR A LONG TIME.

JUN 17 [illegible]

ED853AFD

30.24-9815

30.24—9815

U.S. Bars Nazi Exits; Reich Lodges Protest

JUN 19 1941

By ALVIN J. STEINKOPF.

Berlin, June 17 (AP).—Germany announced tonight she was taking immediate retaliatory "necessary measures" against American assets in the Reich, and lodged the "sharpest protest" against the American order closing Nazi consulates. This was the specific reaction to President Roosevelt's order freezing German funds in the United States.

Whatever new measures are adopted, observers here are inclined to believe that use of the word "freezing" to describe them might be to employ a misnomer.

Unfounded, Despotic.

The official news agency DNB said Germany rejected "as unfounded and despotic" the American charges that German consulates and other organizations engaged in "inadmissible activities."

The text of the protest was not released, but the DNB communique said:

"The North American Government in a note on June 16 requested the German Charge d'Affaires to direct German consular officials within its sovereign territory as well as members of the German Library of Information, the Transocean Agency, and the Railway Co., to leave the United States.

"The basis given for the request was that the involved German officials had conducted themselves in an inadmissible manner. The Reich's Government has rejected these charges as unfounded and despotic and made the sharpest protest against the North American Government's action which is contrary to agreement."

The Nazi spokesman who announced Germany would take counter measures against American assets said the U. S. had committed a long series of "provocative acts."

The whole subject was regarded as too important for casual comment. But one carefully weighed remark from a source of high responsibility was that the old attitude that the United States could not provoke Germany "cannot be confirmed today."

BERLIN ORDERS COUNTERACTION ON OUR ASSETS

JUN 18 1941

Says 'Necessary Measures' Against Americans Are Effective at Once.

ROME EXTENDS RETALIATION

Blocks Payments From Italy on Private Obligations Owed Citizens of U. S.

Berlin, June 17 (A. P.).—Germany served notice tonight that she is striking back at the United States for President Roosevelt's order freezing German assets in America.

It was officially announced that the Reich would take "the necessary measures" to counter the American action. This was the Reich's first positive reaction to what a spokesman called a long succession of provocative acts by the United States. Heretofore the Germans consistently had said they refused to be provoked.

"The Government of the United States of America," the announcement said, "by executive order of the President, dated June 14, blocked assets of German subjects in the United States. Accordingly, by order of the German Government, necessary measures, effective immediately, will be carried out with reference to the assets of subjects of the United States within the German Reich."

[The German radio said that there was no information immediately as to just what the German measures would be, but that "obviously they too will consist of blocking accounts."]

Assets Long Supervised.

All foreign assets in Germany have been under strictest governmental regulation for years, with even stricter supervision under war conditions. Telegraphic transfers went through governmental channels. Even a traveler entering or leaving Germany is restricted to 10 marks (about $4). Any foreign currency in the possession of an incoming traveler is counted and registered.

Whatever new measures are adopted observers here are inclined to believe the word "freezing" may be a misnomer.

Italy in New Retaliation.

Rome, June 17 (A. P.).—The Italian Government, freezing American credits in Italy, today blocked all payments from Italy on private debts to Americans under a decree published in the official Gazette in reprisal for the freezing of Italian credits in the United States.

Fascist spokesmen believed the freezing actions to be better than two to one in Italy's favor, Il Giornale d'Italia estimating American investments in Italy at $145,000,000 against Italian investments of from $60,000,000 to $65,000,000 in America.

The decree ordered Italian individuals and firms to report all American credits against them within twenty days.

Earlier, Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, declared that the United States economic and financial measures against Italians and Germans constituted "an open declaration of economic war against the Axis Powers" which might lead to actual war.

Persons in Italy were forbidden to make debt payments or transfer securities to Americans, but Italians residing in the United States and Americans residing in Italy were exempted from this provision.

United States citizens were forbidden to dispose of securities or real estate in Italy, the decree declaring such transactions null.

Must Report Debts.

Debits in Italy owing to United States citizens, including business returns as well as securities held for them, must be officially reported.

Provision is made for Americans living in Italy to obtain funds from blocked bank accounts "in case of proven necessity or for other special reasons." Prison terms of from three months to three years and fines of from 3,000 lire ($150) to five times the amount involved in a forbidden transaction are provided for violations.

The American measures "define themselves," Gayda said in Il Giornale d'Italia, "as a new and important step in the march of American bellicosity along the chosen road to war."

Mr. Roosevelt, Gayda said, had chosen to end the State Department's hesitation and take steps which the Treasury Department had wanted for some time to create a situation of accomplished fact.

Italian circles said that Italy's debits in the United States exceed the assets frozen by the order and, therefore, Italy would profit by the blocking of credits on both sides.

Claim Advantage.

Signor Gayda estimated American investments in Italy at fully $145,000,000, against some $60,000,000 to $65,000,000 Italian investments in America.

"The balance is in Italy's favor," he said. "We quietly take note of this new deliberately provocative manifestation of Roosevelt's policy, which again confirms the initiative of American bellicosity in its aggressive operations against the Axis Powers and unequivocably fixes Washington's exclusive responsibility before the history of today and tomorrow for the conflict which deepens and daily approaches outright war between the United States and the Axis Powers."

Il Popolo di Roma said Italian commercial and bank credits frozen in the United States amount to only "a few tens of millions of dollars."

American sources here estimated United States holdings similarly frozen in Italy at $70,000,000.

American investments in Italy, estimated by the authoritative Fascist editor Virginio Gayda at $145,000,000, must be registered by July 7. Fascist spokesmen declared Italy was ahead by $80,000,000 in the freezing actions because Italian investments in America were only $65,000,000.

Matches Roosevelt Order

In most respects the decree matched President Roosevelt's order. The only payments to Americans permitted under it are those by Italians living in the United States and those which American residents of Italy may be authorized to receive for living expenses and other proven needs.

Often Premier Mussolini's mouthpiece, Gayda assailed President Roosevelt's freezing of Italian and German credits as an "open declaration of economic war against the Axis powers," and a "new, important step on the deliberate path of war."

He termed "outrageous" the American "robber policy."

Money Sent Home

Gayda's newspaper, *Il Giornale d'Italia*, reported that the American restrictions would inconvenience many Italians who had been sending money back home from America. It said a million lire ($50,000) had been sent back to Italian families every day through the Banco Di Napoli alone.

Officials in a press conference declared United States freezing of Axis credits constituted "a new unilateral act of pure hostility against states with which there was neither a declaration nor a state of war."

While this unilateral attitude, the statement said, was "neither motivated nor justified by a hostile act of the Axis powers, it is a fact that the United States always has taken, persisted in, and continued initiatives constituting true acts of war against Italy and the Axis powers."

"Grave, Rash, Iniquitous"

Freezing of credits was "a very grave, rash, iniquitous, illegal act and economic financial war," against which Italy could not do less than take defensive measures, the officials said.

Fascist reaction toward the United States became increasingly sharper. The newspaper *Il Corriere Della Sera*, of Milan, said President Roosevelt's order showed "unjustifiable hatefulness."

ITALY REPLIES BY FREEZING YANKS' FUNDS

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK.

Rome, June 17 (AP).—King Victor Emmanuel signed tonight a decree freezing American credits, investments and property in Italy as a reprisal to a similar move by President Roosevelt in what Italians call economic warfare preliminary to United States entry into the war itself.

Italy Boosts War Budget

Rome, June 17 (AP)—The War Ministry's budget appeared today with an increase of about ten per cent. for the second year of the war.

The budget, as published in the official gazette, totaled 4,657,306,200 lire, the equivalent of about $223,000,000.

Rome Press Scolds U.S. For Churchill Degree

ROME, June 17 (AP).—Italian newspapers unanimously criticized today Rochester University's award yesterday of an honorary degree to "gangster" Winston Churchill, "Il Piccolo" declaring that "Americans hold gangster clowns in great esteem."

"Il Tevere" asked if America should still be honored with the name given to the continent by an Italian.

JUN 18 1941

TEXT OF ITALIAN ORDER

ROME, June 17 (AP)—The following is the test of today's Italian order regarding American credits:

Acts of Legitimate Reprisal Against Measures Adopted by the United States Affecting Italian Interests, Entered Into Effect Immediately:

1. It is forbidden for persons of Italian nationality who are debtors in any way of sums of money toward persons having United States nationality wherever they are or who are obliged to deliver bonds, negotiable papers or other goods to provide for above-mentioned payments and delivery.

The same prohibition applies to foreigners having their residence in Italy, or even if residing elsewhere, for bonds, negotiable papers or other goods held by them within the territory of the State (Italy).

The prohibition in the first paragraph does not apply to persons of Italian nationality residing in the United States.

2. Null in full legality is any act of disposal performed by persons having United States nationality with regard to credits, bonds, negotiable papers and goods men-

tioned in the preceding article as well as real estate existing in territory of the State and belonging to them.

Must Submit Reports

3. Persons of Italian nationality, associations and recognized organizations having domiciled residence or main offices in the territory of the State must present to the nearest branch of the bank of Italy—as cashier of the National Institute for Foreign Trade—a written report of debits, even if not yet liquid, and persons having American nationality as well as bonds, negotiable papers and other goods belonging to those persons and held by them.

The same reports, even when conditions foreseen in the preceding paragraph do not exist, are required of persons of any nationality for bonds, negotiable papers and other goods belonging to persons having United States nationality, held by them in territory of the State, and for debts toward said persons arising from commercial activities exercised by them here. The report referred to in the preceding paragraph must be made within twenty days of the date of entrance into effect of the present degree and for obligations coming up within that time from the date on which they arrived.

4. Provisions contained in Article 1 do not apply to citizens of the United States who have their residence in Italy on the date of the present decree.

5. In cases of proved necessity or for other special motives payments and operations contrary to the dispositions of the present decree can be authorized.

Penalties Are Provided

6. Whoever effects payments or deliveries of goods in contravention to provisions of the present decree is punishable with imprisonment up to three years and with fines equal to five times the sum paid or the value of goods delivered and in any case not less than 100,000 lire.

Whoever takes part or in any way gives execution to operations mentioned in Article 2 is punishable with imprisonment up to six months and with fines up to 300 lire unless the hypothesis foreseen in the preceding paragraph exists.

Whoever, being obliged to do so, fails to make a report as provided for in Article 3 within the terms fixed there is punishable with imprisonment up to three months and with a fine up to 3,000 lire. Punishment is imprisonment up to six months and a fine up to 6,000 lire when a report has been presented which contains false indications.

U. S. Bars Exits To Germans in Fund Freezing

JUN 18 1941

Closed Borders Balk Flight With Assets and May Net Agents Bound to Mexico

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—American border patrols and customs men were ordered tonight to prevent any of the 330,000 German nationals in the United States from leaving the country "pending further instructions."

The official explanation given was that the government wanted to assure compliance with President Roosevelt's order freezing foreign funds in the United States and forbidding their removal without permission.

However, other reasons were hinted at. One official pointed out that the restrictions would give the government an opportunity to control the movement of Germans into Mexico and South America, where there is alleged to have been considerable subversive activity on behalf of the Axis countries.

Expected Reprisals a Factor

There was known also to be some concern among officials concerning the possibility of reprisals abroad for recent American steps affecting Germany. Some government men expressed belief it would be well to establish a "status quo" concerning German nationals here until the situation is clarified.

It was pointed out also that the order would have the effect of controlling the departure of German nationals while Congress considers pending legislation which would give President Roosevelt power to control departures from the United States as well as entries. These powers would be identical with the authority provided during the World War by an act of May 22, 1918.

The order went forward through the Customs and Immigration Services. They were told to "cover all possible means of departure, including vessels, trains, buses, airplanes and international border roads so that no German national may leave the country without having fully complied with the executive order and the regulations." (The credits-freezing order was referred to.)

While the order technically affects 330,000 Germans, it was plain that the great majority of these have no intention of leaving the country. About 60 per cent of them have applied for American citizenship.

Consuls Will be Allowed to Go

German consuls and employees of three alleged propaganda agencies were ordered yesterday to leave the country by July 10. While today's order, issued by the Justice and Treasury Departments, was in seeming contradiction, it was exepcted that the consuls at least would be permitted to depart when the government made sure that they were not carrying away assets in violation of the fund-freezing order.

John W. Pehle, the Treasury Department's controller for foreign funds, estimated today that $2,500,000,000 in cash and other assets was affected by the President's order. Previous freezing orders had put $4,500,000,000 of foreign assets under his control, making the total of restricted foreign funds here approximately $7,000,000,000. An inventory is being taken to determine the exact amount.

To Seek Out 'Dummy' Accounts

To ferret out reportedly large sums hidden under "dummy" names by the Axis, Mr. Pehle revealed, Erwin May, former Treasury attache in Berlin, has been appointed to head a special investigating staff.

Mr. May's agents will operate mostly in New York. Here in Washington, Mr. Pehle is building up a staff of accountants, foreign exchange experts and others to scrutinize applications for the use of frozen funds. The staff now numbers 175 and is growing rapidly, already occupying three floors of the Raleigh Hotel.

Mr. Pehle is a thirty-two-year-old lawyer from Omaha, Neb., with a salary of $8,000 a year. His title is "Assistant to the Secretary of the Division of foreign funds."

Berlin Silent on Consulates

JUN 18 1941

Withholds All Comment, but Atmosphere Becomes Noticeably Tense.

Berlin, June 17 (A. P.).—In an atmosphere distinctly tense an authorized spokesman said today that Germany for the moment is saying nothing about the closing of all German consulates in the United States.

In regard to the question of the freezing of German assets in the United States "no official attitude has been formulated in view of the incomplete reports," authorized spokesmen added.

Asked whether Germany still takes the attitude that she "will not be provoked by anything America does," the spokesman said, "that cannot be confirmed today."

He refused to be drawn out further and would not say whether there had been a fundamental change in German-American relations.

There obviously was the greatest reluctance to talk about American developments. At the same time it appeared certain that Germany was watching the situation most intently.

"You had better say we just are not discussing it at the moment," the spokesman said.

It was added that nothing was known of any plans to issue any formal statements on the German attitude toward international problems which have been intensified by American developments.

There was no discussion whatever about any counter measures that Germany might take in her tense relations with the United States. There was not even any hint of counter measures being contemplated.

Certainly there was no observable change in the attitude here toward American residents or American institutions.

But the impression was unmistakable in the guarded utterances of authorities and in the atmosphere prevailing in responsible quarters that studious attention is being devoted to the energetic measures taken by Washington in the last few days.

Tokio Sees 'Reckless Challenge.'

Tokio, June 17 (A. P.).—The United States action in closing all German consulates is "a reckless challenge to the Axis Powers," the widely circulated Tokio newspaper Nichi Nichi said in an editorial today.

Domei, the Japanese news agency with close Government connections, said the American move was "considered an indication of a definite sustained nation policy to take every possible measure short of war."

Koh Ishii, the Government spokesman, declined to comment, saying the Government had no official information.

Detained German Agent Slashes Wrist And Throat

New York, June 17 (AP)—Immigration authorities said today that Guenther Tonn, detained at Ellis Island pending trial of charges that he acted as an unregistered agent for a foreign country, had slashed both his wrists and inflicted a small cut in his throat with a razor Sunday night.

Tonn's superior, Dr. Manfred Zapp, editor of the German Transocean News Service, slept through the incident, authorities said, and realized what had happened only when Tonn banged on the door and called for a guard.

Tonn's condition was described as "not serious."

JUN 18 1941

German [illegible] Closes In New York

New York, June 17 (AP)—The Transocean News Service, German agency ordered closed yesterday by the State Department, has ceased all service to Berlin and Latin America, its principal news outlets.

Press Wireless, Inc., the transmission agency used by Transocean, revealed tonight that the German organization's schedules had been canceled yesterday.

The German Railroads Information Office closed today and telephone calls to the German library went unanswered, leading to the belief it also was closed.

ItalianPortCaptainIndicted

New Orleans Grand Jury Accuses Him of Aiding Saboteurs

NEW ORLEANS, June 17 (AP).—The Federal Grand Jury here today indicted Gaetano Nanni, port captain for the Italian Lines, on charges of violating the foreign agent registration act.

The indictment charged that Nanni, on instructions from the Italian Embassy in Washington and the Italian Consulate here, "assisted in sabotage" of certain Italian vessels at Jacksonville, Fla.

Nanni, according to the indictment, "gave material aid and assistance to Italian seamen imprisoned on charges of sabotage" both at Jacksonville and New Orleans.

Leave

BLANK

30.24-9817

30.24—9817

FUNDS (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

BY IRVING PERLMETER

WASHINGTON, JUNE 17 (AP)-JOHN W.PEHLE, THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT'S CONTROLLER FOR FOREIGN FUNDS, ESTIMATED TODAY THAT SOME $2,500,000,000 IN CASH AND OTHER ASSETS WERE AFFECTED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ORDER "FREEZING" THE HOLDINGS OF GERMANY, ITALY AND OTHER CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN NATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

PREVIOUS FREEZING ORDERS HAD PUT $4,500,000,000 OF FOREIGN ASSETS UNDER HIS CONTROL, MAKING THE TOTAL OF RESTRICTED FOREIGN FUNDS HERE APPROXIMATELY $7,000,000,000. AN INVENTORY IS BEING TAKEN TO DETERMINE THE EXACT AMOUNT.

PEHLE WAS UNABLE TO SAY JUST HOW MUCH OF THE NEW FROZEN FUNDS BELONGED TO GERMANY AND ITALY, BUT OTHER SOURCES INDICATED THAT PROBABLY MOST OF THE $2,500,000,000 CAUGHT BY LAST SATURDAY'S ORDER BELONGED TO SWITZERLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

TO FERRET OUT REPORTEDLY LARGE SUMS HIDDEN UNDER "DUMMY" NAMES BY THE AXIS, HOWEVER, HE REVEALED THAT ERWIN MAY, FORMER TREASURY ATTACHE IN BERLIN, HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO HEAD A SPECIAL INVESTIGATING STAFF.

MAY'S SLEUTHS WILL OPERATE MOSTLY IN NEW YORK. HERE IN WASHINGTON, PEHLE IS BUILDING UP A STAFF OF ACCOUNTANTS, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EXPERTS AND OTHERS TO SCRUTINIZE APPLICATIONS FOR THE USE OF FROZEN FUNDS. THE STAFF NOW NUMBERS 175 AND IS GROWING RAPIDLY, ALREADY OCCUPYING THREE FLOORS OF A WELL-KNOWN WASHINGTON HOTEL (RALEIGH).

PEHLE, HIMSELF, WHO HAS BEEN LITERALLY EATING AND SLEEPING WITH HIS $7,000,000,000 BUSINESS THE LAST FEW DAYS, IS A 32 YEAR OLD LAWYER FROM OMAHA, NEB., WITH A SALARY OF $8,000 A YEAR. HIS TITLE IS "ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY IN CHARGE OF THE DIVISION OF FOREIGN FUNDS."

MOST OF THE STAFF SLEPT ON COTS IN THEIR OFFICES THE FIRST TWO NIGHTS AFTER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SIGNED THE ORDER LAST SATURDAY. THEY WERE BUSY MOSTLY SENDING TELEGRAMS AND ANSWERING LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS TO ADVISE BANKERS OF WHAT TO DO WITH EUROPEAN ACCOUNTS.

PEHLE DOESN'T TALK MUCH ABOUT HIS WORK. IT'S SO SECRET THAT HE AND HIS STAFF BURN SCRATCH PAPER BEFORE THROWING IT IN A WASTE BASKET. SCORES OF ARMED GUARDS WATCH CONTINUOUSLY.

HE IS GUARDIAN NOT ONLY OF FOREIGN BANK ACCOUNTS. OTHER FOREIGN "ASSETS" UNDER HIS CONTROL INCLUDE PAINTINGS, DIAMONDS, AND ART OBJECTS.

UNDER THE FREEZING SYSTEM, PEHLE'S "O.K." IS NECESSARY BEFORE A NATIONAL OF ONE OF THE CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES CAN GET EVEN HIS OWN MONEY OUT OF THE BANK.

HE'LL PROBABLY PUT THE GERMAN EMBASSY ON A BUDGET.

LT136AES

BRITAIN'S SECRET WEAPON REVEALED AS LONG-RANGE RADIO AIR-RAID SPOTTER

Wireless Watchman Signals Approach Of Planes

'Laboratory Trick Made Into Practical War Instrument,' Joubert

[By the Associated Press]

London, Wednesday, June 18—Britain today officially divulged her best-kept secret of the war with the announcement that radiolocation—a scientific device which warns of approaching planes miles away—is her great mystery defense against German raiders.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert, who described how the device performs, said that for security reasons the operational methods of the weapon still were a close secret, but that radio location, which started an entirely new military art, works this way:

Electric waves not affected by darkness and fog are sent out. These become distant outposts constantly "manned" by wireless electronic watchmen which send back a signal of any object coming into its path. It keeps a twenty-four-hour watch.

Device Credited With Victory

The device was given much credit for winning the Battle of Britain last fall. Sorely overworked R. A. F. fighters, through radiolocation, were relieved of keeping up standing patrols and relied on the weapon to tell them in plenty of time when the raiders were coming and from what direction.

The radiolocator also is one of several reasons for the lull in German activity over Britain in the last five weeks, informed sources declared.

It was said that radiolocation has had a tremendous influence on air, military and naval strategy.

Described As Complicated

The device was descirebed as so complicated that the training of a man to service one takes longer than it does to build one.

It had been kept so secret that in the military services it had been "referred to by three letters, only, and even these could not be whispered outside," the Air Ministry said.

Last fall Sir Philip had told Britons that the Government was "doing its damnedest to find an answer" to the problem of Nazi night raiders.

Radiolocation was a development known to radio science since 1935, Sir Philip made plain today. The idea, he said, has been "brought to manhood in secret and has made a laboratory trick into an instrument of practical warfare."

Nazis Believed Aware Of It

Asked whether the Germans also were using the device, he said the knowledge embodied in it was at the disposal of scientists in any country, and it was reasonable to believe the Nazis were aware of it, but Britain has no evidence thus far that Germany is using a similar instrument.

Sir Philip said radiolocation doubled the efficiency of observer corps, and that in peacetime development after the war would greatly add to the safety of flying.

"There's no doubt in my mind that there's a great future in radiolocation—anyone can have a real career in it."

Appeals For Technicians

In this connection, Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of State, in a broadcast to the United States early today appealed for volunteer technicians to help improve, repair and maintain the instruments.

He gave no details of its working, nor did Major Clement R. Attlee, the Lord Privy Seal, who earlier told the House of Commons that it is "ingenious."

Lord Beaverbrook said it is a radio "that will destroy enemy airplanes . . . a radio that finds the enemy in the darkness, that seeks him out through the clouds . . . that sends an avenging fighter to the place where he will meet the lurking bomber and bring him to destruction."

10,000 Men Needed

Lord Beaverbrook asked volunteer radio technicians to communicate with British representatives. Increasing demands were coming from all branches of the armed services, he said.

The Government estimates its need as 10,000 men and 3,000 women in this new industry.

"Science has played us some shabby tricks in the past, but now we see with clear vision and with large understanding the powerful benefits, immense relief and valuable gift that radio bestows upon us," he added.

Attlee said British factories were turning out increasing numbers of the device.

Scott Scientist Credited

Behind its development is the story of a Scottish scientist, Robert Alexander Watson Watt, who saw the possibilies of certain electrical phenomena and began experimenting in 1935. His first laboratory was an old truck.

Later he headed a team of brilliant workers experimenting secretly. The war spurred governmental interest, and manufacturers have poured millions of dollars into manufacture of the device.

A British Air Ministry statement said hundreds of these detectors had been installed throughout Britain, but also stressed the need of skilled technicians to man them.

Device Hailed As Success

The statement said in part:

"The use of the radiolocator . . . has been so successful that independent observers . . . have expressed the opinion that but for it the first battle of Britain might have been lost many months ago. . . .

"Although this is not the time to talk about the peacetime application of radiolocation, it is no exaggeration to state that when this system is fully applied to sea and air navigation in peace, most shipwrecks will be eliminated, there need never be another Titanic disaster and many causes of accident to aircraft will be abolished."

Watt Takes Spotlight

Robert Alexander Watson Watt, 49-year-old Scottish scientist who developed Britain's closely-guarded secret war weapon—the radio plane locator—calmly accepted the spotlight of public attention today, but of his mystery device he would say not a word.

He simply gazed through horn-rimmed spectacles at his interviewers, chuckled good-naturedly, and said, "so far as this gadget is concerned, I'm an absolute clam."

"All I hope," said the chubby, ruddy-complexioned Scot, "is that many more people will be able to sleep more comfortably in their beds at night now that the Air Ministry has released the news."

A "Man Of Angus"

"I'm a man of Angus," he chuckled. "Perhaps that is why I go on so well with Lord Beaverbrook, whose dynamic energy I admire so much—to say nothing of his homely wit and his remarkable knowledge of the Bible.

"I've no objection to being called one of the boys in the back room at the Ministry of Aircraft Production," he said, "but I doubt if I'm sufficiently important to be included in that category."

100-Ton, 3-Gun Tanks Reported Made in Russia

105-MM. Cannon, Two 75's Among Vehicle's Weapons

LONDON, June 17 (AP).—Soviet factories were reported today to be turning out 100-ton tanks, carrying one 105-millimeter, two 75-millimeter, two anti-aircraft and eight machine guns.

The report, from the Ankara correspondent of Reuters, British news agency, said the Russians also had in production a new fighter plane capable of 400 miles an hour, and a bomber with a range of 8,750 miles.

Germans in Moscow, Reuter said, appeared concerned over the immense number of planes being turned out by factories mostly in Moscow and the Ural Mountains.

REVEAL IMPROVED PLANE DETECTOR

British Disclose Device Is in Quantity Production.

London, June 17 (A. P.).—A secret plane detector which contributed to the success of the Royal Air Force in the battle for Britain last fall has since been further developed with "high promise in many directions," Major Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, told the House of Commons today.

"Our industries are now turning out increasing quantities of this ingenious apparatus, whose maintenance and repair demand large numbers of skilled men, especialll radio mechanics," Major Attlee said. "Training in this work is being given by the fighting services, assisted by universities and technical colleges throughout the country. Dominions and other parts of the empire also are helping us, Canada particularly organizing powerful aid."

Tells of Scientists' Work.

Major Attlee told the House that "thanks to the brilliant work of our scientists, great progress has been made in devising means of detecting and destroying German bombers over Britain. His statement was made after a member's reference to the assertion of a Government official in Canada that Britain had a secret and powerful weapon againts night raiders.

PREDICTS 12-HOUR ATLANTIC FLIGHTS

Head of Pan American Talks to Air Society in London.

London, June 17 (A. P.).—Multiple daily schedules requiring twelve hours for non-stop continent-to-continent flights may be expected of trans-oceanic air service within the next two years, J. T. Tripp, president of the Pan American Airways System, told the annual meeting of the Royal Aeronautical Society today.

He delivered the twenty-ninth Wilbur Wright memorial lecture.

New type Clipper planes, details of which Mr. Trippe said he was not at liberty to disclose, are expected to be delivered early next year. These planes should permit cruising speeds of at least 75 to 100 miles an hour greater than those now available and would be geared for high altitude, super-charged operations, he said.

Since May, 1939, when Pan American began trans-Atlantic flights, the Clipper planes now in operation have completed 362 scheduled crossing, flying more than 20,500,000 passenger miles without incident. Mr. Trippe said. The planes have carried 4,685 passengers, 445,390 pounds of United States mail and 365,350 pounds of foreign mail, he said.

The war has brought about "forced-draft technical advancement" of trans-Atlantic air service, he told the society, causing the airline to carry passenger and mail loads as great as ten times the originally estimated volume of traffic. The war has transferred to the airplane about 30 per cent of the total trans-Atlantic mails, he said.

BRITISH POUND CHANNEL PORTS

150 Bombers Used in Raid on Coast Objectives.

A Southeast English Town, June 17 (A. P.).—A force of at least 150 British bombers and fighters attacked coastal objectives on the French side of the channel tonight.

Shattering explosions across the channel shook the Kent coast for miles. Visibility was so good that observers on the British side saw the barrage put up by the German defenses. Boulogne seemed to be the chief target again.

Escorting fighter squadrons operated in the layers, one or them six to seven miles above the surface and the other low over the water, with the bombers shuttling between.

R. A. F. Batters Germany.

London, June 17 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force launched new attacks on western Germany last night, delivering its principal blows to the Cologne and Duesseldorf areas where many fires were left burning, the Air Ministry announced today.

Duisburg also was reported bombed in this sweep over Germany's industrial Ruhr and Rhineland areas, while other planes attacked the docks at Boulogne, and machines of the Fleet Air Arm co-operated with bombers of the R. A. F. Coastal Command in an assault on the docks and harbor at Dunkirk, on the occupied coast of France.

The Air Ministry admitted the loss of seven planes in these attacks.

Hundreds of Planes Used.

The strength of the British attacking units employed during the last six nights of bombing the industrial Ruhr Valley was reported to be many times that of last August and September. The British are now using bigger planes which carry fire bombs, high explosive bombs and new super-bombs, it was declared. One unofficial estimate had the R. A. F. unloading more than 1,000 tons of explosive bombs during Thursday, Friday and Saturday night attacks on the Ruhr. Hundreds rather than scores of British bombers now fly at night, it was stated.

There was no hint concerning the type of plane used in the attacks. Some spokesmen said that American-built long-range bombers are probably being kept by the R. A. F. for raids on Berlin and targets farther afield. Most Hudson bombers arriving from across the Atlantic go into action with the Coastal Command. The flow of American planes, it was said, is permitting England

30.24-9819

30.24—9819

to release her own bombers for big night raids at the risk of heavier losses.

Minor Attacks on England.

While last night's R. A. F. attacks were in progress, the German air force carried out small scale attacks on this country. A few bombs were dropped, mainly near the east coast and in the west and southwest of England, the Government reported, and in two places some damage was done and a small number of people were injured. Elsewhere, it was stated, the damage was slight and no casualties were reported.

Observers asserted that they are now puzzled by the comparative inactivity of the German Air Force against Britain while the British were bombing Germany heavily. During the previous lull in the air war on both sides, bad weather had been given as the reason. London spokesmen said that one explanation for the continued relative inactivity of the raids may be a transfer of planes to the Russian frontier.

German Factories Suffer.

Berlin, June 17 (A. P.).—"Individual industrial plants and railroad facilities" were hit in British bomber raids on several places in western Germany last night, the German High Command announced today, but added that twenty-six British planes had been downed in day and night operations.

Several civilians were killed and others wounded by the British attack, while houses were destroyed and damaged, the communique declared.

The German Air Force last night concentrated its attack on port facilities and other vital spots in southwestern and southeastern England, the spokesmen said.

JUN 18 1941

R. A. F. PRESSES SUPER-BOMB RAIDS ON NAZIS

150 Planes In Sandwich Formation Blast Invasion Bases

JUN 18 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 17—British bombers flying in a sandwich formation between layers of fighters attacked French coastal objectives tonight in fierce continuation of the R. A. F.'s new super-bomb offensive, stepped up by the increased flow of American-built planes.

Late tonight authoritative sources said thirteen German planes had been destroyed over the English Channel and over Nazi-occupied France against the loss of ten British craft.

It was the seventh successive night attack across the Channel, and Boulogne seemed to be the chief target once more.

150 Planes Participate

Watchers on the English coast said at least 150 British bombers and fighters participated. One fighter detachment flew six to seven miles above the surface and the other low over the water, with bombers between.

After the hottest day in the year, weather in the Strait of Dover was fine, with a cloudless sky and smooth sea.

The Kent coast was shaken for miles by shattering explosions across the Channel. Authoritative sources earlier had disclosed that the new super-bomb offensive, aided by American planes, was under way.

Royal Air Force planes carrying the huge new bombs last night attacked wide sections of German territory for the sixth successive night, directing their main blasts at Cologne, Düsseldorf, Duisburg, Boulogne and Dunkerque.

Bigger Risks Taken

The arrival of American-made planes in Britain, it was stated, is permitting her to risk higher losses of planes, and is releasing her biggest bombers for attack.

The effect of these latest attacks has been much greater than those of last fall because now hundreds rather than scores of bombers are taking part, it was said.

Besides their super bombs, these big planes also carry ordinary fire bombs in great quantities. One unofficial estimate placed the weight of bombs dropped on Germany's Ruhr industrial targets during Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights at more than 1,000 tons.

Details Not Disclosed

Details concerning the type of plane used were not disclosed. Some sources said the new United States long-range bombers probably were being reserved for targets farther away than those attacked recently in force. Most Hudson bombers arriving from the United States go to the coastal command.

With the heavier attacks come heavier losses. The British acknowledged seven planes were lost last night.

The British reported they left "many fires" last night in the industrial areas, bombed docks and harbors at Boulogne and Dunkerque and, during the day, attacked shipping off continental coast.

The Germans made small raids on England during the last twenty-four hours, it was announced, and lost fourteen planes.

Nazis Forced To Shift

The Germans have been forced to shift the weight of their attack in the battle of the Atlantic to other areas, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the Royal Empire Society today.

He said the shift was due to "improved organization in the northwest approaches."

"We have reorganized and redisposed our forces to continue the fight to sink the enemy wherever he might be found," Alexander said.

Two Wars Compared

He said that only 8,000 tons of Allied ships were sunk by air attack in the World War out of a total loss of 12,000,000 tons and compared it with the fact that air attacks "upon British and Allied shipping in our ports and estuaries" and the extensive Mediterranean battle had "greatly affected" mercantile losses.

The First Lord said he "rejoiced" to see the extent to which the R. A. F. was taking toll of Axis shipping "of which Britain has already sunk or captured 3,200,000 tons since the war started."

The British fleet, he added, has been strengthened by "tremendously important" corvettes which Britain now has "in very large numbers."

20 British Planes Shot Down, Germans Report

Berlin, June 17 (AP)—German and British fighter planes engaged in a series of dogfights late today over the Calais and Boulogne area and twenty British were shot down, it was announced by DNB.

The news agency added that the Germans had only one loss.

At sea German submarines sank five armed merchantmen aggregating 31,933 tons in the north and mid-Atlantic, the high command announced today.

The Germans said the U-boats picked the ships out of strongly protected convoys.

Plane Shot Down

A German outpost boat, returning to her base, reported shooting down one British plane and damaging another in a fight with three, which attacked her in the North Sea.

JUN 18 1941

Hell's Corner Amazingly Calm

After a Whole Year of Bombing and Shelling, Dover Has Learned to Take It Easy.

Dover, June 17 (A. P.).—In the year since the collapse of France—a year of continual exposure to bombs and shells—there has been a gradual change in this coastal city from tense excitement to easy calm. The peaceful air of Hell's Corner is astonishing, and Dover is not nearly so battered as London or Plymouth or other hard-hit English cities. A handful of birdshot thrown at a large-scale map would give an approximate idea of how Dover has been hit.

The absence of holiday makers on the beaches, where American tourists sunned themselves at this time of year in peace times adds to the quiet of the place. Air-raid sirens cause no excitement and Dover takes a certain mount of pride in the fact that it has had more alarms than any other community. When British fighters roar low on their way toward the French coast the people look up like spectators at an air show.

In the past twelve months of watching, waiting and arming against invasion, the people have learned to take it easy. Invasion talk is common in London, but here it has to be primed.

"What's the use of talking about it?" the Town Clerk said. "If it comes, it'll be a bit unpleasant—if it doesn't, it won't."

It was a lot different last June. Then the people were tense and expectant. The Germans had just rolled into the French ports across the channel. Civilian refugees and bedraggled soldiers were streaming into England.

Now the streets are busy with the ordinary traffic of plain people. The combination of bombing and shelling has caused thousands of so-called non-essential citizens to leave, but small children and mothers pushing baby carriages are common sights.

Shelling brought Dover a special type of uneasiness. No other place in England has had anything like it. There's that breathless interval between the flash of a German gun across the channel and then the explosion on this side. Bombs make uglier scars than shells, but the potential danger area around shellbursts is greater. Some people, not many, go into shelters that are considered the world's safest. They are the endless caves and tunnels in the cliffs of solid chalk. The shelter community here is made up of citizens who sleep in the caves every night, but it is small compared with London's community.

Illustrious' Narrow Escape From Destruction Revealed

Admiralty Tells How Carrier, Fires Raging Below, Got Out Of Control Under Hail Of Bombs

JUN 18 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Wednesday*, June 18—An Admiralty statement based on official reports disclosed today that the aircraft carrier Illustrious was perilously near destruction when attacked by Nazi dive bombers in the Mediterranean on January 10.

At one time the ship careened in wide circles out of control under a rain of bombs, while fires blazed aboard the ship, and engine crews were barely able to remain below.

The Illustrious was attacked six times at sea and four more after it limped into harbor at Malta.

Seventy bombs fell in "the immediate vicinity of the ship" during four large-scale assaults.

An official report said the work of the "engine room and repair parties saved the vulnerable ship after severe damage and in difficult conditions."

The rudder gear broke down after the second attack necessitating steering with the engines, while a list developed as a result of an accumulation of water poured on the fires.

Numerous fires quickly were put out but a serious blaze in one hangar repeatedly drove back the fire fighters who risked explosions from the full tanks of the aircraft.

"Down in the boiler rooms conditions were growing almost unbearable," the statement said. "Draught fans were pouring down thick clouds of black smoke and fumes from chemical fire extinguishers, but steam had to be maintained at all costs. Men in the boiler rooms held on doggedly. They had to breathe through wet cloths, gasping to get each breath."

Larry Allen, the Associated Press seagoing war correspondent, was abaoard the Illustrious January 10 when Nazi planes attacked the ship for seven hours. He wrote a vivid description of the attack he witnessed from the bridge, until one of the bombs blew him down a hatchway to another deck.

He quoted a ship's officer as saying that the attack was "the most tremendous, terrifying thing I have ever seen. It sounded like all the fires of hell had been kindled."

RUGBY 100 YEARS AFTER TOM BROWN

Rugby, June 17 (A. P.).—Two cricket teams met here today just as two others did a hundred years ago in a match which high lighted one of the world's most widely read books—"Tom Brown's School Days."

On June 17, 1841, Marylebone met Rugby and it was into that game that the author, Thomas Hughes, fictionally inserted his hero, Tom Brown, and a ferocious batsman, Jack Raggles. The scene was the same as today's with a few exceptions.

Marylebone met Rugby, of course, but—

The bells of Tolly Church, which Tom loved, didn't ring, because that would be a signal that invasion had begun, and the sky was not full of rooks, because of the opposition of Roy[illegible] Air Force planes on pa[illegible]

JUN 18 1941

Britain Expects Nazis To Attack Food Crops

LONDON, June 17 (CP).—A warning to British farmers against the possibility of enemy attacks on field crops was issued by the Agriculture Ministry today, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

The B. B. C. quoted the ministry as saying that "food in the field is as valuable as food on the high seas," and that farmers must be prepared for the possibility of an attack on field supplies.

JUN 18 1941

NAZIS KILL POLISH RUNNER

Kusocinski, Olympic Star, Reported Victim of Gestapo

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—Janusz Kusocinski, Polish runner, who won the 1932 Olympic 10,000-meter run in Los Angeles, was reported today by the Polish News Agency here to have been "murdered by the Gestapo" somewhere in Poland.

[M. Kusocinski was among noted Polish athletes who were reported late in September, 1939, after the invasion of Poland, to have begun work as waiters in a Warsaw restaurant.]

A noted distance runner of Poland, anusz Kusocinski established an Olympic record of 30:11.4 for the 10,000-meter event when he carried his country's colors to victory in Los Angeles in 1932. He also starred in the 5,000-meter run. Failing in an attempt to break his own world standard of 19:02.6 for four miles, M. Kuscinski on Aug. 12, 1934, won the 5,000-meter run in the time of 14:50.4 at an international track and field meet at Amsterdam.

JUN 18 1941

British Schools to Get U. S. History Course

LONDON, June 17 (AP).—The British Board of Education announced today it was arranging a number of short courses on United States history and current problems for teachers in all types of schools.

The courses are to be arranged because the board is "impressed with the fact that British children are much less well informed about the history, life and achievements of the United States of America than are American children about the history, life and achievements of Great Britain."

Greek Naval Losses Put At 14 Smaller Warships

Cruiser, 7 Destroyers, All 5 Submarines Escaped

LONDON, June 17 (AP).—Greek naval losses since the Hellenes Kingdom went to war, first with Italy, then Germany, were placed by a Greek Navy officer today at three destroyers, eleven torpedo boats and many auxiliary craft.

The unidentified officer in a broadcast said one crusier, seven destroyers, two torpedo boats and five submarines escaped to Alexandria after the evacuation of Greece, and "now are playing their part with the British Mediterranean fleet."

At the start of the war, the officer said, the Greek fleet included one cruiser, ten destroyers, thirteen torpedo boats and thirty auxiliary craft.

190,000 British Air Cadets

LONDON, June 17 (AP).—Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair told the House of Commons today that 190,000 cadets were enrolled in the air training corps established to fit youths for entry into the Royal Air Force. Of these 5,000 are approved candidates for commissions. The corps consists of 1,340 units, of which 740 have been affiliated with R. A. F. sta[illegible]

JUN 18 1941

BELFAST MAY ACT

Anxious to Block News Leaks to Eire.

Belfast, Northern Ireland, June 17 (A. P.).—The ease with which information can leak across the border between Northern Ireland and neutral Eire is expected to be discussed at a secret meeting of the Northern Ireland Parliament next Tuesday. Many members have been urging drastic restrictions on communications and travel facilities between the two parts of Ireland.

Northern Ireland, with Britain, is at war with Germany while in Dublin, Eire's capital, a well-staffed German legation still functions.

Chief Officer of Robin Moor Called a Hero by Survivors

Mundy Navigated Lifeboat Accurately With Hastily Sketched Chart—Tells Vivid Story of Encounter.

Cape Town, June 17 (A. P.).—The Robin Moor's chief officer was praised today by the last saved passengers of the torpedoed American freighter as the man who brought them to rescue after thirteen days in a wave-tossed lifeboat.

He is Melvin Mundy of Bethlehem, Pa., who steered a lifeboat-load of passengers—three of them women and one a 2-year-old boy—by a sketchy chart he copied from his captain's map, and was at the rudder when a British rescue ship was sighted.

That ship picked up two other boatloads and landed here last night with all of the missing from the Robin Moor—thirty-five passengers and crew members feared lost after the Brazilian ship Ozorio picked up the fourth boatload of eleven survivors on June 9.

Rescue Called Pure Luck.

The survivors said that luck of the sea—not any wireless notification of their plight by the submarine—saved them. The officers and crew members who boarded the submarine declared positively that it was German.

All agreed that the submarine's officers and sailors who spoke used good English, but with a German accent.

There was disagreement, however, as to identifying marks on the submarine. Mundy said that a red bull's head was painted on the conning tower. Second Mate Robert Taylor, whose father lives in Hollywood but who is not related to the film actor Robert Taylor, said that he saw under the bull's head the word "taureau"—French for bull. Another crew member said that the word painted there was "la touche."

[On the other hand, eleven survivors of the Robin Moor who were landed at Recife, Brazil, last Wednesday night said that the submarine had a laughing cow painted on her conning tower, along with the name Lorricke or Lorickke.]

In the thirteen days that followed, until rescue on June 3, little Robin McCullough, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. McCullough, was the only one who enjoyed himself. He seemed to like the long boat ride and cooed contentedly at the "pretty fishes"—sharks which followed the boat—passengers said.

He alone could stomach the hardtack, part of the meager rations aboard the lifeboat. Here in a hotel room last night the 2-year-old still clutched a dried biscuit and said repeatedly: "Robin want tack."

Mundy Copied Chart.

Ben M. Cohn of New Haven, en route to Africa to manage an American-owned theater, said that Mundy, despite a broken ankle suffered while going to the submarine, took complete charge of the passengers when he returned from his futile effort to dissuade the submarine commander from sinking the Robin Moor.

"We had no sea chart in our boat," Cohn related, "but Mundy made a rough copy of a chart the captain carried in another lifeboat while the two craft bobbed up and down beside each other in the rough sea.

"On this crude map he carefully plotted our course. When we were finally rescued the captain of the ship which took us aboard examined Mundy's chart and found he was less than ten miles off in his final position."

Mundy's account of the Robin Moor's encounter with the submarine is as follows:

"I had just taken over the 4 o'clock watch and was drinking coffee on the bridge when I saw blinker lights on the horizon.

"The lights said: 'AAA,' which means 'What ship?'

"I answered: 'American steamship Robin Moor.'

"I was very careful to signal the word 'American' first because I had a suspicion it was a submarine.

"There was no immediate answer so I sent some one down to awaken the captain. He came on the bridge in his pajamas.

Captain Asks Identity.

"Then the captain ordered the signal man to signal: 'Who are you?'

"The answer came back immediately: 'Submarine.'

"A minute later the submarine flashed 'LRL,' which meant, 'I am pursuing you.'

"A minute later the submarine flashed: 'Don't use your wireless.'

"We stopped our engines on our captain's orders and so informed the submarine. Then the submarine flashed: 'Send a boat to me.'

"We uncovered two lifeboats. The captain sent me along with the boatswain, four able-bodied seamen and one seaman in our No. 1 lifeboat to the submarine. Before I left I cautioned the wireless operator not to touch his key until we returned. The submarine was showing only a pin point of light, although we had asked for light to guide us.

"The commander of the submarine was waiting on the deck for us. The first thing he asked was, 'Where are your papers?' I told him he had not asked me to bring them.

"The commander was in a brown coat with tweed trousers. He asked the name of our boat. I told him. As he talked I saw men in naval uniforms. The conning tower bore a painted mascot of a red bull's head. We had no way of finding out the name or number of the submarine.

"It was obvious, however, to all of us that the submarine was German. All the men—even those who spoke distinct English—did so with a decided German accent. I have known plenty of German sailors, so I was sure.

Bandages Were German.

"Another proof we had was that the submarine commander gave me bandages for my leg, which was injured. Each bandage was marked with German trade-marks.

"The commander asked me the name of our ship. When I told him we were the neutral American freighter Robin Moor he asked what our cargo was.

"'General merchandise for South African ports,' I told him.

"'But you have heavy machinery on board,' he said.

"'You are wrong,' I told him. 'That is nothing but automobile parts we cannot carry in the hold.'

"He then asked me if I didn't have motors among the cargo. I replied that the only motors were automobile pleasure car motors.

"'What is the rest of your cargo?' he asked.

"I replied, 'Nothing but tin plate.'

"The submarine commander then said what he frequently repeated before we saw the last of him:

"'You have supplies for my country's enemy and I must sink you.'

"I asked him then how much time he would give us. He replied. 'Only twenty minutes.'

"Then I pleaded with him. I told him we had eight passengers—that we didn't care about ourselves but that he ought to consider the passengers. I pointed out that one of the passengers was a little child. He only shook his head.

"Then I tried to impress him that we had women aboard. He still shook his head. I told him about a man and wife who were in the sixties.

"'We can't get people like that in boats in a hurry,' I told him.

"'Well, maybe I'll give you thirty minutes,' he said.

"Before we left the submarine commander promised he would take our lifeboats in tow. He warned us he would sink us without waiting if we used our wireless to send an S O S.

Fired 33 Shells.

"The last thing I did before leaving the commander was to try to beg him to take our ship to some neutral port such as South America, where he could discharge our cargo or take possession of our ship or do anything he pleased as long as he got the passengers ashore safely.

"He absolutely refused. He kept repeating: 'You carry supplies for my country's enemy.'

"As we pushed off toward our ship I called back: 'You will be sorry if you carry out your threat to sink our ship.'

"Later the submarine fired thirty-three shells into the Robin Moor from her deck gun. The ship went down in eighteen minutes. Then the submarine fired volley after volley from her anti-aircraft guns at floating cargo until it all sank.

"The submarine commander promised me several times he would radio our position to rescue ships, but when no help arrived I knew his promise had been an idle one. Then we began rowing in the general direction of Brazil."

Welles Calls Charges Unchanged.

Washington, June 17 (A. P.).—Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, said today that the Government's basic charges against Germany for the sinking of the Robin Moor were unchanged by the arrival of thirty-five missing survivors at Cape Town yesterday.

He said that with the evidence already available from eleven survivors landed last week in Brazil and a cabled summary expected on the testimony of those at Cape

30.24-9821

30.24-9821

Town, the Government very soon would be in a position to reach a final decision on the action to be taken.

Asked if the Government's position that the submarine violated international law was unchanged by the safe arrival of the thirty-five survivors, Mr. Welles replied that it was identical.

He said that the American Consul at Cape Town had been instructed to take depositions from the survivors there and cable a summary as soon as possible.

The Under-Secretary added, however, that the evidence already received from the survivors in Brazil was considered sufficient and was already under consideration.

He did not indicate what direct action would be taken, but it was considered certain that a stern protest, at least, would be lodged with Germany.

U. S. PLANS READY FOR ARMING SHIPS

JUN 18 1941

President Says Necessary Procedure Has Been Prepared Since '18

He Does Not Hint, However, That Guns Will Go On Merchantmen Now

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 17—President Roosevelt asserted today that the United States had plans ready—and had had them since 1918—for the arming of American merchant ships.

Asked whether there had been any thought given to arming such vessels as a result of the sinking of the American steamer Robin Moor, Mr. Roosevelt said he supposed every chief of naval operations had had a plan in the safe since 1918.

"Have they come out of the safe yet?" he was asked.

Not at his request, the Chief Executive replied.

Prefers Not To Comment

In response to another question, he said he did not know whether Congressional authorization would be needed for the arming of the merchant marine.

Mr. Roosevelt preferred not to comment on the sinking of the Robin Moor, for which the State Department has held a Nazi submarine responsible.

There was nothing further on the matter he could say today, the President asserted, adding he had received a summary of a report brought to the State Department by an American Embassy official in Brazil who questioned eleven survivors who landed at Pernambuco.

Stern Protest Expected

The American case against Germany for the sinking of the Robin Moor was declared complete tonight and officials indicated that at least a stern protest and warning would be lodged soon.

Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, made it clear during the day that the Government's charges of inhumane conduct on the part of the submarine commander were unaffected by the rescue of the thirty-five missing survivors landed at Cape Town yesterday. They previously had been virtually given up as lost.

The Government's position, Welles said, remained identical with what it was before: That the submarine's conduct was counter to every law of humanity and international morality, as well as international agreements, in that it failed to assure the safety of passengers and crew.

Depositions Ordered

The American Consul General at Cape Town was instructed to take depositions from the thirty-five survivors there and cable a summary to the State Department.

On the basis of testimony supplied by the eleven survivors landed in Brazil last week, however, Welles asserted that sufficient evidence was available to determine a course of action.

The depositions of the eleven were brought to Washington today by Philip P. Williams, a secretary of the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro.

Welles said these were being studied and that with the summary expected soon from Cape Town, the Government should be in a position to reach final conclusions in the near future.

Warning Believed Likely

When asked whether a formal communication might be delivered to Germany, Welles said he could give no further information at this time.

It was considered a foregone conclusion, however, that a strong protest at least would be lodged, probably coupled with a stern warning that American shipping engaged in peaceful commerce must be unmolested and would have the full protection of the United States.

JUN 18 1941

Robin Moor Survivors Detail Ship's Sinking

[By the Associated Press]

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, June 17—Thousands of words of official statements were taken today by United States consular officials from the officers, crew members and passengers of the Robin Moor, telling exactly how their ship was sunk.

All of the thirty-five survivors who saw the submarine which torpedoed the American freighter were questioned at great length. The statements were cabled immediately to Washington, where, it was explained, any disclosure of their contents would have to be made.

Sure It Was German

The chief United States diplomatic interest centered in the reports of Chief Officer Melvin Mundy, Bethlehem, Pa., who insisted that the attacking submarine was German, and of Capt. Edward Meyers, of Baltimore, who confirmed Mundy's version.

The United States Legation announced officially that examination of all survivors who were brought here yesterday by a British vessel, after having been adrift in lifeboats for thirteen days, disclosed that none was expected to suffer any serious effects from the long ordeal under the tropical sun.

Crew Advanced Money

Money was advanced today to the twenty-eight crew members by consular officials, who said that arrangements were being made to return them as quickly as possible to the United States.

As for the seven passengers, the rescue ship landed them right where they had set out for. The Robin Moor was bound for Cape Town.

Today's edition of *Die Burger*, leading opposition newspaper in South Africa, carried a headline over the Robin Moor story saying: "Torpedoed with Great Gentlemanliness."

A member of the Robin Moor crew, who was not named in the story, was quoted as praising the "great friendliness, of the submarine crew and adding, "I was amazed at their politeness."

Singing For Morale

American jazz tunes and Scottish hymns kept up the spirits of the drifting survivors, it was disclosed today. In the bow of one of the lifeboats sat 61-year-old Mrs. H. G. Gemmell, of Scotland, while astern sat 25-year-old Mrs. Ben M. Cohen, of New Haven, Conn., for thirteen days they kept up cheerful singing together.

"Prayers and hymns kept up the courage of me and my husband," said Mrs. Gemmell.

"I sang swing music to make us forget our troubles," said Mrs. Cohen.

The best description of the submarine was given by Second Mate Robert Taylor.

Had Large Gun Forward

"She was painted a dark gray," he said, "and had a large gun forward of the conning tower and a Swedish Bofors anti-aircraft gun just aft.

"The conning tower was higher than it was long, with the hatch at the aft end. There was a ladder from the deck to the conning tower at the aft end.

"A French word on the Conning Tower had been painted over in an attempt to hide it, and therefore there was confusion as to what the word was."

Disagree On Word

Taylor thought he saw the word "Taureau"—French for "bull,"—while another crew member thought it was "La Touche."

Taylor said the submarine was small, between 500 and 800 tons. "Since she was 600 miles from Dakar (French naval base on northwest Africa) when she attacked us," he observed, "I imagine she was supplied by a raider."

Agreeing with others of the crew that "the submarine most certainly was manned by a German crew," Taylor said that when it finally sailed away after sinking the freighter, the men shouted "Auf Wiedersehen!"

Description Tabs Sub As Definitely German

Washington, June 17 (AP)—A survivor's description of the submarine that sank the Robin Moor indicated tonight that it was a medium 517-ton type commissioned by Germany in 1938 and 1939, although others of the same type may have been subsequently constructed.

The class has no particular name but includes at least thirty-one craft numbered U-45 to U-55, U-69 to U-76, U-83 to U-87 and U-93 to U-99 inclusive.

These are the only submarines pictured in *"Janes Fighting Ships,"* authoritative naval publication, which answer the description given at Cape Town by Robert Taylor, second mate of the Robin Moor, of a submarine with a conning tower "higher than it was long."

These submarines also tally with Taylor's description in another detail, all mounting a 3.5-inch gun forward and a one-pound anti-aircraft gun aft.

GERMANS REPORTED MASSING IN NORWAY

JUN 18 1941

London Hears Nazi Troops Are Assembling at Possible Invasion Ports—Britain Extends Blockade to Finland.

London, June 17 (A. P.).—Persistent reports reaching Norwegian circles in London today indicated Germany was concentrating large numbers of troops on the Norwegian west coast—a possible springboard for invasion of Scotland.

The Norwegians said that in the last few days numerous troop trains carrying marines and war material had passed through Oslo on the way to west coast bases. In addition, reports from Krageroe, on the Skaggerak, state that a steady procession of transports and other vessels has been steaming in a westerly direction.

Meanwhile informed spokesmen had stated that Great Britain has stopped granting navicerts for ships going to the Finnish Arctic port of Petsamo because they declared several German divisions are now stationed in Finland.

Ships attempting to reach Petsamo, a British spokesman said, will be intercepted and detained by the British sea blockade. The decision to stop cargoes to Petsamo was said to have been made two or three days ago.

[Finland has an agreement with Germany permitting unarmed Nazi soldiers to travel across the country to and from Norway. She has denied, however, recent reports that large, fully equipped contingents of German troops have entered Finland.]

Meanwhile today the Exchange Telegraph Company, a British agency, said in a dispatch from Helsinki that reports of Russian troop mobilization has caused anxiety in Finland and all Scandinavia. An international athletic meeting schedule for Helsinki was canceled, it said, and a football match between Copenhagen and south Swedish teams at Malmo, Sweden, was called off because the Danes were refused permission to leave their country.

Pro-German Swing Reported.

Stockholm, June 17 (A. P.).—The Swedish Liberal newspaper Dagens Nyheter today reported that there were signs that Finland had decided to abandon her neutrality in favor of Germany in any conflict between Russia and Germany.

The newspaper presented detailed reports of a state of suspense in Finland because of travel restrictions, the transit of German troops ostensibly bound for Norway, the evacuation of women and children from the capital, Helsinki, and accounts of Russian preparations for mobilization. It commented:

"These reports indicate that Finland stood before a choice and now has decided in a direction which results in fundamental change of her foreign policy. When Soviet Russia last August forced Foreign Minister Vaino Tanner to leave the Government, many people expected increased Russian claims and eventually an assault in the well-known manner. When this didn't happen, it was interpreted as a change in the balance of power.

"From this time on Germany was in the foreground. A more and more defensive attitude by the Soviets was reflected also in Finland. The Finno-German agreement to transit (German) troops from Norway seems to permit a considerable increasing of the number of German troops inside Finland.

"England seems to await developments... Russo-German friendship now seems so conditional that Finnish neutrality has entered a problematic stage. When one of Finland's representatives in Moscow was reproached because of Finland's pro-German attitude, he answered: 'Excellency, your friends also are our friends.'"

Soviet Troops Reported Evacuating Hanko Base

Helsinki, June 17 (AP)—Evidences of what aparently is a large-scale evacuation of the Soviet military base at Hanko have been observed lately both along the railway transit route across Finnish territory and over the sealanes off the Finnish coast in the direction of Leningrad.

Eyewitnesses reported seeing long Soviet trains . . .

[The foregoing dispatch, telephoned through Germany to Bern, was cut off here.]

Leased To Russia

The naval base at Hanko, located on a peninsula guarding the northern end of the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, was leased to the Soviet Union by Finland for a thirty-year period beginning March 23, 1940, as part of the settlement of the Russo-Finnish war. With the base itself went the surrounding peninsula, which Russia proposed to maintain as a naval-military base.

Although bombarded constantly in the Russo-Finnish war, Hanko was not captured.

Finns Expect Surprises

Former Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko's newspaper *Sanomat* declared today the military situation in the Baltic was ripe for surprises likely to affect Finland, but did not indicate the nature of these surprises.

Helsinki was tense over rumors and headlines which since Saturday have told of troop movements on both sides of the Russian frontier.

While authorities maintained strict silence, *Sanomat* commented that while Finland's resources are limited "they are not so small that the Finnish fist could not strike hard. Anyone who tried to molest us and grab what belongs to the Finns would meet the same determination as in the fall of 1939."

Government Reported To Have Left Bucharest

London, June 17 (AP)—Reuters reported from Ankara tonight that the Rumanian Government has moved office staffs from Bucharest to the countryside.

It also said the Soviet Minister to Rumania has left for Moscow.

Rumania Blacked Out

Bucharest, June 17 (AP)—All Rumania was ordered blacked out beginning tonight, and outdoor theaters and garden restaurants were forbidden to operate after dark.

This meant resumption of a general blackout lifted a month ago.

Drastic restrictions, meanwhile, were placed on the use of gasoline by civilians and all civilian drivers' licenses were ordered surrendered to police within five days. They will be reissued only where it is shown that they are needed in the public interest.

JUN 18 1941

Nazi Demands Seen Forcing Soviet Decision

London Believes Reds Soon Must Fight or Yield to Heavy Tangible Losses

LONDON, June 18 (Wednesday) (AP).—Basing their declarations on reports and political speculation from European capitals, observers in London asserted today that Russia soon must choose whether to fight Germany or yield to humiliating demands involving considerable tangible loss.

Usually authoritative sources here said Germany would make these demands on Soviet Russia as the price of peace: Full control over the rich oil and agricultural lands of the Ukraine; right of passage for German troops through the trans-Caucasian corridor, a route that would bypass Turkey and lay Suez open to attack from the east and bring the Germans into the oil fields of Iran (Persia) and Irak; right to establish war industries in Soviet territory beyond the range of Royal Air Force bombers; placing of Russian Baltic Sea shipyards at Germany's disposal and demobilization of the Soviet western army.

Advices from Ankara, Turkey, quoted an informant connected with the Red Army as saying Russian officers were openly asserting that war with Germany was inevitable.

The German Embassy in Ankara announced last night that telephone communications between Germany and southeast Europe was broken for twenty-four hours, apparently as a military measure.

Russians Leaving Hanko

A report from Helsinki, Finland, told of a general removal of troops by rail and ship from the Russian military base at Hanko. The Russians were reported en route to Leningrad.

[A dispatch from Helsinki, telling of Russian evacuation of Hanko, telephoned through Germany to Berne, Switzerland, was cut off after the phrase—"eyewitnesses reported seeing long Soviet trains." . . .]

Russia also was said here to have increased her air and sea patrols in the Black Sea.

An informed source at London said Great Britain had stopped granting navicerts for ships going to the Finnish Arctic port of Petsamo because "several German divisions" now are stationed in Finland.

Finnish Freighter Back

The Finnish freighter Marisa Thorden, which left New York Saturday with a capacity cargo for Petsamo, returned to port on Sunday, having been recalled by a wireless message sent by her owners, who reportedly had been advised that Britain had revoked all navicerts covering her cargo.

At the local offices of the Thorden Line, 17 Battery Place, all inquiries made yesterday were referred to the Finnish Consulate. The latter, in turn, said all information must come from the Finnish Legation in Washington.

Tokio's Envoy to London Off on Trip Home

London, June 17 (A. P.).—Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu left London for Tokio today to consult with Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka.

JUN 18 1941

CROSS HILLS TO SWEEP NEAR SYRIA CAPITAL

Admit Strong Counter-Attacks By French In Central Sector

JUN 18 1941

Vichy Claims, British Deny, Recapture Of Merdjayoun

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 17—British and Free French forces fighting their way into Syria were reported nearing the capital city of Damascus tonight, pushing slowly down into the plains of Damascus after having reached the hills overlooking them.

The British Middle East command reported the capture of "several further positions" in the region about Kissoue, ten miles south of Damascus, and heavy fighting was reported under way tonight.

Admits Counter-Attacks

The British command acknowledged strong counter-attacks by the French in the central sector in the vicinity of Merdjayoun and Kuneitra.

British dispatches tonight said the British still held Merdjayoun, however, in denial of French reports that the city had been recaptured by the French Monday.

The British command stated that "heavy fighting" was in progress in both the Merdjayoun and Kuneitra sectors and that British and Free French reinforcements were being rushed to the scene.

British Colonial units were said to have engaged the Vichy forces in this area.

Rumble Of Cannon Heard At Damascus

Damascus, June 17 (AP)—The rumble of cannon was heard for several hours through this city today and the battle between French and British forces was believed to be very near.

French forces were reported fighting stiffly against the British and to be taking the offensive in the Kuneitra sector to the ssouthwest. In that area one hundred British prisoners were said to have been taken.

Measures taken at Beirut, Lebanon, proved that the French were determined to fight to the end, the French said.

Positions were reported regained by the French at Kuneitra, Merdjayoun and Squeida. The French said they were counter-attacking at many points.

Vichy Claims Recapture Of Town Of Merdjayoun

Vichy, June 17 (AP)—In a smashing counter-offensive against invading British forces the French defenders of Syria have recaptured the strategic town of Merdjayoun, French military dispatches said today.

The wide French drive apparently carried farthest in the center sector. In addition to driving the British out of Merdjayoun, which is only six miles from the northern tip of Palestine, the French reported reaching the Kuneitra region, southeast of Merdjayoun.

French On Offensive

British and Free French forces captured Kuneitra June 7, the first day of their attack, and Merdjayoun fell to them a week ago. Both towns are about forty miles southwest of Damascus, the Syrian capital.

The French reported they also were on the offensive in the region of Kissoue and Derra, on the eastern salient about ten miles south of Damascus.

In the Kuneitra counter-attack the French captured one hundred prisoners and large stocks of materiel, it was stated. The British were driven out of Merdjayoun, according to the French, Monday afternoon after a French drive in force. Today, the French command announced, the "counter-offensive operations of our detachments continued."

Western Front Quiet

The French reported the Western front, on the coastal road to Beirut, was quiet, with the attacking Australians apparently halting for a reorganization after capturing Sidon.

A French communique reported that "along the coast British forces, deprived of the aid of their fleet, which has not appeared since the morning of the sixteenth, showed only slight activity."

There was no other official word on naval action except that the French announced the loss of a destroyer, with seven crew members killed, "during the Syrian operations." Details were withheld.

Allies Close to Damascus.

Cairo, June 17 (A. P.).—Allied troops were reported tonight to have reached the hills overlooking the plains of Damascus and to be making their way slowly down toward the city.

Latest dispatches from the front said fighting still was going on south of Damascus, where certain enemy positions were captured. The dispatches said that Merdjayoun, which the French claimed to have retaken, still was in Allied hands.

The British and Free French invaders have sent re-enforcements into heavy fighting in southern Syria where the Vichy forces have the British Command announced.

This fighting was at Merdjayoun and Kuneitra, each about forty miles southwest of Damascus.

"Although the Allied forces are making steady progress on the coastal sector (in the drive toward Beirut) and have captured several further positions in the Kissoue area (ten miles south of Damascus), strong counter-attacks by Vichy troops have been launched at Merdjayoun and Kuneitra," said the Middle East Command's communique.

French Counter-attack.

Vichy, June 17 (A. P.).—Military dispatches from Syria today reported a French counter-attack had driven the British out of the strategic town of Merdjayoun, which was captured by British forces a week ago.

Dispatches from Beirut indicated that the French had taken the offensive all along the front, pushing as far south as the Kuneitra sector, which British and De Gaullist troops took the first day of the attack June 7.

Offensive action in the region of Kissowe and Derra had been reported earlier by the French.

It was Monday afternoon, they said, that a French drive in force against British positions at Merdjayoun succeeded in taking that town, only six miles from the Palestine frontier.

Elsewhere the situation was said to be relatively calm and the British fleet has not been reassembled on the Lebanese coast for a renewal of the bombardment of the French positions from the sea.

However, the French announced the loss of a destroyer during Syrian operations and said seven members of the crew were killed.

The French said that the Australians in the coastal sector give the impression that they have been halted for a reorganization of the units which captured Sidon.

For the first time last night Beirut and Damascus were ordered blacked out and precautions against air raids were taken throughout Syria and Lebanon.

British Near Damascus.

London, June 17 (A. P.).—British forces are attacking Aatourz, six miles southwest of the Syrian capital of Damascus, having captured Madani yesterday, authoritative British spokesmen reported today. Madani is ten miles southwest of Damascus.

These spokesmen reiterated that the Anglo-Free French command was going slowly in the Levant States purposely and to keep losses as low as possible both for themselves and for the defenders. Gen. Paul Le Gentilhomme was said to be carrying on in command of the Free French forces despite a broken arm suffered from an air bomb.

In the capture of Sidon, on the Lebanese coast, the British were reported to have captured seven tanks, two of which were usable, as well as some stores and ammunition.

Demands that the campaign in Syria and Lebanon be pushed to a swift conclusion came meanwhile from sections of the British press. Declaring that there is a possibility that Germany may decide at any moment to attempt a lightning air-borne attack and change the whole complextion of things in the Near East, the Daily Mail declared: "Speed is vital. We want Syria and its air fields."

30.24-9823

30.24—9823

PETAIN PLEADS FOR APPROVAL

Tells French Position Has Improved in Year.

JUN 18 1941

Vichy, June 17 (AP).—Marshal Philippe Petain, reviewing the situation in France on the first anniversary of his assuming the leadership of the State, told the French people today they had been "neither sold out nor betrayed" and asked them to give him their confidence.

In a broadcast address, the aged marshal described the situation as improved since the day a year ago when he announced to a shattered nation that he had asked for an armistice with Germany. But, he warned, there were many trials ahead.

He summed up matters this way:

"Today you have for the most part gone back to your homes. Undoubtedly prisoners have not yet returned, women work and suffer, food is difficult to get, taxes irritate you and your children don't always have enough to eat, but France lives on—her bridges and her factories are being rebuilt.

"You are suffering and you will suffer for a long time because we have not finished paying for all our mistakes," Petain added.

He went on to ask the people whether they were not really better off today than a year ago, when France's roads were clogged with refugees and machine-gunning planes roared overhead.

"Must I remind you of the immense effort of our agriculture, which despite the absence of a million farmer prisoners has put a million hectares (about 2,500,000 acres) of new land into cultivation?" he asked.

"Must I remind you that our youth has stiffened its muscles and its souls, and that purity, ideals and the spirit of sacrifice is being imposed each day with more force, more radiance? Must I remind you of the judgment neutral nations have passed upon our country, of the tribute they have paid to our first recovery?"

Those who say the French people have been abandoned, he said, "lie to you and throw you into the arms of Communism."

The Marshal started his address with a rebroadcast of the speech he made at Bordeaux last year when he took over the role of Chief of State and told the nation that France no longer could continue to fight.

After the record had been played, he declared:

"That is what I told you on June 17, 1940, in a voice broken with emotion. My voice is again firm because France has risen again."

Maurey Loses Citizenship

VICHY, June 17 (AP).—A decree to be published in the "Journal Officiel" tomorrow will deprive the dramatist, Max Maurey, former director of the Theatre de Paris, of his French nationality, along with Antoine Fabiani, manager of the French Review of Argentina. They were among thirty persons deprived of nationality for the crime of "having left Continental territory between May 10 and June 30, 1940, without orders or legitimate motive."

WHICH HAD BEEN QUIET FOR SEVERAL DAYS, TROOPS WENT INTO ACTION SUNDAY AFTERNOON WITH AN ARMORED CAR, ARTILLERY AND MACHINE GUN ATTACK AGAINST THE AUSTRALIANS AND BRITISH WHO HAD ADVANCED AS FAR AS DJEZZINE

IN BOTH SECTORS THE SITUATION WAS FLUID, WITH THE VICHY FORCES EXTENDING THEIR LINES SO FAR THAT THEY MAY MOMENTARILY FIND THEMSELVES IN A PRECARIOUS POSITION.

JJ1017PED

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN SYRIA, JUNE 16, DELAYED-(AP)-VICHY'S ARMY IN SYRIA OPENED A GENERAL COUNTER-OFFENSIVE TODAY AGAINST THE BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH FORCES WHICH IN THE PAST WEEK HAVE OCCUPIED A STRETCH OF COUNTRY ABOUT 50 MILES DEEP. JUN 18 1941

WHILE THE SITUATION WAS STILL OBSCURE IT APPEARED THAT THE VICHY FORCES IN SYRIA THREW ALL THEIR STRENGTH INTO WHAT MAY BE THE LAST DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO HOLD THE COUNTRY.

CURIOUSLY, THE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE COINCIDED WITH GAINS MADE BY THE ALLIED FORCES.

AS THE FREE FRENCH COLUMN BROKE THROUGH THE DEFENSES OF KISSOUE, TWELVE MILES SOUTH OF DAMASCUS AND THE MARCH INTO THAT CITY SEEMED IMMINENT, THE VICHY ARMY ATTACKED THIS COLUMN'S RIGHT FLANK.

IN THE COUNTERATTACK TANKS, ARMORED CARS AND WHITE TROOPS WERE USED.

IN THIS SECTOR THE FRENCH COUNTER-OFFENSIVE DEVELOPED AT ABOUT NOON SUNDAY.

FARTHER WEST ALONG THE FRENCH FRONT IN THE LITANI RIVER VALLEY,

Fierce Battle in North Africa

British in Surprise Attack Clash With Axis Troops Near Fort Capuzzo.

JUN 18 1941

Cairo, June 17 (A. P.).—British troops in a surprise movement penetrated as far as Fort Capuzzo, just across the Egyptian border in Libya, and "then beat back determined Axis counter-attacks by re-enforcements hurried there from the Tobruk area," the Middle East Command announced today.

The communique added that heavy losses were inflicted on the German and Italian troops who repeatedly assaulted the British forces.

In bringing up re-enforcements from Tobruk, eighty miles away, the Axis commanders had to draw off part of their forces besieging that British-occupied port. (A German military spokesman said last night that the apparent purpose of the British offensive was to relieve the beleaguered Tobruk garrison.)

Fort Capuzzo is opposite Salum, where fierce fighting appeared developing into a major battle following the start of the British offensive.

Operations Developing Further.

British spokesmen described the imperial offensive in North Africa as still a local one for the moment, but said that the operations were developing.

Reports from the front indicated that the British were employing the tactics which had proved so successful against the Italians last winter—lashing out at Axis communication lines with swift flanking thrusts by mechanized units.

One such unit was said to have stabbed forty miles into Libya yesterday to rout an Italian column near Gambut, and it was believed here that German troops also had been driven from some of their positions in Halfaya (Hell Fire) Pass, the main gateway to the Egyptian frontier post of Salum, which has changed hands many times.

May Be a Showdown.

Whether these operations were the beginning of a full-scale offensive was not yet clear, but it appeared to observers that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell might at last be ready for a showdown with the forces the Nazis have been building up in North Africa.

[In Berlin, the authoritative commentary Dienst aus Deutschland said that the strength of the forces the British were employing in the Salum region indicated that a major battle was under way. This publication expressed the belief that the British might be trying to break through the Axis lines to relieve their beleaguered garrison at Tobruk, seventy-five miles west of the Egyptian frontier. The Germans said they destroyed sixty British tanks yesterday, and accounts of the fighting dominated the front pages of the Berlin newspapers.]

South African airmen were said to be taking part in the operations, ranging ahead of the armored units and blasting at Axis defenses.

In East Africa, the Imperial Command said today, British forces captured an Italian rear-guard position west of Lake Lakemti, in southern Ethiopia, taking 200 prisoners, four guns and twenty machine guns. In the Assab area, six Fascist officers and 180 men were reported captured.

Salum Fighting Unabated.

London, June 17 (A. P.).—Fighting in the vicinity of the Egyptian frontier post of Salum, which reached a new high pitch yesterday, is continuing unabated today, authoritative spokesmen declared here. A British push, which saw armored units drive forty miles into Libya, was said to be localized for the moment, but operations were stated to be developing.

Nazis Report Heavy Fighting.

Berlin, June 17 (A. P.).—Britain's North African forces have lost 100 armored motor units up to early this afternoon in a battle that has been raging in the desert around the Egyptian border post of Salum since Sunday, DNB, the official German news agency, said today. The situation is developing favorably to German and Italian forces, DNB declared.

The Axis forces bearing the brunt of the fighting are stationed between British forces on the Egyptian front and the British garrison at the Libyan port of Tobruk, eighty miles to the west, the agency said, adding that the situation at Tobruk is unchanged since yesterday.

[The Berlin radio, heard in London, said that the British tank losses totaled the strength of a regiment.]

The German High Command was less specific, but said that the enemy's tank losses were increased considerably in continued fighting on the Egyptian-Libyan border with the use of strong forces on both sides.

"Units of the German and Italian air force effectively participated in the ground fighting," the communique said. "Stuka planes dispersed British motorized columns and troop concentrations and bombers and destroyer planes attacked a British tank unit held in readiness."

Called Violent Battle.

Rome, June 17 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command reported today that a violent battle, raging all day yesterday on the Salum front in North Africa, had cost the British considerable losses in men and tanks and eleven planes. Italian and German forces, the communique said, destroyed more than sixty tanks in a counter-attack against British mechanized forces which launched an offensive on Sunday.

[The Germans made this same claim yesterday.]

Rome Sees Heavy British Losses

ROME, June 17 (AP).—The Italian high command said today British forces had suffered such heavy losses in their new Libyan offensive that "from the first day the battle was seriously compromised for the enemy."

"The battle continues most violently with the inevitable oscillations, but the situation in general fully favors us," the high command added.

It called British losses "huge" in the first two days of the fighting, despite reinforcements of men and machines evacuated from Greece. The communique said the British were entering "a large trap ever closing tighter." It also said the attack had been well anticipated, since the movement of British reinforcements had been constantly surveyed by Italian planes and scouts.

The Italians acknowledged that British warplanes had bombed the Libyan port of Bengasi, but did not indicate the results.

Fascist planes, the communique declared, attacked Malta again last night.

Operations in East Africa were said to be hampered by continuing bad weather, though some action was noted in the Galla Sidamo region of western Ethiopia.

TANK MASSES COME TO GRIPS IN LIBYA CLASH

Hundreds Of Machines Battling As British Set Trap For Axis

JUN 18 1941

U. S.-Built Planes Reported Holding Dive Bombers At Bay

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 17—The battle resulting from the British thrust into Libya developed fiercely today with hundreds of tanks employed on both sides and American-made airplanes declared by the British to be holding German dive-bombers at bay.

The British appeared to be attempting to cut off Axis forces in the Egyptian border town of Salum by a double advance on their supporting positions of Fort Capuzzo and Halfaya (Hellfire) Pass in Libya.

German troops in Salum would be caught in a triangle if the operation succeeded. They would be confronted by the British positions to the east, forming the apex of the triangle, and by spread-out British-held positions in their rear.

Nazis Counter-Attacking

British military reports indicated the Germans and Italians, realizing the seriousness of the situation, had drawn on troops besieging Tobruk, eighty miles to the west, and were launching repeated and fierce counter-attacks.

Unofficial reports said wave after wave of these counter-attacks had been repulsed, with heavy losses to the Axis forces. They said Royal Air Force fighting planes forced the Stukas in many cases to dump their bombs before they could get to the fighting area.

Situation "Confused"

A military spokesman tonight reported the situation to be "still confused." Earlier in the day a communique had stated British forces in a surprise advance had penetrated to Fort Capuzzo and withstood several counter-attacks. Other reports added that the British had captured the German positions in Halfaya pass, just outside Salum.

The spokesman described the advance to Fort Capuzzo as a "definite threat" to the Axis forces at Salum. He indicated these forces, made up of both Germans and Italians, were in considerable number although not as large as the army the Italians had concentrated there before the British offensive last February.

Battle Rages All Day

A battle was reported to have raged all day today atop the escarpment outside Salum, hundreds of tanks and armored cars participating. It was the second day of fierce fighting, which was described as the greatest battle of mechanized forces in North Africa since the British last winter routed and captured a large part of the Italian army.

British authorities appeared pleased with today's developments, although it was still too early to report definite success of the triangle maneuver.

Officials said the American-made fighting planes were piloted by British colonial airmen and were showing up "very well." American reconnaissance craft, they said, were "peerless."

The Germans were making extensive use of the new Messerschmitt 109's and 110's in an effort to offset the R. A. F. assaults.

R. A. F. Strafes Convoys

The British said they had more aircraft in the North African theater of operations than at any previous time, even though it had been necessary to divert many machines to the Syrian front.

They reported British planes were strafing Axis supply convoys all the way back through Cirenaica and systematically attacking the principal air bases along the Libyan coast.

The fleet air arm was cooperating, they said, and had started large fires among military vehicles at Bardia, some thirty miles from the fighting zone.

JUN 18 1941

British Drive Bogged Down, Germans Report

Berlin, June 17 (AP)—British efforts to ram through a lightning offensive on the Libyan front have bogged down, DNB, reported tonight.

"British progress has been considerably slower than anticipated," the agency said. It referred to the fighting as the "panzer battle at Salum."

British use of a great number of armored units in the Libyan fighting drew the observation here that the offensive "could be compared to the famed World War battle of Cambrai in 1917." In that battle, tanks were used on a large scale for the first time.

Axis defense tactics, as in the days when motorized warfare was new, are credited here with having caused heavy losses among the mechanized attacking forces. DNB said the British had lost one hundred armored motor units up to noon today.

Panzer Statistics

It was "interesting to note," the agency said, that even in the second big *Panzer* battle at Cambrai, in May, 1940, the German high command "did not report as many *Panzers* knocked out of action as in the present Salum battle."

[The Germans used powerful mechanized forces in the fighting around Cambrai, which was part of the lightning offensive that brought the collapse of the French army.]

Earlier, DNB reports said the situation in Libya was developing favorably to the German and Italian forces. The Germans said dive-bombers had destroyed numerous vehicles in attacks on British tank reserves south of Salum.

Strong Forces Engaged

Strong forces were engaged on both sides in the land fighting, the high command announced. It said there was no change in the situation at Tobruk, where a British garrison has been besieged for months.

Both German and Italian air-force units are taking part in the Axis' counter-assaults, a communique added. It declared dive-bombers had dispersed some British motorized columns.

Axis Forces Caught Napping By Wavell, Eyewitness Says

Writer With British Troops Describes Launching Of Surprise Offensive In Libya

JUN 18 1941

GODFREY H. P. ANDERSON
An English Journalist

With Advanced Imperial Forces in the Western Desert, June 15 (Delayed). Britain's desert fighters opened a new offensive at 6 A. M. today and by nightfall had rolled in the right German flank almost to the burning town of Salum on the Mediterranean coast.

A famous Scottish regiment was installed firmly astride the summit of Halfaya (Hellfire) Pass connecting the top of the escarpment with the town.

To the south British tanks sped across the sandy wastes and took the strategic point of Bir Wa'er just inside the Libyan frontier and south of the Italian Fort Capuzzo.

The Germans, fighting desperately to retain a foothold on the lower slopes of Hellfire Pass, backed into Salum and grimly held on under the heavy pounding of the British medium batteries.

The secret of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's developing penetration was well kept and in the beginning German and Italian troops were almost completely surprised.

Some imperial troops moved up for the attack on foot, marching many miles per day and creeping in Indian file over the face of the desert to escape Axis aerial reconnaissance.

Trucks carrying rations and ammunition lumbered forward nightly at widely separated intervals, struggling through sandy ruts and grinding stunted thorn bushes.

These trucks bore such chalked names as Rosie, Irene, Gladys, etc. But the girls they left behind them would not have recognized their husbands and sweethearts in the goggled, red-eyed figures crouching over the driving wheel.

When the infantry reached forward positions all movement ceased. Each man had to lie at his post under a blazing sun, drinking and eating from his own pack. Each dug himself into the sand and stayed there all day and all night until the first guns sounded the zero hour at dawn.

Plan Mapped In Sand

I crept forward with the infantry in the gray light of dawn as a chilling wind still blew across the sand. A gray-haired brigadier sketched the campaign plan in the sand with his walking stick.

He pointed in a circle around what appeared to be an unoccupied region. But promptly at 6 A. M. thousands of armed men moved out of their hiding places in the scrubby bushes and the great attack began.

Clouds of acrid yellow smoke rolled down the aptly named Hellfire Pass as batteries poured thousands of shells of all calibers. The escarpment temporarily was blotted from view.

By the time the sun was high an intense battle had begun over the entire front from the escarpment to the sea. The whine and crash of exploding shells were almost continuous.

R. A. F. Tackles Luftwaffe

Planes droned like bees in a cloudless sky where the R. A. F. tackled the *Luftwaffe* on more equal terms than usual.

The day scarcely had begun when the first Nazi plane swooped out of the blue and plummeted a few hundred yards away in a welter of flame and exploding machine-gun bullets.

Once three Messerschmitts came roaring low over our heads with their machine guns spitting. With a quick glance around for snakes we flung ourselves down. The next few mo-

30,24-9825

30.24-9825

ments were painfully long.

When I raised my head again a bearded Indian soldier grinned from a nearby thorn bush and waved his hand. We climbed out into the open again.

2 Stukas Shot Down

Later two Stuka dive-bombers plunged to their doom. One fell like a stone, seemed to bounce, then exploded like a giant firecracker. The other also blew into a thousand pieces with a shattering explosion of its bomb load.

Once German batteries laid down a creeping barrage across the desert area where we were concealed. Geysers of yellow sand spouted hundreds of feet into the air, showering dust on the infantry but causing very few casualties because of the wide troop dispersal.

One husky Scot who was carried off on a stretcher yelled:

"Tell them in England we gave the Jerries hell today."

JAPANESE ACCEPT FAILURE IN INDIES

JUN 18 1941

Tokyo Appears To Be Abandoning Plan For South Pacific Economic Drive

Promises That Dutch Refusal Will Make "No Change In Normal Relations"

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Wednesday, June 18—Koh Ishii, Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman, in a reference to the Netherlands East Indies, where Japanese commercial negotiations failed, said "Japan cannot remain indifferent to a spread of the European war to the South Seas."

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, June 17—The Japanese accepted failure today in their long negotiations for vastly increased supplies of strategic raw materials from these islands, and promised moreover that the Dutch refusal would make "no change in normal relations."

It thus appeared not only that Japan for the present was abandoning efforts at economic penetration but that the effect would be to block German efforts to obtain certain Indies commodities through Japan.

Communique Issued.

A joint communique issued after a last conference—in which the Dutch Governor-General declined to reconsider—stated:

"Both the Netherlands and Japanese delegations greatly regret that economic negotiations between them have unfortunately come to no satisfactory result. It is needless, however, to add that discontinuing the present negotiations will lead to no change in normal relations between the Netherlands East Indies and Japan."

Words Emphasized

These words—"normal relations"—were particularly emphasized by Kenkichi Yoshizawa, head of the Japanese delegation.

To a suggestion by correspondents that the exigencies of the war might make some changes in existing N. E. I. policies, Yoshizawa responded:

"In that case my Government undoubtedly will ask some adjustment."

Observers presumed that he referred to reports that the N. E. I. might even further reduce the quotas of vital products—such as rubber and tin—now sold to Japan.

TOKIO-INDIES TALKS BROKEN

JUN 18 1941

Relations Stay Normal as Negotiations End.

Batavia, June 17 (A. P.).—Japan abruptly broke off her economic negotiations with the Dutch East Indies today, but both governments announced jointly that their failure to agree on a trade pact would lead to no change in normal relations between them.

A joint communique stated that the long conferences, at which Japan had been seeking larger shipments of oil, rubber and tin, "have unfortunately come to no satisfactory result" and observers interpreted the Japanese action as indicating that Japan was for the present abandoning economic penetration of the Indies, rich in raw materials vital for war. German efforts to obtain these commodities through Japan were considered likewise blocked.

At the eleventh hour Kenkichi Yoshizawa, head of the Japanese delegation, asked the Dutch delegation to reconsider its reply of June 6 to previous Japanese proposals. Japan had termed this reply unsatisfactory. It rejected a Japanese request for bigger amounts of the strategic raw materials than had previously been purchased and refused to accord Japan special privileges for the economic development of the Indies.

The Dutch Governor-General declined to reconsider, stating that he must rest on his position of June 6. Yoshizawa then replied that he had been instructed to withdraw his delegation. The joint communique followed.

Yoshizawa plans to leave for Japan on June 27. Representatives of both sides emphasized that the negotiations had been conducted amicably.

The text of the joint communique follows:

"Both the Dutch and the Japanese delegation greatly regret that the economic negotiations, which have been conducted between them, unfortunately have come to no satisfactory result. It is needless, however, to add that the discontinuation of the present negotiations will lead to no change in the normal relations between the Netherlands East Indies and Japan."

Soviet-Japanese Talks.

Tokio, June 17 (A. P.).—Soviet Russian-Japanese negotiations regarding rates and greater movement of supplies in both directions on the Trans-Siberian Railway are proceeding in Moscow and Tokio, it was announced today by Koh Ishii, Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman.

ADD, BATAVIA-JUNE 17

YOSHIZAWA TOLD THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER NICHI NICHI IN A RADIO TELEPHONE INTERVIEW THAT HE WAS MEETING THE INDIES' GOVERNOR-GENERAL TODAY, AND ADDED:

"BUT I DO NOT KNOW IF THE MEETING WILL BE FINAL THOUGH I AM INCLINED TO FEEL IT WILL PROVE THE LAST ONE.

"I WILL LAY JAPAN'S CONTENTION BEFORE THE INDIES GOVERNOR-GENERAL. FOLLOWING THE INTERVIEW SOME STATEMENT POSSIBLY WILL BE GIVEN OUT, THOUGH THE CONVERSATIONS CAN NOT BE MADE PUBLIC."#

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TODAY OFFICIALLY VOICED ITS DETERMINATION TO TRY TO PARTICIPATE IN AVIATION, SHIPPING AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN AFTER ACKNOWLEDGING A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN IN PRESENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT.

JUN 18 1941

KOH ISHII, CABINET INFORMATION BUREAU SPOKESMAN, ISSUED A LONG STATEMENT IN WHICH HE SAID JAPAN "CANNOT REMAIN INDIFFERENT TO A SPREAD OF THE EUROPEAN WAR TO THE SOUTH SEAS," BUT ADDED THAT STALEMATED NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE N.E.I. GOVERNMENT WILL NOT AFFECT NORMAL RELATIONS WITH THE DUTCH.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WERE NOT BAMED SPECIFICALLY IN THE STATEMENT.

JAPAN SAID ITS REQUESTS OF THE DUTCH WERE "VERY REASONABLE," THE REQUESTS WERE:

ACQUISITION OF MATERIAL GOODS, GENERAL TRADE PROMOTION, ENTRY OF JAPANESE INTO THE INDIES, PURSUIT OF OCCUPATION, INVESTMENTS IN THE ENTERPRISES OF SHIPPING, AVIATION AND COMMUNICATIONS--"ESPECIALLY AVIATION CONNECTIONS AS THEY ALREADY ARE BEING CARRIED ON BETWEEN THIRD POWERS AND THE INDIES"--AND INVESTMENTS IN ENTERPRISES SUCH AS "THE OIL INDUSTRY WHERE ANGLO-AMERICAN CAPITAL HAS BEEN SHOWING REMARKABLE ACTIVITIES."

JUN 18 1941

R2AED

GANDHI SEES TROUBLE

Hints at Fiercer Struggle to Come in India.

Bombay, June 17 (A. P.).—Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, hinted today in an interview that civil disobedience encouraged by him may be intensified.

"Deep down in me there is a feeling that the struggle will become pro[illegible]ely fierce," he said.

JUN 18 1941

[On April 26 Gandhi said the Nationalist All India Congress party had temporarily dropped its demand for the independence of India and wanted only freedom of speech and the pen.]

Meanwhile, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, former president of the Central Legislative Assembly, said that there was extreme dissatisfaction among Indians over the economic and financial policy pursued by Great Britain in recent years.

U. S., URUGUAY IN TALKS

Negotiate on Building of Air and Naval Bases, General Says

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 17 (AP)—Negotiations for United States aid in building naval and aviation bases in Uruguay are now being conducted by the Uruguayan Foreign Office, General Julio Roletti, Minister of National Defense, disclosed today.

General Roletti said Uruguay was seeking both financial and technical assistance in building the bases, which would be owned by Uruguay, but would be available to other American nations for the common hemisphere defense. It was reported that one base might be built in Montevideo's harbor and another at Punta del Este, a natural harbor at the mouth of the River Plate. Both sites were described as strategically suitable bases for a South Atlantic ship and plane patrol.

Argentina Is Entering Inter-American Trad

Announces Abandonment o Policy of Aloofness

BUENOS AIRES, June 17 (AP).—D Carlos Alberto Acevedo, Minister Finance, announced today Arger tina's intention to abandon h traditional aloofness from inte American trade and to enter activel into Western Hemisphere markets.

Speaking at a luncheon given i his honor by the United State Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Aceved said: "We wish to increase the vol ume of trade on this continent an to encourage the cultivation, extrac tion and manufacture of marketabl products, doing so efficiently so w may keep this trade after norm international commerce has been re stored."

JUN 18 1941

U. S. COMMUNISTS ACCUSED IN MEXICO

Mexico City, June 17 (A. P.). Enrique Carrola Antuna, leader of the anti-communist bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, declared yesterday that the Communist party in the United States had pledged $5,000,000 to Mexican communists for anti-United States, anti-war, pro-German propaganda in Mexico. He based his charges on what he described as an authentic copy of resolutions approved by last month's national congress of the Mexican Communist party.

Menzies to Gear Australian Life To All-Out War

Plans to Bring Women Into Industry, Cut Imports, Take Over Coast Ships

JUN 18 1941

CANBERRA, Australia, June 17 (AP).—In a radio address broadcast throughout Australia and carried by short wave to the United States, Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies of Australia said today that "the national structure must be altered to become primarily for war."

He said the government would not hesitate to enlist the services of women in appropriate ways at the appropriate time in clerical and other sutable occupations. He said that too many men were engaged in production of articles not related to the war effort.

The achevement in production of munitions, Menzies said, already was great, but there was a shortage of machines, tools and skilled workmen, and he proposed to create authority which would drastically review civil production.

To Name Supply Minister

Menzies said unessential imports would be cut to the bone by rationing or prohibition. He said he proposed to appoint a Supply Minister, leaving the present Supply Minister, Peter McBride, in charge of munitions. A director will be appointed for armored vehicle production and another as director general of supply.

Existing manpower and organization, along with the co-operation of the United States, the Prime Minister said, will be used to break the growing shortage of tankers. Average pre-war consumption of gas was 30,000,000 gallons monthly. This has been reduced to 20,000,000 monthly Menzies said, but must be lowered to a maximum of 12,000,000 monthly in the interests of Australian security.

The government has decided to control compleetly for the use of the government coastal merchant shipping, which will be requisitioned immediately, Menzies said Executive authorities are being appointed to railway and road transport systems. They will not control systems, but will make sure that priority is given to the movement of vital materials and munitions.

A commission will be appointed to control production, distribution and supply of coal, Menzies said, explaining that a greater output of coal is required.

Production Barriers Assailed

He described it as incredible that some persons were interrupting munitions production and holding up erection of a gun cotton factory, military hospital and other factory extensions.

This stoppage sabotaged the nation's war effort, he said, and if it resulted from subversive action those concerned would be in danger of intetrnment. Courts have been fully empowered to take rigorous action against persons responsible for strike situations, he said, and similar action will be taken against employers interfering with the nation's production.

CANADA'S FIGHT DECLARED WAR FOR FREEDOM

JUN 18 1941

Prime Minister Assails Charge Cash On Barrel Is Demanded For Aid

Asserts In Broadcast Statement Ignores Direct Participation

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, June 17—The Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, declared tonight that Canada went to war because "we saw clearly that Canadian freedom, that North American freedom, was one with British freedom."

In his first major speech in this country since the war started, he took occasion to reply to criticism that Canada demanded cash for her aid to the mother country.

Cites Direct War Effort

He told the Associated Canadian organizations of New York in an address broadcast in the United States and Canada, that such criticism overlooked the fact that the Dominion's direct war effort was entirely at her own expense and was in addition to huge credits advanced as well as Canada's contribution in human lives.

Vice-President Wallace, welcoming the Prime Minister in behalf of the United States, asserted that "I have never heard anyone at any time say a word against Canada until I became Vice-President and presided over the United States Senate.

"The Canadians are such near and dear friends to us that we almost take them too much for granted," he said. "It seems to me that we of the Americas owe a great debt of gratitude to the Prime Minister for stating so well the lofty ideals of democracy."

Praises Wilson Ideals

Referring to the fact that Mackenzie King had received an honorary degree of doctor of laws today at Princeton University, once headed by Woodrow Wilson, Wallace said he believed that if the ideals of "that great President had been followed they might have brought that peace which certain of the isolationists claim to stand for."

"If Britain had not been on what we believed to be the side of righteousness, the cause for which they had taken up arms would not have been our cause," Mackenzie King said.

"I do not hesitate to say that, Britain or no Britain, Canada would never have entered the war if, at the outset, our country had not seen the issue clearly for itself and believed it to be what all free peoples know it to be today."

"Free To Make War"

He added that "we in Canada are as free to make war or to abstain from making war as the people of the United States. . . ."

"It has been asserted," he said, "that Canada is demanding 'cash on the barrelhead for its aid to Britain' and that 'Canada still sells to Britain for cash at a profit,' while the United States is leasing and lending to Britain.

"Such a statement ignores entirely Canada's direct participation in the war at her own expense. It takes no account whatever of what we are contributing in human lives, as well as in those material things which it is possible to lease or lend.

"Contribution To Freedom"

"If our war effort is to be construed as a contribution to Britain, rather than what in reality it is—our contribution to the common cause of freedom, the 'cash on the barrelhead' statement overlooks the fact that the whole of Canada's direct war effort is a contribution which is neither leased nor lent, but is an out-and-out free-will offering—a gift to the hard-pressed people of Britain, gladly and proudly made, to assist them in maintaining the world's citadel of freedom, and in fighting freedom's battles in other parts of the world. . . ."

Canadian Prime Minister Gets Princeton Degree

Princeton, N. J., June 17 (AP)—Canada and the United States shall "forever walk together as the best of good neighbors," Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King said today as he received an honorary degree at Princeton University.

"Between you and us," he said, "there is a community of thought, ideal and purpose."

The university also conferred an honorary degree upon Crown Princess Juliana, of the Netherlands, who took up residence in Canada after her country had been occupied by the Nazis.

King told the graduating class that Canada and the United States have sought the same ends, and he saw today's ceremony as commemorating "our common disdain of the fleeting things that will pass and our common love of the eternal things that will remain. . . ."

JUN 18 1941

Winant Lauds British People's Sturdy Morale

Ambassador, in Interview, Says 'Citizen Soldiers' Deserve 'Full Support'

John G. Winant, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's who recently returned to the United States to report to President Roosevelt, was interviewed yesterday by S. J. Woolf, artist and writer, for The Associated Press. Extracts from the interview follow:

"You have asked for news. In an aggressor country such as Germany, where neither a free press nor free speech is permitted, the whole force of its controlled propaganda is used in the support of its military objectives. In a democracy, where we want the utmost freedom consistent with self preservation, the task of informing the people, and at the same time controlling the information so as not to endanger effective preparedness, presents a problem of statesmanship that calls for united co-operation between news agencies

30.24-9827

30.24-9827

and the government.

"I personally believe that, in protecting the freedoms of democracy in a world already half slave and half free, a liberal society must not consent to its own disintegration in order to prove that it is liberal.

"The entire English people realize this, for this is a people's war. No group is more fully aware of its nature than the working men and women of England. Whatever social advances have been sacrificed in that country have been the result of consultation and consent through democratic processes.

"On the other hand, imprisonment and death were the methods used in obliterating trade unionism in Germany and the conquered countries in Europe."

Ambassador Winant spoke of conditions he had seen in England.

"They have not been as horrible as they have been inspiring. There has been property damage to public buildings and most damage to small homes, but not the damage to military objectives ordinarily assumed. And, of course, there have been casualties. But the blitzkrieg has failed in its purpose to break the morale of the people.

"Any one who has seen their gallantry under fire and their uncomplaining acceptance of hardship and sacrifice cannot but respect these citizen soldiers who are holding the battlefront of democracy — or not want to see the limitless power of this great country organized and effective in giving full support to this first-line action against the open enemy of people's government.

"A kindly Providence, at this time of stress and danger, has placed at the heads of the two great English-speaking peoples two men whose knowledge of the sea is probably greater than that of any statesman at any time. The problems that are before them in the defense of their countries are not simple problems. In the controversy that has arisen in regard to sinkings of goods manufactured here, I hope the people of this country realize that a mere statement of the sinking of ships does not tell the whole story.

"Such figures do not show the necessity of selection. They do not disclose what food may have to be taken from the children of Britain to give her soldiers arms. They tell only a small part of the Battle of the Atlantic and of the shipping problem to be faced in the prosecution of this total war. In total war it is total strength that counts."

Rents Country Home in England

LONDON, June 17 (AP).—American Ambassador John G. Winant has leased a converted farmhouse near Seer Green, Buckinghamshire, about twelve miles outside the capital, for a country home.

Mr. Winant and his wife reside in London's Grosvenor Square, but just before he left for the United States last month they motored through the countryside, saw the house and decided to lease it.

Mrs. Winant now is moving furniture to the new place, which was rented from Frank Allen, of Chicago. The Grosvenor Square apartment will be retained, Mrs. Winant said.

STIMSON WARNS WAR MAY LAST BEYOND 4 YEARS

JUN 18 1941

Secretary Asserts That an Extended Emergency Is Facing World.

BACKS ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Hearings by House Committee Opened With Testimony on Defense Angles.

Washington, June 17 (A. P.).—Secretary Stimson, recommending the construction of a proposed $285,000,000 St. Lawrence seaway for defense-aid purposes, suggested the possibility today that the current war might last more than four years. Testifying before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, Mr. Stimson said that one benefit of the proposed waterway would be that it would afford a protected route part of the way for the shipment of munitions to Great Britain.

Chairman Mansfield asked Mr. Stimson directly if he thought that the present emergency would last long enough for the United States to reap the national defense benefits of the project, which would take about four years to build.

"In my opinion," the Secretary of War replied, "it is necessary to prepare for a very long emergency. We all hope it will be briefer, but it is not safe to act on such a hope in such a situation as confronts us today."

Prospect of Long War.

Asked to predict the possible length of the war should the United States enter it, Mr. Stimson declined to hazard a guess, but told the committee, "You face the prospect of a long war." The Secretary said that though construction would be undertaken "with due regard to priorities, which are of immediate importance, even so there is a very strong chance of the emergency lasting long enough for this country to reap benefits of this seaway."

Mr. Stimson said at the outset that as Secretary of State on July 18, 1932, he signed the original treaty with Canada for the seaway project. He recalled that former President Hoover had said on that day that the project would admit most ocean-going boats to the Great Lakes, would benefit the agricultural Midwest and would provide power for the Northeast.

Three Benefits Listed.

After asserting that it was estimated that the construction could be completed in less than four years, compared with an original estimate of ten years, the Secretary of War listed these three "benefits of the project to this country at this time of emergency":

1. Increased shipbuilding by using Great Lakes facilities.

2. Munitions could be transported to Britain over a route much better protected than those now available from New York or other Atlantic ports.

3. Development of 2,200,000 horse power of electric energy "is a very important matter at this time of strain."

Recalling that a treaty was submitted to the Senate seven years ago on the St. Lawrence, Representative Carter, Republican, of California, asked Mr. Stimson if he considered the agreement plan of procedure legal. Mr. Stimson replied he had not gone into the legal phases of the project. Representative Gavagan, Democrat, of New York, said, however, that the agreement provided for substantially the same work as the previous treaty.

Part of Defense Plan.

Representative Culkin, Republican, of New York, asked the Secretary if he considered the seaway essential to national defense. Mr. Stimson replied that he considered it very valuable in the defense program, especially in the additional power it would provide.

In response to a question by Representative Smith, Democrat, of Washington, Mr. Stimson said that the waterway could be completed with good luck in three seasons, but the power development would take longer. Representative Schulte, Democrat, of Indiana, asked Mr. Stimson why he thought that the present conflict in Europe might be a long war.

"Because of the factors involved and the strength of the opposing parties," Mr. Stimson replied. Representative Bender, Republican, of Ohio, asked if the project would not be vulnerable to attack.

Danger of Mines.

"That would depend on where the enemy was. It would be possible that mines could be dropped anywhere, if the enemy has access," Mr. Stimson said. Mr. Bender suggested that one aerial mine could cripple the locks.

"That's a question which is so hypothetical that I'd rather not answer it." the Secretary said. "If you can conceive that a plane could avoid all anti-aircraft dangers and reach perhaps a lock and make a fortunate hit, it might do great damage, but I'd rather you'd ask professional soldiers."

He said that the waterway project should not take preference "over some of the national defense projects." He did not elaborate.

NAZIS DENY THEY BOMBED DUBLIN

JUN 18 1941

Says Inquiries Refuted Irish Charge of Attack.

Berlin, June 17 (A. P.).—The German Government said today that "after the most careful, most meticulous investigations," it finds no evidence proving that German planes had dropped bombs over Dublin. The possibility that German planes might have flown over Dublin mistakenly is admitted, according to authorized spokesmen, but it was said that certainly no bombs were released.

Should the Irish Government be able, nevertheless, to furnish convincing proof of German responsibility for the Dublin bombing the Reich's Government will not hesitate to renew an offer of indemnification, it was said. The investigation included both material submitted by the Irish Government and by German air force sources.

The Government of neutral Eire charged June 2 that bombs which killed more than a score of residents of Dublin May 31 were of German origin and demanded reparations from Berlin.

Nazis Save 3 Britons Twice

Flyers Fished From Channel Anew After Rescue Plane Is Shot Down

BERLIN, June 17 (AP).—Germans reported today that the lives of three British flyers had been saved twice by German rescue planes after their chaser craft was shot down in the English Channel. The rescued were listed as Paul Briggs, B. Kennedy and C. H. Edger.

The German report said the Britons were fished from the Channel by the crew of a rescue plane, which plunged into the water a few minutes later under British machine-gun fire. Another Nazi plane then was said to have carried the Britons and the German crew to safety.

500 Belgian Recruits Home

BERNE, June 17 (AP).—Five hundred young Belgian recruits who were interned in Switzerland with Allied troops returned to Belgium today. Hundreds of undernourished Beglian children will arrive tomorrow to replace them.

English Tires Aboard Wrecked Nazi Plane

French Biscuits Also Carried By Four-Motored Bomber In Crash In Portugal

Lisbon, Portugal, June 17 (AP)—Experts who examined wreckage of a four-motored German bomber said today they found a secret code of signals "good until June 15"—the day of the crash in southern Portugal, several tins of French biscuits, sandwiches and English-made Dunlop tires.

Seven bodies were found about the wreckage, which was strewn over an area of three miles, and the investigators concluded only one plane fell, instead of four, as reported Sunday.

The bomber, a Focke-Wulf, carried three machine guns, including a heavy one, and several bombs the size of torpedoes, three unexploded. Sixteen oxygen bottles were found intact.

JUN 18 1941

Capt. James Roosevelt Arrives In Portugal

President's Son Expects To Fly To New York Friday—Trip To London Is Canceled

Lisbon, June 17 (AP)—Capt. James Roosevelt, U. S. M. C., landed at Lisbon from Africa today in a British overseas airplane and said he would go to New York by clipper Friday.

A series of minor mishaps such as motor trouble and headwinds held the President's son at Bathurst, Gambia, for more than a week and made him change his plan of going to London to continue his studies of the war situation before reporting to Washington.

EMBARGO CLAMPED ON EXPORT OF OIL

JUN 18 1941

Ickes Subjects East Coast Shipments To Government Approval

Move Taken To Assure Adequate Domestic Supply, He Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 17 — An embargo was placed on the export of oil from the Atlantic seaboard today, following yesterday's stoppage of a shipment from Philadelphia to Japan.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Defense Petroleum Administrator, called upon the industry to cease exports from the East Coast without prior Government approval of individual cargoes.

He emphasized the action was not a matter of international petroleum policy, but a step toward insuring adequate supplies on the East Coast, threatened by a shortage due to transfer of coastwise tankers to British service.

More Restrictions Pondered

The action gave rise to speculation that further export restrictions might be imposed, but President Roosevelt told his press conference he knew of no prospects of halting shipments from the West Coast or of a complete petroleum embargo.

At Ickes' invitation, representatives of the major oil companies met here today, and Deputy Coordinator Ralph K. Davies said the conference developed "ready assurance that the industry was prepared to proceed as rapidly as possible" with construction of oil pipe lines from the mid-Continent-Texas fields to the Atlantic seaboard.

Conference Thursday

Differences of opinion developed, however, on the comparative merits of the various types of line and routes to be followed.

Representatives of all branches of the industry will meet here Thursday at Ickes' invitation, to discuss plans "to further the effective utilization of our petroleum resources in the national emergency."

Senator O'Mahoney (Dem., Wyo.) said that "widespread rumors" that Ickes "would consult only major producers in drafting defense plans for coordinating the oil industry were entirely without basis."

Many Baltimore Cargoes

Baltimore is one of a long chain of ports where Japanese freighters have picked up cased oil and gasoline.

Such shipments have been revealed by the Government's action in forbidding movement of 252,000 gallons of oil out of Philadelphia aboard the

Japanese freighter Azuma Maru, a frequent caller here in the last three years.

One major shipment of gasoline in drums and several parcel-lot shipments of cased oil and engine fuels have moved through this port to Japan aboard Japanese freighters.

Double-Purpose Vessels

Many of the fast motor ships and steamers turned out in recent years in Japanese yards are, in addition to being fitted for the handling of general and refrigerated cargo, equipped with specially designed tanks where bulk liquids may be stored as readily as general commodities.

The tanks are great steel vaults fitted with steel covers to make the compartments leakproof.

Primarily, they are designed for the transport from the Far East to this and other ports of peanut oil, cottonseed oil, wood oil and coconut oil, which are in heavy demand.

But these tanks lately have been put to use in moving to Japan from United States ports the oils and fuels she needs for her armed forces.

To supplement such tank spaces, the Japanese hit upon the idea of moving gasoline and oil in general cargo carriers in wooden barrels and hogsheads, and sizable shipments have been exported from Gulf ports aboard Japanese freighters which cleared Baltimore light.

Other Side Of Picture

On the other hand, Japanese freighters are bringing strategic materials here. Several recent callers here have discharged up to 4,000 tons of chrome ore picked up in the Philippine Islands.

Others have brought in sugar from the Philippines, which producers there have claimed could not otherwise have been shipped but for the availability of Japanese bottoms.

Several have brought sizable lots of magnesite, mined in Manchukuo, which is used by a local refractories plant in the manufacture of linings for the nation's steel blast furnaces. A year ago, Japan chartered all the ships of almost every nationality, save German, which could be had to carry full cargoes to home ports.

Japanese Oil Problem Pending

Government Action Halting Shipment Leaves Position of Freighter in Doubt.

Philadelphia, June 17 (A. P.).—Government action to stop a shipment of 252,000 gallons of oil to Japan left the next move of the Japanese freighter Azuma Maru in doubt today.

JUN 18 1941

The sleek, 3-year-old, 6646-ton vessel arrived here Sunday and maritime circles reported at once she would load with oil as on a previous visit early in the year.

The report brought a protest from Edward Jobbins, general manager of the Wilson Martin division of Wilson & Co., Inc., who said he didn't believe the shipment should be permitted in the face of a possible oil shortage in the Eastern States.

In a telegram to Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who is acting as Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator, Jobbins declared that lack of oil would force him to stop production of fatty acids needed in processing "important national defense products."

"I object very strongly to working my head off on defense," said Mr. Jobbins, "and now facing the threat of having to close down because oil is being exported to Japan—an Axis Power, and our potential enemy."

Department of Commerce statistics show that for the half year ended last March the Japanese were shipped 70,015 barrels of lubricating oil from Philadelphia.

U. S. Observer With R. A. F. in Irak Is Missing

JUN 18 1941

Lieut. Comdr. Grove, of Navy Reserve, Left June 13 on Plane That Vanished

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—The Navy Department said today Lieut. Comdr. George Wilson Grove, of the United States Naval Reserve, had been reported missing since June 13 on a flight with the Royal Air Force in Irak.

Comdr. Grove, forty-six years old, had been assigned to duty with the R. A. F. as a naval observer. The Navy gave no details as to the apparent cause of the plane's disappearance, but it was understood that because of flat terrain in the region hope existed of finding Comdr. Grove alive.

His wife, Mrs. Katharine Grove, of Cornwall, Conn., has been notified that the search is being continued by the R. A. F.

[Two United States Army observers have been killed in war zones this year. Col. Gerard Bower, a military air observer, was killed in an air accident in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the War Department reported on April 22. Capt. Robert M. Losey, Assistant Military Attache at Stockholm, was killed in a German bombing raid at Dombas, Norway, on April 21.]

Comdr. Grove, a native of Philadelphia, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1915, and in the same year, while attached to the battleship Connecticut, served with a landing force at Cap Haitian, Haiti.

In 1917 he was assigned to escort and patrol duty out of Queenstown, Ireland. In 1919 he was executive officer and navigator of the U. S. S. Upshur, in its service as an aerological ship during the first trans-Atlantic flight of naval sea planes.

He resigned from the regular navy in 1920 and was appointed a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve in 1933. After promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander, he was ordered to active duty Sept. 1, 1940.

His residence address in December, 1940, was 701 Park Avenue, New York City. (This is the Union Club).

Went Abroad in April

CORWALL, Conn., June 17 (AP).—Mrs. George Wilson Grove did not know her husband was in the Near East until she received word today from the Navy Department.

Comdr. Grove, assigned as an observer with the R. A. F., went abroad in April, Mrs. Grove said, and she had not heard from him since.

Asked if she felt any anxiety for the safety of her husband, missing on a flight since June 13, Mrs. Grove said that the Navy Department had sent her only scanty information.

The Groves have maintained a summer residence here five years.

Comdr. Grove's first marriage, to Miss Barbara Louise Sargent, of New Haven, ended in divorce in 1933. In 1935 he was married to Miss Katharine Bacon Agate, of Scarsdale, N. Y. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Union Club.

Mme. Flagstad Not Returning From Norway Until After War

JUN 18 1941

Manager Says Something Unusual Must Be Up to Cancel Her Concert Plans

OSLO, Occupied Norway, June 17 (AP).—Kirsten Flagstad will remain here until the war is over, her lumberman-husband, Henry Johansen, said today.

She Had Planned to Return

The announcement that Mme. Flagstad, Norwegian Wagnerian soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Association, will remain in Norway for the duration of the war was regarded yesterday by her managers as indicative that something extraordinary had happened to make her change her plans, for when she left here by Pan-American clipper on April 19 she said she would return to the United States in September.

Furthermore, George Engles, head of the concert service of the National Broadcasting Company, which manages all the singer's professional affairs, said she was under contract to make fifty appearances or so throughout the country this next season, starting in Portland, Ore., Oct. 2. Mr. Engles said no contract had been arranged with the Metropolitan Opera Association because she had left the country too soon for such negotiations.

Unable to Understand

"I cannot understand," he said, "why Mme. Flagstad should decide to remain in Norway unless something has changed conditions so completely as to force her to alter her plans. I would be unwilling to believe that she would stay in Norway unless it was a case of caring for her family.

"I saw her off on the clipper, in fact, I made all arrangements for her travel from Lisbon to Berlin and thence to Oslo—something that very few people believed could be done—and she definitely promised to come back as soon as possible. She is booked for a tour this fall.

"Mme. Flagstad is a very definite person. She makes up her own mind what she is going to do, and I know that when she left she intended to return in September. Her desire to go to Norway was very strong, and perhaps she found that she ought to stay with relatives to help care for them."

Mr. Engles added, however, that Mme. Flagstad took with her comparatively little money and not much clothing. He said he had not heard from her since she left. Edwin McArthur, her coach and accompanist, received several letters and a cable from her from Madrid while she was en route to Norway.

Daughter Lives in U. S.

Mme. Flagstad left on the Dixie Clipper to visit her husband. The singer, forty-five years old, has a daughter by a previous marriage and two step-sons and two step-daughters. Her daughter, Elsa Marie, was married last August to Arthur Dusenbury, Montana rancher, and now lives in Montana. One stepdaughter, Anne Johansen, came to the United States last fall, arriving in San Francisco. The other stepchildren are with their father.

Mme. Flagstad made her American opera debut on Feb. 2, 1935, at the Metropolitan, singing the role of Sieglinde in "Die Walkure." Her last previous visit to Norway was in the summer of 1939, when she remained there for only a few weeks.

FORD GIVES YACHT TO NAVY

Makes Present Of 137-Foot Truant, Once Training Ship

Detroit, June 17 (AP)—Henry Ford today presented to the United States Navy his 137-foot yacht, Truant, which is equipped with a powerful steam engine designed by the motor car company founder.

The vessel was built for service as a patrol craft in the World War and was used in the Atlantic ocean in 1918. Later it served as a training ship for the Naval Reserve.

Tahiti Reported Seized By Free French in Coup

Monterey Passengers Tell of Nazis Jailed at Papeete

LOS ANGELES, June 17 (AP).—Reports of a bloodless coup in the peaceful South Pacific isle of Tahiti—in which the Free French forces captured the government from a group of Nazi sympathizers—were brought today by passengers on the liner Monterey, returning from a world cruise.

JUN 18 1941

Joan Fontaine, film actress, Jim Fowler, novelist, and Al Kessall, writer and former resident of Papeete, said they saw forty persons arrested in a coup that was over so quickly only a few of the Monterey's passengers knew what had happened.

The Monterey's passengers said Richard Brunot, representing the Free French government at London, engineered the revolution. Twenty-two Nazi-controlled officials at Papeete, who had taken over the Tahiti government in defiance of a plebiscite nine months ago, had booked passage on the Monterey for Los Angeles, but went to jail instead.

Mr. Fowler said Brunot had laid his plans well, evidently knew whom to trust, and simply stepped ashore, took over the police and threw opposition leaders in jail.

SOVIETS PUT NEAR ALASKA

Representative Says They Have Military Bases There

SEATTLE, June 17 (AP)—Returning from Alaska with a report that Soviet Russia had established military bases with German technical aid "at Alaska's back door," Representative Magnuson said today he would recommend immediate creation of a joint international highway authority to direct construction of an arterial road to the northern territory.

Magnuson, chairman of the International Highway Commission, presided at a meeting of the body in Alaska. He said he was advised that four of the known Russian bases were on the Kamchatka peninsula, only a few hours' flight from Alaska. One combined air and submarine base is at Behring Island, only 280 miles from the most westerly of the Aleutian Islands, he said.

SAY GUNNERS FAILED

Ship Survivors Assert Fire Order Was Not Heard.

An Eastern Canadian Port, June 17 (A. P.).—Twelve survivors of a torpedoed British merchantman who were landed here last night, said that their vessel went down after its gun crew had failed to go into action against an attacking German submarine.

Robert Bush of Bristol said that the gun crew, stationed on the afterdeck, failed to hear the order from the bridge to open fire until too late. The ship's complement of forty-five men got into the lifeboats, Bush said, and he and eleven companions drifted twenty-nine hours before they were picked up. He was unable to say what became of the rest of the crew.

JUN 18 1941

First Group Examined For "Rejectees" Camp

Youths Passed Over By Army Will Train For Work In National Defense

Durham, N. C., June 17 (AP)—Twenty-six youths rejected by selective service officials for physical defects began taking physical examinations here today for admittance to the first camp in the United States to be established for "rejectees."

The camp will be operated by the National Youth Administration on an experimental basis. If it is successful, similar camps are planned throughout the country.

Next Monday, when the camp formally opens, the youths will begin courses in physical training and instruction to fit them for work in national defense industries when they are released. They will get $35 a month, maintenance and medical and dental service. They will receive instruction in machine operation, wood working, radio, photography and related subjects.

30.24-9829

30.24—9829

Reporter Learns of Blackouts As Lease-Lend Ships Sail Away

Erstwhile Coast Guard Craft Go Dark With New York's Glow Still Reflected in the Guns Aboard Their Decks.

JUN 18 1941

By MORGAN M. BEATTY.

[Here is an eye-witness story of the entry into the battle of the Atlantic of an American lease-lend war vessel, now a fighting unit of the British Navy. A writer for the Associated Press Feature Service rode the vessel to Canada.]

Aboard H. M. S. ——— at Sea.—The lights of metropolitan New York blazed a friendly farewell. Steaming close, the rest of our squadron was silhouetted against the western horizon, their running lights winking and weaving back at us as we slipped out of the harbor.

Ahead was the dark Atlantic. The bridge of our leading ship buzzed with efficient orders and responses.

The yellow reflection from New York cast dull streaks along the barrels of our big guns stripped for action on the decks below. Except for those deadly guns it would have seemed like a pleasure trip.

Suddenly the senior officer present lowered his binoculars, issued terse orders.

"Darken ship! Show NO lights! Executive Order!"

His voice was quiet, almost casual. But instantly the bridge went inky black. Signal men rushed to stations with long-barreled flashlights and winked pinpoints of light at our following train.

In a few moments all our warships disappeared in a well of darkness. All that remained of warm, bustling America was a faint yellow glow.

Blackout in U. S. Waters.

Here was blackout for you—in American waters!

I moved closer to the shadowy form of our commanding officer.

"Practice?" I asked.

"Hardly," he said. "A British ship takes it for granted the enemy may be anywhere. There's no point in making a target of these fine ships your Government has turned over to us."

"Target?"

"Yes, you see, a submarine is rather blind at night. Unless somebody gives him a light to aim at——"

No need to finish the sentence. The sub commander who could sink a "lease-lend" ship before it had been in British hands more than a few hours would be a national hero in Germany. And so—we were dark.

A Difference in Worlds.

In those few minutes I saw and felt for the first time the difference between a world at war and my own United States, so close behind me.

I had come aboard this former Coast Guard cutter the night before, soon after it had been transferred from the United States to the Royal Navy. They told me the ceremony was impressive.

What had been a U. S. S. became an H. M. S. The American crew had decked her out in dark war paint. Gone was the gleaming white coat of a Coast Guard vessel. They had loaded her with guns, wired her for automatic blackouts at night. She was complete down to the last knife and fork, even to the electric refrigerator in the ward room. And her decks were coated with crushed granite for sure-footed action against an enemy.

Taken Over by English.

Then a quiet, disciplined English crew took over a vessel they'd never seen before, spun her wheel, turned her knobs, snapped her switches and oiled her guns. They'd done it as casually and confidently as I'd turn the spigot on my shower at home.

When I stepped across the gangplank I was greeted by an officer and taken to the wardroom below, where I met my shipmates. The executive officer reminded me that formality was absurd in wartime, bade me make myself comfortable. Soon the commanding officer came down, gave me the same cordial greeting, told me I had the run of the ship—even to his excellent shower.

When my American taxi driver came below to collect his fare he wished me well, as if he expected I'd never be seen alive again. My new friends ribbed me unmercifully about that. And we sat down to dinner.

In one of those bright English drawing room conversations I discovered that the departing American officers had introduced the English wardroom officers to poker, and left with something of a profit.

"We'd like to take the time to get it back from you," said one. "But we've got to handle this ship."

As for America, they liked our women, our coffee, our apple pie, our night clubs and our newspapers."

War Communiques of Belligerents

JUN 18 1941

British

CAIRO, June 17 (AP).—A British Middle East command communique:

LIBYA: By surprise movement our troops made an initial penetration as far as Fort Capuzzo. Enemy reinforcements have been hurried forward from the Tobruk area, and many determined counter-attacks have so far been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Operations are proceeding.

ETHIOPIA: On June 15, after a sharp engagement, our African troops captured an enemy rear guard position west of Lakemti, taking 20 prisoners, four guns and twenty machine guns. The enemy left 150 killed on the field of battle. In the Assab area a further six Italian officers and 180 other ranks have surrendered.

IRAK: All quiet.

SYRIA: Although Allied forces are making steady progress on the coastal sector and they have captured several further positions in the Kissoue area, strong counter-attacks by Vichy troops have been launched at Merj Ayoun and Kuneitra. Allied reinforcements are now approaching both these places, where heavy fighting is continuing.

The Royal Air Force Middle East command communique:

CYRENAICA: Aircraft of the Imperial air forces were continuously active throughout yesterday in support of operations carried out by our ground forces in Cyrenaica.

Numerous sorties were made by our fighters to drive off aircraft attempting to bomb and machine-gun our troops and in many instances enemy bombers were forced to jettison their bombs without attacking.

In the course of combats with the enemy one ME 109 was shot down by our fighters and several other ME 109's and 110's were severely damaged. One Heinkel was destroyed on the ground.

During the night of June 15-16 in the harbor at Bengasi several enemy aidromes and concentrations of enemy motor transport were heavily attacked. A number of fires were started in the harbor area in Bengasi.

At Bardia aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm started large fires among enemy vehicles, a number of which were destroyed or damaged. Fires were also started at landing grounds at Derna, Maruba and Gazala, where bombs fell among dispersed aircraft and many of them were believed to have been destroyed. Direct hits were made on military objectives at Bardia.

SYRIA: Aircraft of the R. A. F. and the Royal Australian Air Force continued to support ground operations in Syria and to maintain patrols over supporting naval units.

Our bombers carried out a successful raid on Rayak, damaging the runway and airdrome buildings and causing a large explosion. Australian aircraft machine-gunned and damaged a concentration of enemy mechanical transport near Kuneitra.

A number of JU 88's were intercepted off the coast by R. A. F. fighters on patrol over His Majesty's ships, one of the enemy being shot down and a number of others damaged.

From all these operations nine of our aircraft are missing.

LONDON, June 17 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Yesterday in daylight aircraft of the Bomber Command continued to seek enemy shipping off the coasts of Holland and Germany, and several attacks were made. In some cases it was impossible to observe the results, but two ships were seen to have been hit. Each of these vessels is considered to have become a total loss.

Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked objectives in the Ruhr and Rhineland, especially in the districts of Cologne, Duesseldorf and Duisburg. Many fires were left burning.

Other aircraft attacked the docks at Boulogne.

From all these operations by the Bomber Command, seven of our aircraft are missing.

Last night aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm, operating with the Coastal Command, attacked the harbor and docks at Dunkerque without loss to themselves.

An Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communique:

Enemy activity was on a small scale last night. A few bombs were dropped, mainly near the east coast and in the west and southwest of England.

In two places some damage was done and a small number of people injured. Elsewhere damage was slight, and no casualties have been reported.

Three enemy aircraft were destroyed during the night.

A later Ministries of Air and Home Security communique:

A fourth enemy aircraft was destroyed in raids on this country last night. Up to 7:30 o'clock this evening there has been nothing to report.

French

VICHY, June 17 (AP).—A French communique:

In the region between Jebel ed Druz (Jebel Druse) and Mt. Hermon, as well as in the mountainous part of southern Lebanon, counter-offensive operations of our detachments continued.

On the other hand, along the coast British forces, deprived of the aid of their fleet, which has not appeared since yesterday morning, showed only slight activity.

During the day yesterday our aviation continued to bomb the rear lines of the adversary despite very active anti-aircraft defense.

Airfields of Rayak and Homs were bombed by the R. A. F. twice during the night of June 15-16. There was neither damage nor victims.

German

BERLIN, June 17 (AP).—The German high command communique:

Fights in North Africa on the Salum (Sollum) front continue with the use of strong forces on both sides. Units of the German and Italian Air Force effectively participated in a ground fight. Stuka planes dispersed British motorized columns and troop concentrations. Bombers and destroyer planes attacked a British tank unit held in readiness. The enemy's tank losses increased considerably.

The Air Force bombed several ports on the English southwest and southeast coasts and the east coast of Scotland. Combat planes last night bombed several British airports. Near Plymouth a 3,000-ton merchantman was destroyed by a bomb. Another merchantman was badly damaged off the Scottish east coast.

Attempts by the British to fly over the German (Helgoland) Bight and occupied regions during the day collapsed under heavy losses for the enemy. Fifteen British planes were shot down in air fights and by anti-aircraft, and two by patrol boats.

Last night the enemy dropped incendiaries and explosives in several places in western Germany. Several civilians were killed and others were wounded. Houses were damaged and destroyed in residential sections. Individual industrial plants and rail facilities also were hit.

Night chasers downed nine British planes.

In the period of June 13 to 16 the enemy lost a total of fifty-three planes, of which forty-eight were downed by the Air Force and five by the Navy. In the same period, twenty-two of our planes were lost.

Italian

ROME, June 17 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the night of June 16 the naval base of Valletta at Malta was bombed.

In North Africa the battle continued violent all day yesterday on the Salum (Sollum) front. The enemy, counter-attacked by German-Italian armed forces, suffered notable losses. In the first day of the battle alone more than sixty British tanks were destroyed. Italian-German air squadrons cooperated actively with land forces, destroying and damaging numerous motor vehicles. Eleven British planes were brought down in air fighting.

Enemy planes bombed some localities in the Bengasi area.

In East Africa, in the Galla Sidamo region, planned movements of our troops, hindered by bad weather, continues. Nothing new on other fronts.

WAR GOODS BULK LARGE IN EXPORTS

JUN 18 1941

All Shipments Abroad In April Reported Best For Any Month In Years

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 17—The Commerce Department said today revised merchandise export figures showed that the $385,454,000 shipments in April were the highest for any month in recent years.

Although the department is refus-

ing to give the destination of special products, the figures indicated accelerated shipment of air planes and other war materials to Great Britain.

Merchandise imports totaled $287,550,000, and were the highest for any month since early 1937. Exports exceeded imports, however, by $37,904,000, compared with an excess of $89,449,000 in March last and $110,586,000 in April 1940.

In the first four months of the year exports totaled $1,371,424,000, imports $1,017,694,000, and the export excess was $353,730,000. In the similar period last year, exports were $1,390,910,000, imports $871,167,000, and the export excess was $519,743,000. In the early months of this year exports failed to equal similar figures of last year, because trade lanes to France, Italy, and much of the rest of Europe were open until June, 1940 and are now closed.

Airplane exports in April totaled $66,000,000, an increase of $16,000,000 over March. The April figure trebled that of a year ago. Shipments of heavy iron and steel products were $43,000,000 in April, a gain of one-eighth over March. Exports of firearms and explosives, worth $16,300,000, and of metal-working machinery, worth $22,400,000, also were substantially higher than in March. Other increases were shown in exports of lubricating oil, lumber, wood pulp, rayon manufactures and other manufactured goods.

Declines were shown for automobiles, gasoline, and manufactured cotton goods.

Other indications of lease-lend operations were increased shipments of wheat flour, canned milk, milled rice and other manufactured food products. Shipments of unprocessed foods and agricultural products, including wheat, cotton and tobacco, declined.

The rise in imports was attributed partly to the purchase of strategic raw materials, including copper, tin and unmanufactured wool. Sugar and coffee imports also increased.

Comparisons of principal agricultural commodities, follow: (Figures given in this order—April, 1940; March, 1941; April, 1941; first four months of 1940, first four months of 1941).

Exports of unmanufactured cotton (pounds)—192,607,000; 52,614,000; 39,347,000; 1,429,424,000; 158,746,000.

Imports of unmanufactured cotton (pounds)—8,098,000; 23,136,000; 24,472,000; 40,333,000; 84,987,000.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco (pounds)—15 912,000; 19,404,000; 14,030,000; 103,557,000; 63,208,000.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco (pounds)—5,790,000; 7,087,000; 5,927,000; 22,407,000; 24,179,000.

Exports of wheat (bushels)—1,833,000; 1,998,000; 1,246,000; 7,575,000; 3,346,000.

Imports of wheat for milling and reexport (bushels)—754,000; 533,000; 584,000; 3,369,000; 2,306,000.

Exports of corn (bushels)—1,303,000; 24,000; 139,000; 14,126,000; 1,457,000.

Exports of meat products (pounds)—9,314,000; 5,716,000; 6,021,000; 90,767,000; 22,664,000.

Imports of meat products (pounds)—7,300,000; 12,582,000; 14,354,000; 35,188,000; 50,528,000.

Exports of lard (pounds)—18,849,000; 24,329,000; 22,375,000; 92,634,000; 75,200,000.

BULLETIN

ANKARA, TURKEY, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE GERMAN EMBASSY REPORTED TODAY THAT TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GERMANY AND SOUTHEAST EUROPE WAS BROKEN FOR 24 HOURS APPARENTLY AS A GERMAN MILITARY MEASURE

JUN 18 1941

JJ838PED

ANKARA--FIRST ADD TELEPHONES XXX MILITARY MEASURE.

IT WAS LEARNED THAT GERMAN DIPLOMATS IN SOFIA AND BUCHAREST WERE UNABLE TO REACH BERLIN BY TELEPHONE SINCE YESTERDAY.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A SHOWDOWN IN THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN CRISIS, IN WHICH EACH POWER HAD CONCENTRATED SOME 2,000,000 SOLDIERS ON THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN FRONTIER, WAS HINITED BY THE NAZIS HERE.

NAZI AMBASSADOR FRANZ VON PAPEN HAD AN HOUR'S INTERVIEW WITH SUKRU SARACOGLU, TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER, PRESUMABLY REPEATING THE AXIS ASSURANCES OF FRIENDSHIP AND ASKING HIM TO CONFIRM THE CONTINUATION OF TURKEY'S POLICY OF NON-INTERVENTION.

M924PED

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 17-(AP)-EDWARD VANDERFIELD, ELECTRICAL ENGINEER AND GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, WAS DETAINED BY THE GOVERNMENT TODAY ON CHARGES THAT HE HAD OPERATED AN ILLEGAL RADIO STATION--AN ACCUSATION WHICH HE SAID "COMPLETELY MYSTIFIED" HIM.

"I HAVE NO IDEA WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT," VANDERFIELD SAID. "I'M NOT AN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR AND OF COURSE NOT A PROFESSIONAL OPERATOR. I HAVE AN ALL-WAVE RECEIVER AND A BUG (MANUAL TRANSMITTER) SIMPLY TO PRACTICE TELEGRAPH SIGNALS WE USE AT THE TELEPHONE COMPANY WHERE I WORK. I'VE BEEN IN MEXICO TWELVE YEARS. I GRADUATED AT ANN ARBOR IN 1911."

JUN 18 1941

VANDERFIELD IS TO TESTIFY IN CRIMINAL COURT ON THE CHARGE. MARIA LUISA YARSE, MEXICAN TELEPHONE OPERATOR ACCUSED WITH HIM, TOLD JUDGE JOSE GONZALEZ BUSTAMANTE THAT SHE HAD KNOWN VANDERFIELD ABOUT TEN YEARS BUT KNEW NOTHING OF RADIO EQUIPMENT POLICE FOUND.

MJ528PED

30.24-9831

30.24-9831

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 17-(AP)-MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR MIGUEL CULIACCIATI SAID TODAY THAT POLICE HAD RAIDED A PRIVATE HOME OVER THE WEEKEND AND HAD DETAINED FOUR ARMY AND ONE NAVAL OFFICER AT A "SUSPICIOUS" MEETING.

JUN 18 1941

THE MINISTER SAID IT WAS A "ROUTINE AFFAIR" AND WAS NOT ANNOUNCED EARLIER BECAUSE IT WAS NOT CONSIDERED IMPORTANT.

HE ASSERTED THIS WAS "EVIDENTLY" THE BASIS OF A STORY PUBLISHED BY ONE OF ARGENTINA'S LARGEST NEWSPAPERS, CRITICA, WHICH SAID A NUMBER OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN LEADERS MET IN SECRET OVER THE WEEKEND TO PLOT THE OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE ARMY OFFICERS ARE BEING SENT TO THE INTERIOR OF THE COUNTRY BY THE WAR MINISTRY WHILE THE LONE NAVAL OFFICER INCOLVED MAY BE DISCIPLINED MORE SEVERELY BY THE NAVAL MINISTRY, CULIACCIATI SAID, DECLINING TO MAKE ANY FURTHER COMMENT.

THE NEWSPAPER STORY, WHICH DID NOT IDENTIFY THE PLOTTERS, SAID THEY WERE DETAINED THEN RELEASED BY ORDER OF ACTING PRESIDENT RAMON S. CASTILLO.

THE NEWSPAPER HAS BEEN CONDUCTING A DRIVE TO HAVE THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES ORDER THE PRESIDENT TO UNEARTH WHAT IT CALLED SUBVERSIVE AGITATORS ATTEMPTING TO OVERTHROW THE DEMOCRATIC REGIME AND INSTALL A TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENT.

M1100PED

POSTAL AP D2JB MZ 27 COLLECT
VIA CPC MANILA 1239P JUNE 18 41
LC PS ASSD NYK

HONGKONG 32200 HONGKONGS SIR GEOFFREY NORTHCOTE GOVERNOR HONGKONG SINCE 1938 RESIGNED ILLHEALTH STOP WILL SUCCEEDED SIR MARK YOUNG PRESENTLY GOVERNOR TANGANYIKA EASTAFRICA

JUN 18 [redacted]

MEISLING.

118AED

ANETA--NETHERLANDS INDIES NEWS AGENCY

BATAVIA, JUNE 18--BY AIRPLANE AND AUTOMOBILE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND HIS AMERICAN-BORN WIFE WILL TRAVEL EASTWARD ACROSS THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES THIS WEEK-END VIEWING NEW DEFENSE EFFORTS AND MEETING WITH THE LOCAL REGENTS--NATIVE ADMINISTRATORS.

JUN 18 1941

THE PRINCIPAL CONFERENCE WITH THE REGENTS WILL BE HELD AT SURABAYA AND WHILE THERE GOVERNOR-GENERAL VAN STARKENBORGH ALSO WILL INSPECT THE KEY NAVAL BASE AND PROCEED TO THE ISLAND OF MADURA, HEADQUARTERS OF A DIVISION OF THE RAPIDLY EXPANDING FLEET OF TORPEDO SPEEDBOATS. HE WILL MAKE A CALL AT SEMARANG IN THE MIDDLE OF JAVA.

MRS. VAN STARKENBORGH, THE FORMER CHRISTINA MARBURG OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, WILL BE THE GUEST OF NUMEROUS WOMENS DEFENSE ORGANIZATIONS.

AH1112AMEDST

30.24

LIBRARY:

June 18, 1941 JUN 18 1941

SIR WILFRED EDWARD FRANCIS JACKSON, GOVERNOR OF BRITISH GUIANA, HAS BEEN NAMED GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA. (Cables)

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

THE WAR TODAY

(THIS DAILY FEATURE, CONDUCTED BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, IS BEING WRITTEN IN HIS ABSENCE ON VACATION BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT).

MR.ROOSEVELT'S DECISION TO CLOSE THE GERMAN CONSULATES AND TOURIST-PROPAGANDA AGENCIES IN THIS COUNTRY ON THE GROUND THAT THEIR ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN INIMICAL TO OUR WELFARE PRESENTS TO NAZI WORLD POLICY A PIERCING CHALLENGE, IN SOME WAYS THE STRONGEST SINCE SIR NEVILE HENDERSON DELIVERED BRITAIN'S TWO-HOUR ULTIMATUM TO THE WILHELMSTRASSE ON SEPTEMBER 3, 1939. THIS IS NOT TO SAY THERE IS A PARALLEL: AMERICA HAS PRESENTED NO ULTIMATUM, NOR IS WAR OR EVEN THE EXISTENCE OF FORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS DIRECTLY OR IMMEDIATELY INVOLVED OR INEVITABLE.

JUN 18 1941

YET THE STEP WAS TAKEN WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE THAT GERMANY HAS THE RIGHT, (ALMOST, UNDER NORMAL INTERNATIONAL PROCEDURE, THE OBLIGATION) TO TAKE PRECISELY SIMILAR RETALIATION AGAINST UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN THE TERRITORY SHE CONTROLS OR AGAINST UNITED STATES NATIONALS WHOM THE NAZIS MAY DEEM TO BE ENGAGED IN SEMI-OFFICIAL TRADE, TRAVEL OR INFORMATION SERVICES. IT WAS DONE ALSO AT THE OBVIOUS RISK THAT GERMANY MAY CHOOSE TO BREAK THE THIN REMAINING THREAD OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

IN SPECULATING ON HITLER'S REACTION, HOWEVER, ONE MUST REMEMBER THAT ACCEPTED INTERNATIONAL PROCEDURE, SUCH AS THE SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN THE CALM AND TRADITIONAL MANNER, IS NOT THE HITLER WAY.

ONE MUST ALSO TAKE NOTE OF THE FACT THAT THE GERMAN PUBLIC UP TO THIS MORNING DOES NOT EVEN KNOW THE BARE FACTS OF THE CASE AND CERTAINLY HAS NOT BEEN PREPARED FOR A DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH THE UNITED STATES, MUCH LESS A STATE OF WAR. AN ABRUPT DIPLOMATIC BREAK, ON GERMANY'S INITIATIVE AND UNPRECEDED BY ELABORATE EXPLANATION AND INTERNAL PROPAGANDA, WOULD BE A STUNNING BLOW TO GERMAN MORALE AND AN ADMISSION OF GERMAN AGGRESSIVE INTENT. HITLER HAS NEVER DONE THAT.

INSTEAD, IF HE FOLLOWS THE PATTERN HE HAS CUT OUT FOR HIMSELF, WE MAY EXPECT ANOTHER REICHSTAG SPEECH IN WHICH THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION WILL BE COMPREHENSIVELY DAMNED FOR UNREASONING WAR-MAKING AND GERMANY COMPLETELY WHITEWASHED, PLUS A THUNDEROUS PRESS CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE UNITED STATES WHICH WILL CLIMB TO NEW HEIGHTS OF VENOM. NOT UNTIL THEN--IF THE PATTERN IS FOLLOWED--IS GERMANY'S COMPLETE REPRISAL LIKELY TO BE REVEALED, ALTHOUGH PRELIMINARY ACTION IS POSSIBLE AS A FACE-SAVING DEVICE.

JUN 18 1941

THE CASE OF THE ROBIN MOOR AND THE FREEZING OF AXIS CREDITS MUST, OF COURSE, BE CONSIDERED AS INTEGRAL PARTS OF THE PRESENT GERMAN-AMERICAN PICTURE. AUTHORIZED NAZI SPOKESMEN HAVE TALKED UP BELLIGERENTLY ON THE ROBIN MOOR (FOR FOREIGN, NOT GERMAN, CONSUMPTION) AND HAVE DECLARED "WE WILL SHOOT WHENEVER ANY SHIP WITH CONTRABAND SAILS FOR ENGLAND." THE REACTION ON THE CREDIT

30.24-9833

30.24—9833

FREEZING WAS FAR MORE CAUTIOUS; INSTEAD, THE GERMANS PUSHED ITALY TO THE FRONT AND LET MUSSOLINI TAKE RETALIATORY ACTION. WASHINGTON HAS SO FAR IGNORED THIS OBVIOUS MANEUVER AND THE CONSULATE-CLOSING ORDER OF LAST NIGHT DID NOT TAKE IN THE AXIS PARTNER.

NOW THAT ALL ON THE ROBIN MOOR ARE SAFE THE NAZIS PROBABLY WILL TRY TO LAUGH OFF THE SINKING, OR CONTEND IT IS AN ILLUSTRATION OF GERMAN HUMANITY ON THE SEAS, OR CRY THAT RESCUE OF 35 OF THE SURVIVORS BY A BRITISH BOAT SHOWS THE BRITISH SANK THE SHIP. NONE OF THESE CONTENTIONS WILL JIBE, OF COURSE, WITH THE STORIES OF THE SURVIVORS, AND IT IS HARD FOR AMERICANS TO DISCOVER ANYTHING HUMANE IN DUMPING MEN, WOMEN AND A 2-YEAR-OLD BOY IN OPEN BOATS, TO SPEND FROM 13 TO 19 DAYS AT THE MERCY OF SUN AND SEA.

N906AED

NEW YORK, JUNE 17-(AP)-FREDERICK T.CALDWELL, IN CHARGE OF SPANISH PROPERTIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, SAID TODAY THE SPANISH PEOPLE WERE "VERY DEFINITELY AFRAID OF AN INVASION BY THE GERMAN ARMY," BUT ADDED THAT THE FOOD SHORTAGE "MAY HELP KEEP THE GERMANS OUT."

JUN 18 1941

"THE SPANISH PEOPLE DO NOT WANT WAR--THEY HAD THREE YEARS OF THEIR OWN WAR AND ARE FED UP WITH IT," ADDED CALDWELL ON HIS ARRIVAL ABOARD THE YANKEE CLIPPER. "SPAIN IS SHORT OF WHEAT BUT HAS PLENTY OF VEGETABLES, FRUIT AND FISH. THE MEAT IS RATIONED."

THE FOOD SHORTAGE MIGHT KEEP THE GERMANS OUT AS "IT WOULD BE NECESSARY FOR THEM TO IMPORT FOOD FOR THEIR SOLDIERS," HE SAID.

COMMANDER JOHN P.W.FURSE, OF THE BRITISH NAVY'S ENGINEERING CORPS, ENROUTE TO BE AN ASSISTANT NAVAL ATTACHE IN WASHINGTON, SAID THAT "GENERALLY SPEAKING," THE SENTIMENT OF FRENCH NAVAL OFFICERS "IS TOWARD ENGLAND; THEY MAY NOT LIKE US, BUT THEY DO NOT WANT TO FIGHT US."

HE ASSERTED THAT ALL BRITISH ACCOUNTS OF SHIPPING LOSSES HAD BEEN "DEAD TRUE."

"THE ONLY TIME WE HAVE HIDDEN SUCH INFORMATION IS WHEN A WARSHIP HAS BEEN SUNK AND THE ENEMY DOES NOT KNOW OF IT," HE ADDED.

BZ1136AED

JUN 18 1941

NEW YORK, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE PRINTED TODAY A LETTER IT SAID DR.MANFRED ZAPP, DIRECTOR OF THE TRANSOCEAN NEWS SERVICE, WROTE TO THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE DESCRIBING HIS EFFORTS TO INDUCE THE AMERICAN PRESS TO ACCEPT REPORTS OF THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY AND COMPLAINING THAT HIS DIFFICULTIES WERE "ENOUGH TO DRIVE ONE TO DESPERATION."

JUN 18 1941

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD GERMAN X X X DESPERATION."

THE TRANSOCEAN NEWS SERVICE, A GERMAN AGENCY WITH NO UNITED STATES CONNECTIONS, WAS ORDERED CLOSED YESTERDAY IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ORDER DIRECTING THE GERMAN EMBASSY TO CLOSE CONSULATES AND OTHER GERMAN AGENCIES. ZAPP HAS BEEN DETAINED AT ELLIS ISLAND SINCE MAY 7 ON A FEDERAL INDICTMENT CHARGING VIOLATION OF THE ACT REQUIRING

REGISTRATION OF ALL AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS.

THE LETTER, PURPORTEDLY WRITTEN OCT.17, 1939, TO GUENTHER ALTENBURG OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN BERLIN, WAS AMONG DOCUMENTS HELD BY THE DIES CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES.

"I OFFERED THIS TRANSOCEAN NEWS TO THE AMERICAN PRESS ONLY TO MEET WITH THE STIFFEST RESISTANCE EVERYWHERE," THE LETTER SAID. "BETTER THAN ANY OTHER PRESS IN THE WORLD THE AMERICAN PRESS IS INFORMED OF FOREIGN POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN EUROPE THROUGH ITS OWN REGULAR CORRESPONDENTS AS WELL AS THROUGH THE WELL-KNOWN LARGE NEWS AGENCIES. X X X

"AMERICANS HOLD THE PECULIAR SUBJECTIVE NOTION THAT ONLY THEY ARE OBJECTIVE AND CONSEQUENTLY THEY WILL NOT READ NEWS THAT DOES NOT SAIL UNDER THEIR OWN FLAG. THEY ARE AVID FOR 'NEWS' BUT IT MUST COME FROM AMERICAN SOURCES."

JUN 18 1941

THE LETTER URGED BERLIN TO PROVIDE TRANSOCEAN WITH "MORE EXCLUSIVE NEWS" THAN WAS AVAILABLE TO AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN IN BERLIN IN ORDER TO DEVELOP TRANSOCEAN SERVICE IN AMERICA.

ACCORDING TO THE LETTER, ZAPP SAID HE EXPERIENCED ALMOST NO SUCCESS IN SELLING TRANSOCEAN NEWS EVEN IN GERMAN CIRCLES IN THIS COUNTRY AND ADDED: "IF GERMAN CIRCLES SHOW SO LITTLE INTELLIGENCE, WHAT CAN YOU EXPECT OF AMERICANS."

NEW YORK-SECOND ADD GERMAN XXX LITTLE INTELLIGENCE,
WHAT CAN YOU EXPECT OF AMERICANS."

SAYING THAT THE DIFFICULTIES WERE "ALMOST SUPERHUMAN," AND THAT "DARK IS THE FOREBODING FOR THE SALE OF TRANSOCEAN NEWS TO THE AMERICAN PRESS," THE LETTER CONTINUED TO PLEAD FOR A CAMPAIGN TO MAKE THE SERVICE ACCEPTABLE TO AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

"IT WOULD ALL TAKE AN ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF TIME, EFFORT, HARD WORK, AND CONQUEST OF OPPOSITION. BUT WITHOUT IT WE CANNOT COUNT ON SUCCESS. NO EFFORT, NO MONETARY SACRIFICE THAT WOULD BRING US NEARER TO OUR GOAL OUGHT TO BE CONSIDERED TOO GREAT."

THE LETTER MENTIONED THAT IN 10 YEARS OF UNTIRING EFFORT TRANSOCEAN WAS ABLE TO SELL ITS REPORT TO SOME OF THE MEXICAN PRESS.

E2120SPED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 17-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT ACTIVITIES OF GERMAN CONSULATES, WHICH PRECEDED A STATE DEPARTMENT ORDER THAT THEY BE CLOSED, WERE OF A SUBVERSIVE CHARACTER.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE MADE THIS RESPONSE TO A REQUEST THAT HE DESCRIBE SOME OF THE IMPROPER ACTIVITIES WHICH PROMPTED THE ORDER.

HE PARIED, HOWEVER, A DIRECT REPLY TO A QUESTION WHETHER THE CONSULS HAD BEEN LINKED WITH SABOTAGE. THE WORD SUBVERSIVE, HE SAID, INCLUDED A GREAT MANY SINS.

JUN 18 1941

HIS CRYPTIC REPLY TO ANOTHER QUESTION RAISED CONJECTURES WHETHER THE UNITED STATES WOULD TAKE STEPS TO OUST ADDITIONAL FOREIGN CONSULS FROM THIS COUNTRY.

WHEN A REPORTER REMARKED THAT THERE HAD BEEN REPORTS THAT THE CONSULS OF OTHER COUNTRIES THAN GERMANY HAD BEEN "ENGAGING IN DOUBTFUL ACTIVITIES," THE PRESIDENT SAID THERE WAS NO NEWS ON THAT TODAY.

ASKED WHETHER HE HAD EMPHASIZED THE WORD "TODAY" HE SAID THE

30.24—9835 30.24-9835

QUESTIONER HAD HEARD HIM.

HE SAID HIS KNOWLEDGE OF ALLEGED SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES WAS CUMULATIVE RATHER THAN NEW.

A REPORTER ASKED WHETHER SPECULATION WAS WARRANTED CONNECTING GERMAN CONSULS WITH STRIKES IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES. SMILINGLY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE REMARKED THAT NO ONE BUT COLUMNISTS WERE ENTITLED TO SPECULATE.

SM445PES

WASHINGTON, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEES DESIGNED TO SPEED UP MOBILIZATION OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN RESOURCES FOR CONTINENTAL DEFENS

ANNOUNCEMENTS W

JUN 18 [illegible]

UP MOBILIZATION OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN RESOURCES FOR CONTINENTAL DEFENSE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS WERE MADE SIMULTANEOUSLY IN WASHINGTON AND IN OTTAWA.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S STATEMENT SAID "THE COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO STUDY AND TO REPORT ON THE POSSIBILITIES OF:

"1. EFFECTING A MORE ECONOMIC, MORE EFFICIENT AND MORE COORDINATED UTILIZATION OF THE COMBINED RESOURCES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES IN THE PRODUCTION OF DEFENSE REQUIREMENTS (TO THE EXTENT THAT THIS IS NOT NOW BEING DONE) AND,

"2. REDUCING THE PROBABLE POST WAR ECONOMIC DISLOCATION CONSEQUENT UPON THE CHANGES WHICH THE ECONOMY IN EACH COUNTRY IS PRESENTLY UNDERGOING."

AFTER SAYING THAT ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMITTEES HAD RESULTED FROM THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING AT HYDE PARK ON APRIL 20,--THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONTINUED:

"IT IS THE COMMON BELIEF OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS THAT SUCH STUDIES AND REPORTS SHOULD ASSIST THE GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLES OF EACH COUNTRY IN FORMULATING POLICIES AND ACTIONS FOR THE BETTER UTILIZATION OF THEIR PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES FOR THE MUTUALLY GREATER WELFARE OF EACH, BOTH IN THE PRESENT EMERGENCY PERIOD AND AFTER THE EMERGENCY HAS PASSED."

THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE ARE WILLIAM L.BATT, OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT; HARRY D.WHITE, DIRECTOR OF MONETARY RESEARCH, TREASURY DEPARTMENT; PROF.ALVIN H.HANSEN, OF HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD; AND E. DANA DURAND OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

ADOLF BERLE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, WILL SIT WITH THE COMMITTEE WHEN REQUIRED. JUN 18 1941

MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN COMMITTEE ARE R.A.C.HENRY, DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY; PROF.W.A.MACKINTOSH, SPECIAL ADVISOR, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE; J.G.BOUCHARD, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE; AND ALEX SKELTON, HEAD OF THE RESEARCH DIVISION, BANK OF CANADA.

H.L.KEENLEYSIDE OF THE CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS WILL ALSO SIT WITH THE COMMITTEE WHEN REQUIRED.

AJ843PES

WASHINGTON, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, CHARGED WITH PROTECTING THE PRESIDENT, HAS TIGHTENED UP ON PRECAUTIONS AND TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME REQUIRED EVERY CORRESPONDENT ATTENDING A WHITE HOUSE PRESS CONFERENCE TO DISPLAY CREDENTIALS.

JUN 18 1941

BEFORE THE CONFERENCE, WHITE HOUSE OFFICIALS HAD BEEN TAKING STEPS TO RECALL THE CREDENTIALS OF MEN ACCREDITED TO THE TRANS-OCEAN NEWS SERVICE, ONE OF THE GERMAN AGENCIES WHOSE GERMAN EMPLOYES MUST LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

AJ831PES

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE COUNTESS ANNE DOROTHY FEVERSHAM, DAUGHTER OF LORD HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, ARRIVED BY CLIPPER TODAY EN ROUTE TO VISIT HER FATHER IN WASHINGTON.

THE COUNTESS LEFT LONDON 14 MONTHS AGO, AND VISITED HER HUSBAND, THE EARL OF FEVERSHAM, NOW IN ACTIVE DUTY WITH BRITISH FORCES IN THE NEAR EAST. SHE WAS IN INDIA EIGHT MONTHS.

"INDIA IS WHOLEHEARTEDLY BEHIND THE WAR EFFORT," SHE SAID, "AND IS A DEFINITELY UNITED NATION AGAINST THE AXIS."

ANOTHER PASSENGER ON THE CLIPPER WAS DR. ALFRED SZE, FORMER CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, ALSO ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

DV956PCS

JUN 18 1941

NEW YORK, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY NBC, SAID TODAY CLASHES BETWEEN BAGHDAD CIVILIANS AND NEWLY-ARRIVED AUSTRALIAN TROOPS RESULTED IN 12 ARABS KILLED AND 30 INJURED AND 10 AUSTRALIAN CASUALTIES.

JUN 18 1941

ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE, IT SAID.

GUERRILLA WARFARE CARRIED ON BY FOUR LARGE AND SEVERAL SMALLER GROUPS OF IRAQI "VOLUNTEERS" AGAINST THE REESTABLISHED IRAQ GOVERNMENT HAS FORCED THE BRITISH TO REINFORCE THEIR GARRISONS IN THE COUNTRY "CONSIDERABLY," IT REPORTED.

R711AED

A70AX

';4 7&2£(; -5-,5-, JUNE 17-(AP)-CANADA WITH A 13-SHIP NAVY AT THE START OF THE WAR HAS 210 VESSELS TODAY AND EXPECTS TO NEARLY DOUBLE THAT NUMBER BY NEXT YEAR, ROBERT J. PRITTIE OF WINNIPEG, CANADA, VICE PRESIDENT OF KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL, DECLARED TODAY.

"CANADA'S NAVY, WHILE OF COURSE SMALL, IS RENDERING AN ADMIRABLE SERVICE, PARTICULARLY IN CONVOY WORK," PRITTIE DECLARED IN AN ADDRESS AT THE ORGANIZATION'S 25TH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

"AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR WE HAD 13 SHIPS; TODAY WE HAVE 210 VESSELS WITH 18,000 OFFICERS AND MEN; NEXT YEAR WE WILL HAVE 413 SHIPS WITH 27,000 OFFICERS AND MEN."

JUN 18 1941

PRITTIE TOLD THE CONVENTION THAT "THE DOMINION, LIKE THE UNITED STATES, IS PUTTING SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON TRAINING PILOTS FOR THE AIR FORCE THROUGH THE EMPIRE AIR TRAINING PLAN."

HE SAID INDUSTRIALLY CANADA STARTED "ALMOST FROM SCRATCH," BUT THAT "IN A PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS, GREAT FACTORIES HAVE BEEN BUILT AND OTHER LARGE PLANTS HAVE BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE PRODUCTION OF WAR MACHINES, GUNS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES, AIRPLANES, SHIPS AND ALL KINDS OF WAR MATERIAL.

#

R723AED

30.24—9837

NEW YORK, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE ARMY AIR CORPS HAS A NEW "SUPER-BOMBER" IN INITIAL CONSTRUCTION STAGES, THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE SAID TONIGHT.

JUN 18 1941

THE PLANE REPORTEDLY WILL COMBINE THE 7,000-MILE MAXIMUM RANGE OF THE RECENTLY COMPLETED DOUGLAS B-19 WITH THE 350-MILE-AN-HOUR SPEED OF THE LATEST FOUR-ENGINED PLANES, THE STORY SAID.

THE PAPER ASSERTED THE ARMY ALREADY HAD CONCEDED THAT THE GIANT B-19 WAS OUTMODED, BECAUSE ITS TOP SPEED OF 212 MILES AN HOUR WOULD NOT MEET MODERN WAR'S REQUIREMENTS.

M1 5PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 17-(AP)-MRS.ABBY MORISON RICKER, WEALTHY DESCENDANT OF TWO AMERICAN BANK PRESIDENTS AND A REVOLUTIONARY WAR HERO, TODAY FOUND HERSELF STRANDED WITH ONE DOLLAR BY THE PRESIDENTIAL ORDER FREEZING AXIS FUNDS BECAUSE HER LAST ADDRESS WAS IN ITALY.

MRS.RICKER, WHO RETURNED RECENTLY BY CLIPPER FROM ITALY WHERE SHE HAD BEEN A CONCERT SINGER, SAID SHE EXPECTED THE BANK WOULD SET THINGS ARIGHT BUT THAT IN THE MEANTIME IT WAS INCONVENIENT, TO SAY THE LEAST, TO OPERATE ON A ONE DOLLAR BILL, ESPECIALLY WHEN THERE WERE QUITE A FEW MORE WHERE IT CAME FROM.

JUN 18 1941

SHE SAID EVEN THE FACT SHE WAS THE ONLY WOMAN WIRELESS OPERATOR IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY IN THE WORLD WAR COULDN'T CONVINCE THE BANK SHE WAS ONE OF ITS ALL-AMERICAN CUSTOMERS UNTIL IT HAD TIME TO MAKE SURE WITH LEGAL THOROUGHNESS THAT SHE WASN'T STILL IN ITALY.

JJ1024PED

30.24—9837

Turkey Signs Amity Pact With Germany

Ankara, Ally of London, Pledges Friendship to Nazis in 10-Year Treaty

Provides Close Ties On War Time Trade

JUN 19

Isolation of Russia Seen; Nazis Disavow Syrian Aim; Italy May Ask Pact

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, June 18.—Germany gained the signature of Great Britain's non-fighting ally, Turkey, to a ten-year friendship pact tonight, thereby assuring herself that the Turks will stay out of the Reich's battle with the British.

On the other hand, should German-Russian friendship turn to enmity, Germany can feel free of danger from an interfering Turkish attack on her southern flank.

Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's ace diplomat, Ambassador Franz von Papen, scored the triumph, signing the pact at Ankara with Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, which binds each party to respect the other's territorial integrity and to take no direct or indirect measures aimed at the other.

Just as Hitler suddenly came to terms with Soviet Russia on the eve of the war, removing the possibility of Poland's eastern neighbor causing trouble then, so Papen obtained a pact which permits the German Army to pursue operations in the Middle East without worry of Turkish interference. Authorized sources said they did not know, however, whether Russia had been told in advance of the new treaty between Germany and Turkey.

Russia Seen Isolated

(Informed foreign quarters in London, who apparently received a strong hint of the pact before it was announced, interpreted the diplomatic coup as a move to isolate Russia at a time when German-Soviet relations are growing strained.)

Although the pact frees the German Army of fear of trouble from Turkey in event of a push in the Middle East, authorized sources said it has no bearing on the warfare in Syria. The French are taking care of the British there to the satisfaction of Germany, authorized commentators said.

The treaty also says nothing in it impairs the obligations which either party previously has contracted.

(Turkey's mutual-assistance treaty binds Britain to go to Turkey's aid if she is invaded. It also binds Turkey to help Britain in event of war in the Mediterranean, but so far it has not been implemented by the Turks. In a second treaty recently reaffirmed between Turkey and Russia, the Turks agreed not to attack Russia in event the latter was invaded.)

Besides agreeing to conduct their press and radio in accordance with the principles of mutual friendship, and to iron out all their differences in friendly negotiation, the Turks and the Germans decided on close economic co-operation. They will enter into economic negotiations, "utilizing the mutual experiences gained by the two countries during war," the announcement said.

New Possibilities

The phrase referring to war experiences caught the eye of foreign observers, who were told by authorized commentators: "We do not want to be weighed down with ancient economic theories, nor with obsolete forms of economic dealing. Economy, as developed in the present war, has opened up new possibilities. Our mutual economic relations are to be placed on the broadest possible basis."

The understanding that both sides will be nice to each other in all avenues of their publicity put an end to something which has irritated German authorities considerably—the unfriendliness of a section of the Turkish press and radio.

In fact, the renewed friendship between these two allies of the World War was a feature considerably stressed by authorized sources, who said the pact proved Britain was unable to break the bonds. The friendship between Turkey and Germany, a spokesman said, has "stood the test of fire."

By the treaty both countries agreed to conduct their press and radio policies dictated by friendship. Both agreed to iron out differences by friendly negotiation.

Elaborating on the theme of friendship, the spokesman declared Germany and Turkey had been close in spirit since the days of Frederick the Great and that this spirit had prevailed down to the present, despite occasional "minor misunderstandings."

He lauded the late Kemal Ataturk, President of Turkey, for bringing the wo countries closer together economically until the Reich again was Turkey's greatest exporter and importer.

Succeeding Ataturk, President Ismet Inonu has placed this relationship "on a clear, sound foundation, so that Turkey today is a stabilizing factor in southeast Europe," this source declared.

"Turkey during recent weeks could convince herself Germany has no

territorial aspirations in the southeast," this spokesman concluded.

It was not known here whether any negotiations were under way to conclude a similar pact between Turkey and Germany's Axis partner, Italy, but a spokesman said Premier Benito Mussolini had emphasized that he, too, wants an understanding with the Turks.

The treaty, with its three clauses and a preamble, is to be ratified in Berlin as soon as possible.

Saracoglu Stresses New Ties

ANKARA, June 18 (AP).—Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu announced tonight the signing of the friendship pact with Germany which may play an important role in the Nazis' relations with Russia.

While Germans here declared the pact drew Turkey into the orbit of the new order and dismayed the British because of its possible effect on the Moslem world, Saracoglu stressed that the treaty does not affect "other actual and existing obligations." Among these obligations is the alliance with Britain.

Nevertheless, he asserted the two countries had decided not to "oppose one another in any way."

The statement, broadcast on the Ankara radio, said: "Turkey and Germany, who had not for centuries been opposed to one another in the course of the vicissitudes of world events, and whose mutual relations always have been clear and correct, have in the treaty text which was published today placed the foundation of their friendship on the most solid basis and confirmed for the future that the two countries will not oppose one another in any way.

"Thus the Turkish and German nations have once again held out the hand of friendship in a new atmosphere of absolute security.

"As has been pointed out, other actual and existing obligations of the two parties are not affected, and it is confirmed that these obligations do not affect the conception of the treaty.

"It is with great pleasure that I announce the signature of this treaty, which constitutes an important historical document of friendship, and on this occasion I consider it to be my duty to make a special reference to the very special efforts that my friend, Herr von Papen, who knows my country well, has made to bring about this result.

"When the negotiation treaty had been concluded we reached an agreement with Herr von Papen to express the wish that publications of the press and radio of our countries should be made in the spirit of friendship and mutual trust which characterizes relations between Germany and Turkey."

Nazis See Russia Affected

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 18 (AP).—Informed Nazi sources here expressed belief today that signing of the German - Turkish friendship agreement will have great weight in determining the course of German-Russian relations.

FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNOUNCED IN BERLIN

JUN 19 1941

Spokesman Says 2 Nations Agree to Respect Territory, Negotiate Any Differences and Co-operate Economically.

Berlin, June 18 (A. P.).—Germany and Turkey in a friendship treaty signed at Ankara tonight agreed to respect the integrity of each other's territory and in a friendly negotiation iron out all possible differences between them, the Reich Government announced.

The treaty of three articles and a preamble will be ratified in Berlin at the earliest moment and will have a ten-year effective period.

Simultaneously, Germany and Turkey agreed to economic cooperation, especially taking into account the lessons of the present war, the Foreign Office spokesman said.

He added that both countries further agreed that their press and radio shall be conducted in a spirit of mutual friendship.

Authorized spokesmen declared they were without knowledge as to whether Soviet Russia was informed in advance of the treaty. They emphasized that the treaty had nothing to do with the Syrian situation, where "the French are rapidly throwing the British out."

They also said there was nothing in the treaty to militate against existing obligations of either State toward third parties.

[Turkey has an alliance with Great Britain and a friendship accord with Russia.]

Asked whether a similar treaty is in preparation between Turkey and Italy, the spokesmen said they knew of nothing like that.

The signature of the treaty in Ankara by German Ambassador Franz von Papen and Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu will be followed "in the shortest time" by ratification in Berlin, presumably by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Turkish Ambassador Huesrev Gered.

A spokesman said the pact showed:

1—That Britain could not break the friendship between Germany and Turkey which "stood the test of fire."

2—Germany and Turkey could carry out economic deals mutually beneficial.

3—Turkey is convinced that Germany has no interest in conflict with Turkish interests.

4—Turkey "can depend upon it —Germany never forgets her friends."

Text of Treaty.

The text of the treaty follows:

The German Reich and the Turkish Republic, animated by a wish to place relations of the two countries on a foundation of mutual trust and honest friendship, have agreed to conclude a treaty, without prejudice to mutual obligations of the two lands.

For this purpose the German Reichschancellor has named as plenipotentiary Ambassador Franz von Papen, the president of the Turkish republic, Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, who on the basis of their powers have agreed on the following stipulations:

Article I. Germany and Turkey obligate themselves mutually to respect the integrity and inviolability of their State territories and not to undertake any measures aimed either directly or indirectly at the other treaty partner.

Article II. Germany and Turkey obligate themselves in the future to contact one another in a friendly way on all questions touching their common interests in order to reach an understanding regarding the handling of such questions.

Article III. The above treaty will be ratified and ratification documents are to be exchanged immediately in Berlin. The treaty becomes effective on the day of signing and becomes valid for a period of ten years.

The parties concluding the treaty will agree at the proper time regarding the question of extending the treaty.

Drawn up in duplicate in the original, in the German and Turkish languages, in Ankara on June 18, 1941.

London Discount Pact.

London, June 18 (A. P.).—Informed British quarters asserted tonight that the new German-Turkish friendship accord was "infinitely less dangerous (to Britain's interest) than the German desire."

They said Germany had accepted "much less than she originally demanded" and that this was a signal of Adolf Hitler's desire to intensify Russia's anxieties and raising the Soviet's fears of encirclement.

BERLIN-SECOND ADD TREATY TEXT XXX JUNE 18, 1941.

JUN 19 1941

-DASH-

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE ECONOMIC NOTE EXCHANGED BETWEEN VON PAPEN AND SARACOGLU:

WITH REFERENCE TO THE HAPPILY CONCLUDED GERMAN-TURKISH TREATY OF THIS DATE, I TAKE THE HONOR TO INFORM YOUR EXCELLENCY THAT MY GOVERNMENT IS READY, INSOFAR AS IT IS POSSIBLE, TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND TURKEY WITH CONSIDERATION FOR THE POSSIBILITIES UNDER THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURES OF THE TWO NATIONS, TAKING AS A BASIS EXPERIENCES GAINED IN THE WAR, FOR THE MUTUAL BENEFIT OF THE TWO NATIONS.

THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WILL ENTER NEGOTIATIONS IMMEDIATELY IN ORDER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO CREATE TREATY PRINCIPLES FOR CARRYING OUT THE TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT.

(END OF NOTE)

KL621PED

30.24—9839

30.24—9839

SOVIET SPEEDS PLAN FOR FULL PREPAREDNESS

Spares Nothing to Keep Entire Nation Ready for Emergency.

JUN 19 1941

HELSINKI FULL OF TROOPS

So Censored Dispatch Reports—London Expects Russia to Fight Nazi Demands.

Moscow, June 18 (A. P.).—No effort is being spared to keep the entire Soviet community in a state of constant, mobilized preparedness although there are no signs of a general or partial mobilization.

This intensive drive is being conducted with the greatest possible precision, embracing workers, farmers and women.

The population of Moscow is going about its daily tasks, working and shopping in well-stocked stores and attending popular football games.

Nothing in the behavior of the Russians indicates the imminence of a Soviet-German conflict while the official attitude suggests that the U. S. S. R. continues firmly and completely its independent foreign policy.

Dispatch Is Cut Off.

Berne, June 18 (A. P.).—The second interrupted telephone conversation within twenty-four hours prevented more than a hint of developments—including apparent Russian exodus from the Soviet's leased base at Hanko—from being communicated outside Finland today.

"The streets of Helsinki are crowded with men and women in uniform—soldiers fully armed as well as Lottas. . . ." A dispatch began this evening.

It was broken off there. The remainder of the story will have to await the Finnish censor's approval before it can be telephoned.

[Lottas are members of a Finnish women's military auxiliary which runs kitchens and provide nursing services for the Finnish Army.]

A broken telephone connection with Helsinki also left obscure the details of a reported exodus of Russian troops from the Hanko military base on which the Soviet Union has a thirty-year lease.

An incomplete dispatch, received last night from the Finnish capital said:

"Evidences of what apparently is a large-scale evacuation of the Soviet military base at Hanko have been observed lately, both along the railway transit route across Finnish territory and over sealanes off the Finnish coast in the direction of Leningrad.

"Eyewitnesses reported seeing long Soviet trains. . . ."

At this point the telephone connection was severed.

Soviet Expected to Resist.

London, June 18 (A. P.).—A growing belief that the Soviet Union will fight rather than yield anything beyond relatively minor concessions to Germany was expressed in usually reliable quarters here today.

The skepticism that was much in evidence when authoritative circles first took cognizance of reported German troop concentrations along the Soviet frontier has been slowly disappearing. Indications of further military preparations have continued to arrive from Scandinavian and Turkish sources.

[The official Soviet news agency, Tass, recently reported that German troops were being shifted from the Balkans to eastern and northeastern Germany.]

Suggestions in the British press and elsewhere that the move toward Russia is a feint preliminary to an attempted invasion of the British Isles are given scant attention in ordinarily well informed circles. These sources said the increased R. A. F. operations against the so-called invasion coast of German-occupied France should not be taken as indicating that the awaited assault on Britain is imminent.

They also gave the opinion that the massing of huge German forces from Finland to the Black Sea is an unnecessarily extensive operation for a feint. Any possible surprise benefit would be lost, they said, unless the invasion attempt against Britain began immediately upon distraction of attention elsewhere.

Invasion Due Soon.

Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard editorially expressed belief that the invasion attempt is due within eighty days. It set September as the "likeliest" time and thought the Germans might turn toward Britain "after Russia lies prostrate or after Russia lies tamed."

Some informed circles still insisted that Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler's apparent desire to get full domination over Soviet industries, oil and food signified a German resignation to the idea of a long war.

The British sources expressed opinion that the fighting near Salum in North Africa has disclosed that German and Italian troops holding Libya have been heavily re-enforced. Qualified observers said, however, that this might signify only the usual Hitler precaution to make sure that the front is able to hold its own before he turns to other operations.

Three Finnish ships have been intercepted and detained by the British since June 14, when they stopped the issuance of navicerts for ships bound for Petsamo. The Ministry of Economic Warfare said so many German troops were going to Finland it was clear that they were staying, not merely passing through.

Russians Quit Finnish Base

JUN 19 1941

Helsinki Suddenly Cuts Off Phoned Dispatch That Red Troops Are Evacuating Hanko.

Berne, Switzerland, June 18 (A. P.).—A broken telephone connection with Helsinki left obscure today the details of a reported exodus of Russian troops from the military base at Hanko, Finland, on which the Soviet Union has a thirty-year lease.

An incomplete dispatch, received last night from the Finnish capital said:

"Evidences of what apparently is a large-scale evacuation of the Soviet military base at Hanko have been observed lately, both along the railway transit route across Finnish territory and over sealanes off the Finnish coast in the direction of Leningrad.

"Eyewitnesses reported seeing long Soviet trains. . . ."

At this point the telephone connection was severed.

Soviet Women Train for War.

Moscow (correspondence of the Associated Press)—Millions of Russian women are being trained for wartime medical work in a program that is part and parcel of Premier Joseph Stalin's effort to keep Soviet Russia in a state of constant military preparedness. Although a majority are training in courses for sanitary preparedness, more than 30,000 of the women are enrolled in special militarized units preparing for service as nurses on the battlefield in the event of war.

In addition, all women doctors and professional nurses are taking obligatory training every other evening after working hours. Their training is pointed toward action during air or chemical attacks.

Learning More Factory Trades.

"No woman is to be left unprepared for sanitary defense" is the slogan under which every Russian plant, office and collective farm is called upon to train its women members for war. Simultaneously, in plants and factories throughout Russia, women are being trained in skilled trades to be ready to shoulder the jobs of men who may be sent into the army. During the past three years tens of thousands of women have been taught annually how to handle tractors and combines.

The press, theater and movies are active in a campaign of "mobilizing the Soviet woman for the defense of her Socialist fatherland." An example of how the campaign is being conducted is provided by the latest Russian movie, "Girls at the Front." This glorifies the exploits of a 22-year-old Leningrad working girl, Natasha Matveyeva, who volunteered for ambulance work during the Russo-Finnish war.

Nazi Stukas, Troops Reported Near Russia

"All Signs Point To War With Soviet," Nazi Propagandists In Ankara Assert

JUN 19 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, June 17 (Delayed)—A heavy force of German dive bombers and troop transport planes was reported to have been shifted to the Moldavian fields of Rumania near the Russian border tonight as Nazi propagandists in southeastern Europe drummed up talk of an approaching *Blitzkrieg* against the Soviet Union.

The German telephone system for the second successive day declined to put through calls to Berlin from Bucharest, the Rumanian capital, and Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, while rumors spread of vast preparations by the German army for an Eastern campaign.

Nazi circles claimed that "all signs point to war with Russia," although at the same time they expressed optimism in the belief that large concessions might be won from the Soviet Union without actual conflict.

All diplomatic quarters in Ankara asserted that they had no direct knowledge of any Russo-German negotiations, but it was a common belief that Germany already had demanded the entire exportable surplus of the Ukraine grain crop, German direction of the Soviet railways and oil industry and of vital mining enterprises.

The German demands, it was believed, would make Russia a virtual economic vassal of Germany, and the Stalin regime was said to be desperately playing for time with counter proposals while the Red army is being massed for defense.

Reds To Be Ready By August

Yugoslav diplomatic and military observers who were forced to leave Moscow recently when their legation was liquidated by Stalin's order told the Associated Press that the Russian leader had frankly admitted to them that a German invasion might come during the summer.

At a dinner, where he was a jovial host, Stalin was quoted by the Yugoslavs as saying that the Red army would be ready by August for any eventuality and that "the enemy will get hit in the face."

It was assumed that if war comes one big spearhead of German attack would be hurled from Runmania and aimed at cutting off the Caucasus oil fields and encircling the south Russian break basket—the Ukraine.

Mechanized Russian divisions, in the German view, would be unable to prolong the conflict provided the Nazis quickly occupied the Baku oil region on the Caucasus along with its refineries and pipelines.

A large number of German troops and a supporting air force which moved out of Greece, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia is now reported to have arrived in Rumania in the vicinity of the Russian border.

7,200 First-Line Planes

The Yugoslav observers from Moscow said that the Soviet air force includes 7,200 first-line fighters and bombers. Furthermore the tank corps was said to number several thousand armored vehicles, and it was said that army morale would be high for a defensive war.

The possibility of a Russo-German conflict aroused no anxiety in British circles here, although the belief was expressed that the German army could rout the red army in a few weeks.

British military experts no longer were discounting the German moves as a great bluff, but rather now regard them as preliminary to a Russian capitulation or a showdown fight.

Face Tremendous Task

Even if successful in a Russian *blitzkrieg*, the Germans, according to the British, would then face the gigantic task of organizing the conquered territory for production while the Soviet forces might be able to retreat indefinitely and continue the struggle deep in Asia, presenting a problem similar to the one Japan faces in China.

Rumanian legation sources said mobilization was virtually completed in Rumania and that the public there had been led by German-inspired rumors to expect the return of Bessarabia from Russian control.

It was reported here that Finland was ready to cooperate with Germany in hopes of regaining territory lost to Russia.

Finland Fears Germany Will Attack Soviet Soon

Helsinki, Finland, June 18 (AP)—Military preparations, in eveidence on all sides, heightened public apprehension here today. War clouds have been thickening steadily since signs of a possible Russian-German break appeared.

A new indication that relations between the Soviet Union and Germany may be approaching the explosive stage was seen in what appeared to be an exodus of Russian troops from the military base at Hanko.

Finnish Reserves Called

The Soviets had a thirty-one-year lease on Hanko, which was concluded at the end of the Soviet-Finnish war in 1940. Soviet troops trains were reported heading back from Hanko to Russia over Finnish territory and signs of evacuation also were reported over the sea lane.

JUN 19 1941

Finnish reserves have been called up for service. Newspapers warned that if a German-Russian war breaks out Finland is likely to become involved.

To "Reinforce Security"

The official announcement on the calling up of reserves said: "Finland, to reinforce her security, has in the same way as other neutral states taken steps to strengthen her defensive preparedness by calling up reserves for extraordinary maneuvers."

The conservative organ *Uusil Suomi* said the country must be ready to face any eventuality.

"European conditions have developed to the point where our position is serious," it said. "If an explosion of Russian-German relations occurs we cannot be left untouched."

Calls For Sacrifices

Hinting even more broadly, the newspaper added: "Our position now cannot be compared to when we had to fight absolutely alone for our existence. Nevertheless, we have received indications of the seriousness of this moment. It demands a spirit of sacrifice and unflinching fidelity to our nation's cause."

Reinhold Svento, ex-chairman of the parliamentary foreign relations committee and a leading authority on foreign affairs, took a less alarming view of the situation. He said in a published article he did not believe that Germany would attack Russia while the war with Great Britain continues.

Wide Territorial, Economic Demands By Berlin Are Rumored

British Agency Hears Germans Have Attacked Already

JUN 19 1941

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, *Thursday*, June 19—Germany has issued an ultimatum demanding sweeping territorial and economic privileges of Soviet Russia, it was reported by a British news agency from Ankara today.

The agency added that other reports said the Germans already had launched an attack.

Reuters quoted Martin Agronsky, NBC representative in Ankara, as saying he had it from very reliable diplomatic sources that the German ultimatum is about to expire and is being considered in Moscow while Nazi and Soviet troops mass on the border.

War Already Rumored

The agency said it had received from Winston Burdett, CBS representative in the Turkish capital, unconfirmed reports that the Nazis had attacked at fifteen places, but correspondents in London with diplomatic contacts said this report had been in circulation for seventeen hours without confirmation from any quarter in Europe.

Agronsky was quoted as saying Germany is asking the return of Bessarabia to Rumania, guarantees of delivery of large proportions of the Russian wheat yield from the Ukraine and other raw materials, and free admission of German technicians and experts to take control of Russian transport and industry.

The CBS representative said he also had heard, without confirmation, that Rumania had served an ultimatum on the Soviet demanding return of the lost province.

London Believes Reich Yielded On Pact Terms

London, June 18 (AP) — British informed circles tonight viewed the new German-Turkish friendship pact as a move by Berlin to increase Russian fears of encirclement and said Germany accepted much less than she had hoped to gain by the treaty with Britain's non-belligerent ally.

The general view here was that Adolf Hitler had agreed to a mere stop-gap agreement with the Turks in order to impress the Soviet. Later, when and if Joseph Stalin is brought to terms, the idea would be to renew pressure on Ankara for further concessions.

An informed source said Turkey's "complete frankness" and her insistence on preserving her treaty obligations with Great Britain had in a large measure "softened what otherwise might have been regarded as a diplomatic blow."

Caused No Surprise

Turkey had shown frankness in informing this country of the negotiations and impending signature, it was said, and the announcement caused no surprise in London.

It was said that while the pact contained "possible future dangers" Britain had reason to be grateful that Turkey "by remaining firm on essentials has concluded an agreement infinitely less dangerous that the Germans desire."

The Germans had previously insisted Turkey should abandon her friendship with Britain and grant Germany extensive economic and military concessions, informed sources added.

By signing the "stop-gap" pact, Turkey "undoubtedly hoped to prolong her non-involvement in the war and that hope is fully appreciated in London," it was said.

"The defection of France helped put Turkey in a difficult position, particularly in view of her shortage of military equipment. Britain's own requirements have been such that she has been unable to correct the deficiency."

This latest development in the apparent crisis in Russian-German relations coincided with a dispatch direct from Moscow reporting that the entire Soviet community was being kept in a state of constant, mobilized preparedness, and with terse, highly censored dispatches from Helsinki telling of unusual military activities, including Russia, in Finland.

To Leave Russia Isolated

Foreign sources here had predicted the signing of a German-Turkish agreement probably providing for mutual respect for the inviolability and integrity of national territory, with the Germans expecting thereby to "leave Russia with a feeling of still greater isolation and encirclement and, consequently, to lessen her will to resist German demands."

These sources reported that "there appears to be nothing in the proposed agreement which would open the way for passage of German troops across Turkish territory."

Turkey's relations with Britain appeared to be progressing normally. A group of twenty Turkish aviation cadets is about to leave Ankara for England to receive intensive training by the R. A. F. as bomber and fighter pilots. Additional groups may be sent in the next few months, it was announced.

Guardian Of Dardanelles

Turkey, guardian of the strategic Dardanelles leading into the Black Sea, is in a keystone position in the war. Russia, long friendly with Turkey on the policy that cooperation best served their mutual interests in the Black Sea, only last March 25 gave Ankara a pledge of benevolent and helpful neutrality in case the Turks are attacked by Germany.

Russia's position thus obviously would be affected by a German-Turkish treaty, and this may be one of the factors underlying the persisten reports from many European capitals of Russian-German tension as well a unusual activities reported direct from Moscow.

Early Showdown Seen

LISBON, Portugal, June 18 (AP)—A diplomat arriving here from Berlin today said that it was the general belief there that a Russian-German showdown would come within the next few days and that some quarters even predicted this move would be made within forty-eight hours.

Adolf Hitler is convinced Russia must be brought into line before his European "new order" can be consolidated sufficiently for an all-out attack on Britain, this source said. Thus far the Soviets were said to have balked at increased economic collaboration.

The Russian campaign, he said, would be preliminary to a grandiose scheme for eliminating British influence entirely from Asia—followed by a move through Iran, which others said already had sold out lock, stock and barrel to the Reich, and by a move into India.

Helsinki Evacuation?

[*By the Associated Press*]

Geneva, June 18—The Berlin correspondent of *Journal de Geneve*, today quoted a Swedish source as reporting that Finnish authorities had asked the people of Helsinki to evacuate the capital.

JUN 19 1941

The *Journal* also said reports from Finland indicated Soviet troops had blown up strategic bridges along the Finnish border.

U.S. TO REJECT NAZIS' PROTEST ABOUT CONSULS

Their Safe Conduct Home Will Be Asked of Britain.

JUN 19 1941

GERMAN NOTE HANDED WELLES

Secret Text Believed to Charge Denunciation of Treaty Without Notice.

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—A strong German protest against the expulsion of Nazi consuls from the United States was delivered to the State Department today and Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, indicated that it would be flatly rejected.

The note was taken to Mr. Welles by Hans Thomsen, German Charge d'Affaires.

In announcing its receipt, Mr. Welles declined to disclose its contents except to say that it was a protest against the State Department's order on Monday that all German consular officials leave the country by July 10, on the grounds that they had engaged in activities inimical to the welfare of the United States.

He added that arrangements were being made for the departure of consuls, which was considered tantamount to an announcement that the German note would be rejected outright.

U. S. to Ask Safe Conduct.

Mr. Welles explained that under the usual procedure the United States would ask other belligerents for the safe conduct of the consular officials on their return direct to Germany.

This indicated that the arrangements made by the United States would assure that the consular officials return directly to Germany rather than go to Latin American countries where they might continue the activities which prompted the order that they leave here.

The German protest today related only to the expulsion order against the consuls and not to a previous order freezing all German and Italian assets in this country, Mr. Welles said.

It was indicated also that the protest did not apply to the order closing the German Library of Information in New York, the German railway and tourist agencies and the German Trans-ocean news service.

The protest was understood to contend that the blanket order expelling German consuls violated a German-American consular treaty of 1923 and amounted to a denunciation of this treaty without the required one-year notice.

Berlin Tension Increases.

Berlin, June 18 (A. P.).—Political tension between Germany and the United States reached a new high today when the Reich, without losing much time, answered an American request for the closing of the Nazi Consulates in the United States with the sharpest of protests.

The text of the protest note was not revealed nor would authorities comment on time or manner of its submission to Washington.

The Germans apparently are taking the attitude that the next step is up to the United States. American reaction to the German protest is awaited.

Reaction Is Awaited.

Asked whether the episode might be considered closed with Germany's formal presentation of a protest, an authorized spokesman said:

"No. The reaction to our note is awaited."

The text of the protest was not disclosed, the only indication of its nature being a general statement vigorously denying that German consulates in the United States had been guilty of any conduct injurious to America.

Newspapers as late as this morning apparently had not received instructions on how to tackle the situation, refraining from editorial comment and publishing only the official announcement.

Italy to Retaliate.

Rome, June 18 (A. P.).—A spokesman said today that Americans in Italy would be treated exactly the same as the United States treats Italians living in America in the matter of credit and property freezing.

The definition of American residents in Italy and the interpretation of the Italian decree yesterday which exempted such residents from certain provisions, such as the blocking of bank accounts, depends on Washington, the spokesman said.

The Italians thus, presumably, would require the same length of residence as that required by the United States to establish an alien as a resident.

American circles understood the Italian reprisal policy as one of matching whatever the United States does. Thus if Washington fixed the amount Italians in the United States may receive from frozen credit for living expenses, Rome is expected to fix a similar amount for Americans living in Italy.

The American embassy made no representations and is awaiting instructions from Washing-

30.24 — 9841

30.24—9841

ton. The embassy and consulate were crowded with Americans seeking information and advice. Among them was a girl whose father had cabled her a large sum as a wedding present just as the freezing order went into effect.

Berlin, June 18 (AP)—Berlin in recent hours has carefully avoided any hasty act which would cause further deterioration of German-American relations.

As always is the case before final decisions are made in important matters official quarters were wholly silent, and that silence seemed to cover a disposition to go slowly.

At the same time it was indicated that in the actions closing German consulates in the United States, the freezing of German assets and the requirement that German nationals get special permits before leaving the United States, the Reich would insist on preserving dignity.

Nothing authoritative respecting German-American relations had been said tonight since it was announced that President Roosevelt's order closing the consulates had been vigorously protested.

The German attitude still seemed to be that the next move was up to the United States. Even the German press, which usually is violently articulate when someone touches the national dignity, was restrained.

The sharpest headline was *Nachtausgabe's* "Capricious Closing of German Consulates in U. S. A."

Other Measures Hinted

The matter, however, will not end with the mere delivery of the German protest, it was intimated by the authoritative commentary *Dienst Aus Deutschland*.

"In the matter of closing the consulates Germany obviously didn't care to resort to the cheap reprisals customary in such cases," said *Dienst*—and into this utterance some read an indication that American consulates here will not be closed as a retaliatory measure.

But, the commentary went on, "it is no secret that other measures (in addition to the protest) may be taken to protect German interests."

No Indication

There was no authoritative indication as to what counter-measures would be taken in answer to American freezing of German funds. It was officially stated that there would be such measures, but Americans here still did not know what they might be.

American businessmen in Germany, worried about whether they could control their funds here or get remittances from abroad, still had no bad news from their German bankers.

The American order requiring Germans to get permits to leave the United States was seen as a possible factor in making it still harder for Americans to leave Germany.

Seen As Assurance

One informal German theory of the succession of American orders affecting German interests was that they were due indirectly to the presence in the United States of John G. Winant, the American Ambassador to Britain.

"He undoubtedly urged that the British needed new and sensational evidence of American support, and these executive decrees might have been the answer," it was observed.

NAZI CONSUL BURNS FILES

Baer at Chicago Prepares to Close as Ordered by Washington

CHICAGO, June 18 (AP)—Attachés of the German Consulate in Chicago were burning thousands of documents today, copies of official reports to the Nazi Foreign Office in Berlin, preliminary to closing the consulate as ordered by the United States Government.

Dr. E. L. Baer, the Consul General, who is ill at his residence, said the documents were "political files" and occupied a whole room in the consulate.

Another "roomful" of files will be retained and stored here when the offices are closed, he said. These are technical records, mostly concerning some 5,000 inheritance cases involving German heirs and dating back, in many instances, to 1870.

"The technical records were here during the World War," Dr. Baer said. "They are inviolate under treaty law and will simply be stored."

JUN 19 1941

Cuba May Oust Nazi Consuls, Too

Havana, Cuba, June 18 (A. P.).—In political circles it was indicated today that there was a possibility that Cuba would follow the example of the United States in ousting German consults.

No official comment, however, had been made. The Minister of the Presidency, Marino Lopez Blanco, announced that no Cabinet meeting is scheduled before next Wednesday.

Although nothing has been said to indicate that the Cabinet is considering such action, closing of German consulates in Cuba might be a logical sequel to the American decision.

EIRE RECEIVES NAZI APOLOGY FOR BOMBING

JUN 19 1941

Germans Lay Dublin Incident To Flying Over Coast By Mistake

Offer Compensation For Casualties And Losses Resulting From Blast

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Thursday*, June 19—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Dublin today said the Irish Information Bureau had issued a statement saying Germany admitted responsibility of a German plane for the bombing of the capital of Eire on the night of May 31.

The Eire Government's announcement said it had been informed by the Germans as follows:

"The thorough investigations made by competent German authorities concerning the dropping of bombs on Dublin May 31 now establishes the responsibility of German aircraft.

Over Ireland By Mistake

"It has been ascertained a German aircraft flew over the east Irish coast by mistake in the early morning of May 31. The aircraft changed its course as soon as it recognized it was over Irish territory, but in any case it did not drop any bombs.

"Since, however, the Irish Government have stated their investigations have shown that bombs dropped on Dublin were of German origin and as a very strong wind was prevailing at high altitudes on the night in question it may have driven aircraft over the east Irish coast without the knowledge of the pilot. The possibility of such a plane having dropped the bombs cannot be excluded.

Offers Compensation

"In the circumstances the German Government unhesitatingly express its sincere regrets to the Irish Government. Furthermore, the German Government in view of the friendly relations existing between the two countries are prepared to give compensation for the deplorable loss of life and injury to personal property."

Twenty-seven lives were lost and forty-five persons were wounded in the bombing, for which the German Government had previously disclaimed responsibility.

JUN 19 1941

Invasion Ports Raided Eighth Successive Night

London, June 18 (AP)—British bombing and fighter planes raided the German-held continent for the eighth successive night tonight, bombing among other objectives a military camp in northern France.

Nine German aircraft were destroyed and four British fighter planes were lost in the operations, which began in the afternoon and continued into the night. Northern France and the Channel coast were the objects of the first attacks.

Houses Seem To Shake

In the afternoon residents on the southeast coast saw British bombers stream out across the Strait of Dover in large numbers and then a few minutes later could hear loud explosions as the attackers dropped their loads on the "invasion bases" of the French coast.

The blasts were felt so strongly on the English side that small houses seemed to shake with them.

Boulogne appeared to be a principal target.

Throughout the afternoon and early evening Spitfire and Hurricane fighters flew up and down the Channel, some at high altitudes and others so low that their shadows were reflected on the smooth waters.

There appeared to be no daylight fighting on the English side of the strait but strong British fighter patrols crossed and recrossed the sea for several hours, indicating much activity behind a dense heat and haze pressing upon the strait.

Nazis Claim Bag Of 3 Planes

Berlin, June 18 (AP)—The German news agency DNB announced tonight that German fighters had shot down three British planes without suffering a loss themselves in renewed air battles over the French channel coast this afternoon.

R. A. F. Again Rains Big Bombs On Bases Along Invasion Coast

JUN 19 1941

Explosions Rock Houses Across Strait of Dover—Cologne and Duesseldorf Are Blasted in Night Attacks.

A Southeast Coast Town in England, June 18 (A. P.).—R. A. F. bombers, carrying what residents of this area have come to know as "big stuff," streamed across the Strait of Dover this afternoon for renewed punishment of invasion coast bases.

When bombardiers triggered their cargoes, the roar of the blast rushed back across the channel with a sickening effect and small houses on the English cliffs seemed to be momentarily lifted on their foundations.

As each bomber wave passed over, it was flanked by vapor trails, evidence of guardian fighters flying high above them.

One attack appeared to veer off in the direction of Boulogne and cliff dwellers judged from the explosions that German shipping off that port was a target.

After a lull, a second attack group went over for an assault which lasted an hour and a half. Again the Kent coast was rocked by what appeared to be salvos of bombs on French soil across the strait.

R. A. F. Pounds Rhineland.

London, June 18 (A. P.).—Big squadrons of British bombers, smashing at western Germany for the seventh successive night, set many fires and caused widespread destruction in the industrial cities of Cologne and Duesseldorf last night, the Air Ministry announced today, while the German attack on England was described as again on a very small scale and localized along the east coast.

Bolstered apparently by new American-built planes, the British also smashed at Nazi shipping and the occupied ports of Rotterdam, Ostend, Boulogne and Cherbourg in a night sweep of the North Sea and channel coasts from France to the Netherlands. These raids, described officially as subsidiary, were made not only by the usual Bomber and Coastal Command squadrons but also by planes of the Fleet Air Arm. One report said that 150 British aircraft struck against the Nazi-held French coast in the evening.

Lose One Bomber.

The night operations were admitted to have cost the British one bomber and the Germans were stated to have lost one bomber over England.

In the course of an attack on Bethune, in occupied France, during yesterday's large-scale daylight offensive, a fuel and power plant, supplying the occupying forces, was set afire, the Air Ministry said.

Pointing at Boulogne, the British bombers, protected above and below by fighter planes, roared at their objective in the midst of air battles in which the British destroyed thirteen Germans, they reported, and lost ten of their own planes.

The German night attacks on the east coast caused some damage and there were a small number of casualties, the Government reported.

High Explosives Dropped.

Berlin, June 18 (A. P.).—British bombers dropped high explosives and fire bombs in western Germany last night, causing most damage in residential districts, it was announced today. A strong German defense forced the raiders to turn about quickly, it was stated.

The German High Command said that the bombs killed and wounded several civilians, but caused damage only in residential areas.

The communique also declared that twenty-one British fighter planes were shot down over the English Channel yesterday and two British bombers over Germany last night. Without specifically mentioning the German losses in the channel fights—earlier set at only one plane—the communique said that the Nazis had lost only three planes on all fronts.

8 AXIS SHIPS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

JUN 19 1941

British Report Tanker Was Destroyed in Ægean.

London, June 18 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced tonight that British submarines, credited only Saturday with a series of heavy blows against Axis shipping, had sunk eight additional vessels under German-Italian control, including a troop-carrying schooner. The schooner was carrying troops, ammunition and stores to an Ægean island, a communique said.

The other sunken craft were listed as the Italian tanker Guiseppina Gharardi, 3,319 tons, a southbound enemy supply ship of about 4,000 tons, another supply ship of about 2,500 tons, a 500-ton auxiliary sailing vessel and three caiques, Greek fishing boats which had been converted to Axis military needs.

One of the caiques also was laden with German personnel and stores, the Admiralty said.

The period covered by the operations, as customarily, was not announced.

Berlin, June 18 (A. P.).—The German High Command added five merchant ships totaling 31,933 tons to the toll taken by submarines on British shipping in the Middle and North Atlantic. The period covered in this report was not stated.

A "big tankship" was said to have been set afire in an air attack during German air attacks last night on air bases, anti-aircraft batteries and ports in the east and southeast of England but the war bulletin did not claim that the ship was sunk.

Darlan Makes Syria Offer

JUN 19 1941

Will Pardon Free French if They Quit Fight —Vichy Claims Advance to Palestine.

Vichy, Unoccupied France, June 18 (A. P.).—Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan sent a message tonight to soldiers of the Free French force fighting beside the British in Syria offering them full pardon if they cross to the other side and cease fighting "against their brothers."

In a broadcast to the followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in Syria, Admiral Darlan said their leaders had betrayed the rank and file. There was no excuse for these leaders, he said, and "they will be punished."

The Admiral paid high praise to the young officers of the Free French, who, he said, "almost all are young men full of faith and courage" for whom he felt "more pity than bitterness."

The French declared tonight their counter-offensive in Syria had driven through the British lines so far they had reached the Palestine frontier.

They said their forces, slashing in behind the British in southern Syria, had reached the Palestine border south of the Syrian town of Merdjayoun and were threatening the entire British communications system on the central front.

[A German broadcast heard in New York today said that a stream of air re-enforcements of the latest type planes was flowing from Tunisia to Vichy forces in Syria. Some of these planes, it said, already have engaged in successful fighting against the R. A. F.]

Both Merdjayoun and Kuneitra on the southern front are in French hands, the communique said. Prisoners taken at Kuneitra included several officers, it declared, and "an important amount of war material" also was seized.

Recapture of Djezzine Reported.

Unofficial, but apparently well-founded, reports said the French also had recaptured Djezzine, on a bypass road east of Sidon. The communique indicated that defenders of Sidon still were clinging to their foothold in the northern outskirts of the Lebanon port.

"To the east, on the Euphrates" it asserted, "an armored column coming from Iraq which succeeded in penetrating within Abou Kemal (at the Iraq border) has been held up by our detachments and was not able to push beyond the town by the end of the day."

All along the southern Syrian front, said military dispatches, assaults by French Infantry, supported by aircraft, were making hazardous the rearward lines of the British columns which had been driving for Damascus and Beirut.

Report Australians Stopped.

The heaviest French assault was said to have been launched against the coastal road south of Sidon, where the French asserted the Australians who had captured that ancient port had ceased to advance since the British fleet stopped shelling the French positions three days ago.

Dispatches from Beirut said the only recent British air activity was a raid last night on Beirut in which six natives were killed and five wounded. French aviation, on the other hand, was said to have maintained a steady pounding of the British rear, particularly motorized concentrations south of Sidon.

In addition, the French said, German planes had bombed essential British communication lines in Palestine, south of the Syrian border.

British Concede Setback.

London, June 18 (A. P.).—Counter-attacking French forces have recaptured the Syrian towns of Merdjayoun and Kuneitra, south of Damascus, the British acknowledged today, but heavy counter-attacks have now been launched against both towns by the British, according to this afternoon's communique of the Middle East Command.

In the coastal area, the communique said, British patrols were within twenty miles of Beirut, and south of Damascus the British were said to be making further headway in the face of strong opposition. A determined French counter-attack at Djezzine, east of Sidon, was reported repulsed with a loss of "many Vichy infantry and several armored cars."

A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Jerusalem late this afternoon said it was reported authoritatively that the British-Free French forces had recaptured Kuneitra, town southwest of Damascus which fell yesterday to a French counter-attack.

Earlier today informed British military spokesmen said that the French drive had also resulted in the recapture of Ezraa, but added that British and Free French troops had taken the town a second time, seizing 150 prisoners in the operation.

Other British forces, meanwhile, were reported continuing their drive on Damascus, and one column was said to be attacking Mezze, three miles west of the city. Directly south of Damascus, free French forces were reported maintaining strong pressure on the Kissoue Road, while an Allied column striking up the Lebanese coast advanced four miles north of Sidon, the British said, and sent out patrols for another six miles without opposition thus reaching a point twelve miles from Beirut.

The French drive through Merdjayoun, Kuneitra and Ezraa was said to have been carried out by a mobile column which cut in behind the main allied force pushing toward Damascus. The British had previously denied the French claim that Merdjayoun had fallen. Merdjayoun is about forty miles southwest of Damascus, and Ezraa is about the same distance due south of the Syrian capital, almost on the border of Jebel-ed-Druz. Kuneitra is about halfway between the two towns.

French Warships Active.

Damascus, Syria, June 18 (A. P.).—French naval units today successfully bombarded British columns in the Sidon region on the Mediterranean coast, the French military reported tonight.

Seventeen officers, including a Colonel, and 500 men were captured as the French, continuing their counter attacks, improved their positions in southern Syria, the same source said.

JUN 19 1941

Seizure Called Temporary.

Cairo, June 18 (A. P.).—British and Free French forces in Syria are making further headway south of Damascus and are now within twenty miles of Beirut in spite of strong opposition of the Vichy troops, the British Middle East Command announced today.

The communique said that in the central area, southwest of Damascus and near the Palestine border, "heavy counter-attacks by our forces are in progress against Vichy elements which had temporarily effected lodgments in Merdjayoun and Kuneitra." At Djezzine, east of Sidon, a determined French counter-attack was repulsed, "leaving many Vichy infantry and several armored cars in our hands." The British column which had turned east from the coast after taking Sidon, captured Djezzine two days ago.

The Moscow radio, in a broadcast heard by NBC today, announced that a "considerable force" of British imperial troops was being shifted from Iraq and Transjordania and sent to Syria to re-enforce the Allied armies fighting the Vichy forces there.

Vichy Says British Began With Too Small Forces

Vichy, June 18 (AP)—The French high command reported "important successes" in Syria tonight and French military commentators declared Britain had launched the Syrian campaign, "as everywhere else," with too small a force.

The counter-offensive in Syria which started Sunday, the French said, had driven through the British lines so far it had reached the Palestine frontier. British communications were said to be threatened everywhere by the advancing Vichy forces.

Darlan Offers Pardon

Admiral Jean Darlan, French Vice-Premier, picked this moment to broadcast an appeal to Free French de Gaullist forces fighting "against their brothers" in Syria to cross over to the Vichy side. He offered them a full pardon.

Admiral Darlan pictured de Gaullist leaders as having betrayed the rank and file and said they would be punished. He had nothing but praise, however, for young de Gaullist officers "full of faith and courage" for whom he felt "more pity than bitterness."

Bombing Of Alexandria Called Heavy By Berlin

Berlin, June 18 (AP)—The *Luftwaffe* last night carried out one of the heaviest bombing raids yet launched on the British naval base at Alexandria, Egypt, authorized sources announced today.

"Considerable" damage was reported.

Germany announced a "complete victory" over the British forces on the Egyptian-Libyan border, with the four-day-old British attack on Axis positions collapsing in fierce tank battles nearing World War intensity.

Shattered By Anti-Tank Guns

The anti-tank guns of the Axis forces, the Germans said, shattered this British drive into the desert of northern Cirenaica.

The British offensive "has been frustrated with extremely heavy British losses, especially in tanks," the high command said in its daily communique, and a German-Italian counter attack has "ended with complete victory" and with the British "overwhelmed and retreating."

The Germans declared that both sides threw powerful forces into the fighting, and the resulting battle was regarded here as the greatest yet fought in Africa.

military observers said it appeared the French had shot their bolt and that their efforts were not sufficient to halt the march of the British-de Gaullist forces.

The counter attacks were made only on the Damascus front and in the center from north of the valley of the River Jordan. Along the coastal sector no counter drive was attempted.

Tanks Head Drive

The French counter-thrusts south of Damascus began late Sunday morning just after the Free French and British there had broken through the Kissoue defenses twelve miles from the capital city.

A Vichy force, headed by tanks and armored cars, bore in from the desert and Jebel ed Druz region, driving a wedge into the column's right flank. This was some miles south of the front and in some places the Vichy troops almost reached to the Transjordan frontier.

Another flank attack, from the left, resulted in Vichy forces reaching Kuneitra, where a famous London regiment was installed. The regiment held firm.

The attacks were accompanied by short, severe air bombardments, in which the Vichy French lost five planes.

Meanwhile the French also rushed down the Litani Valley, on the central front, behind tanks. By nightfall, however, their activity had subsided. Most of the soldiers in this column were Senegalese, who have a reputation for not liking night fighting, believing too many evil spirits are about.

The commanders of the column apparently had not taken into account a large force of Australians on their right who had attained Djezzine, twenty miles north of the Palestine frontier.

Forces Cut Off

French Drive 'Dwindling'

JUN 19 1941

By Edward Kennedy

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

With British-Free French Forces In Syria, June 17 (Delayed)—Efforts of French forces to strike back at invading Allied troops in Syria with a counter-offensive appeared today to have dwindled.

While the situation was still fluid, especially in the Damascus sector, On realizing the French had passed them and practically cut them off, the Australians, instead of continuing northward, turned east for a flank attack. The maneuver continued through Monday and by noon it was the French rather than the Australians who were cut off.

30.24-9843

30.24-9843

9674
57

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

WITH BRITISH FORCES OUTSIDE BEIRUT, LEBANON, JUNE 18-(AP)-WE SAW BEIRUT JUTTING OUT TO SEA ON ITS PROMONTORY PLAINLY TODAY FROM THE BRITISH POSITIONS.

THE BRITISH COLUMN WHICH DROVE UP THE COAST ROAD TO ATTACK THIS COASTAL CAPITAL, WITH THE ADVANCE UNITS, MOSTLY AUSTRALIAN, HARASSED THE FRENCH DEFENSIVE POSITIONS AND PREPARED THE WAY FOR ARTILLERY AND TANKS WHICH ROLLED UP FOR A HEAVIER ATTACK.

THE BRITISH WERE MORE CONCERNED OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF A FLANK ATTACK THAN THEY WERE WITH THE DEFENSIVE UNITS IN FRONT OF THEM. FOR IN THE LITANI VALLEY, SOME 30 MILES INLAND, THE VICHY FORCES WERE VERY ENERGETIC.

JUN 19 1941

SOME OF THE MATERIAL BEING USED IN THIS OFFENSIVE IS FRENCH EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING TANKS CAPTURED AS THE COLUMN TOOK A POINT BELOW SIDON, 20 MILES TO THE SOUTH OF BEIRUT.

SIDON ITSELF WAS RESUMING NORMAL LIFE UNDER BRITISH OCCUPATION AFTER GOING THROUGH FIVE DAYS OF BATTLE DURING WHICH THE 17,000 INHABITANTS SPENT A LARGE PART OF THE TIME UNDERGROUND.

KL1022PED

WITH BRITISH FORCES OUTSIDE BEIRUT X X X FIRST ADD KENNEDYS X X X TIME UNDERGROUND.

FROM THE DIRECTION OF THE LITANI VALLEY, WHERE THE FRENCH COUNTERATTACK TOOK ON NEW LIFE, VICHY ARTILLERY SHELLED METULLA IN PALESTINE.

THIS IS THE HAMLET IN THE NORTHERN TRIP OF PALESTINE FROM WHICH THE BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH LAUNCHED THEIR SYRIAN AND LEBANON INVASION BEFORE DAWN A WEEK AGO SUNDAY.

CORRESPONDENTS, WHO MADE THEIR OWN STRATEGIC WITHDRAWAL FROM THE TOWN, SLIPPED BACK WHEN THE SHELLING HAD STOPPED AND FOUND LITTLE DAMAGE.

SN1142PED

British And De Gaullists Open Attack On Damascus

Move After Dead Line Set In Ultimatum To Defenders Given By Free French Leaders

JUN 19 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Thursday*, June 19—Reuters reported today from Palestine that Allied troops now are attacking Damascus.

A military spokesman in Jerusalem made the announcement. Allied troops had been reported steadily surrounding the Syrian capital amid fierce fighting.

An earlier report from Ankara, Turkey, said that the Free French troops fighting alongside the British had served an ultimatum on the French defenders demanding the capital's capitulation by 5.30 A. M. (10.30 P. M., E.S.T., Wednesday).

The indications were that the ultimatum had expired and the Allies attacked.

The attack was launched following the occupation of Mezze, airfield four miles west of the city.

The Allies are meeting with a "good deal of opposition," a spokesman said, but this had been expected.

Scot Invented Plane Detector

49-year-old Radio Scientist Is Revealed as Man Behind Britain's Secret Weapon.

JUN 19 1941

London, June 18 (A. P.).—Breaking her best-kept secret of the war, Great Britain called today for a volunteer army of 13,000 technicians for her newest sentinel—a radio-wave airplane locator on which she pins high hope of winning the fierce-fought battle for the mastery of her skies.

Within a few hours after British officialdom had disclosed that the device had been perfected and put into actual war operation by the hundreds, Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of State, called for 10,000 men and 3,000 women to make and operate what he called the radio locators. In his appeal, broadcast to America, Lord Beaverbrook predicted powerful benefits and immense relief from the invention, which is credited to Robert Alexander Watson Watt, 49-year-old Scottish scientist who considers himself "one of the boys in the back room" of the Air Ministry.

Details of the device's operation, of course, were withheld, but Major Clement R. Atlee, the Lord Privy Seal, told the House of Commons yesterday that it is "a radio that finds the enemy in the darkness, that seeks him out through the clouds . . . that sends an avenging fighter to the place where he will meet the lurking bomber and bring him to destruction."

Some informed spokesmen said that even when put to its first limited use the device helped greatly in last autumn's terrific air war and that its increasing use had a bearing on the recent lull in Nazi activity over Britain. Previously detectors were of the mechanical ear type—picking up and amplifying the sound of air-

plane motors overhead or near. According to the official explanation, the new radio locator sends out electric waves which signal the location and course of planes miles away. It was said officially that virtually the same principle has been applied to submarine detection.

UNDER 10 AIR ATTACKS

The Illustrious Is Admitted Almost Destroyed.

London, June 18 (A. P.).—The Admiralty declared in a statement today that the aircraft carrier Illustrious was almost destroyed by ten German dive-bomber attacks in the Mediterranean on January 10.

The vessel was attacked six times at sea and four times in the harbor at Malta to which she limped with fires blazing from the bomb hits, it was stated. The work of the engine room and repair parties "saved the vulnerable ship after severe damage and in difficult conditions," an official report to the Admiralty said.

JUN 19 1941

Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent, was aboard the Illustrious when she was attacked and witnessed the assault from the bridge until one of the bombs blew him down a hatchway to another deck. In a vivid description of a seven-hour attack, Mr. Allen quoted a ship's officer as saying it was "the most tremendous, terrifying thing I have ever seen."

Finland's Arctic Port Blockaded By British

Action Caused By Number Of German Troops Pouring Into Country, London Says

London, June 18 (AP)—Britain has clamped down a blockade about Petsamo, Finland's Arctic port, on the ground that large numbers of German troops are pouring into the country, it was disclosed today.

The blockade is being enforced, the Ministry of Economic Warfare said, because the Germans, instead of merely passing through Finland are taking up permanent residence. The British formerly had agreed upon the resumption of sea traffic subject to the stipulation that nothing would reach the Germans.

The decision to stop shipments through Petsamo does not mean that Finland is considered "definitely unneutral," it was said, but rather that the country "is not in a position to be truly independent." Already three Finnish vessels on the way to Petsamo have been intercepted and detained.

JUN 19 1941

177,937 Italian Are Prisoners

LONDON, June 18 (AP).—War Secretary David Margesson told the House of Commons today that 177,937 Italian officers and men were in British hands. In addition, he said, 66,010 native troops serving with the Italians had been captured.

Cites Nazi Losses in Crete

Lord Moyne Says It Cost Them Four Lives for Every Briton Lost

LONDON, June 18 (AP).—Great Britain's operations on the island of Crete cost the Germans four lives for every British soldier lost, Lord Moyne, Colonial Secretary, stated in the House of Lords today in replying to criticism in connection with the British defeat there.

The operation was a great defensive and delaying action, he said, adding: "We lost relatively little military material and we can set against that the tremendous price which the Germans paid through the loss of at least 430 of their costliest-type airplanes, apart from those which crashed out of sight of British defences."

JUN 19 1941

Axis Planes Raid Alexandria

London, June 18 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Cairo said one person was killed and slight damage was caused in an air raid early today on Alexandria, Egypt, British naval base.

The Egyptian Ministry of the Interior said the alert lasted about an hour.

Civilian Evacuation Of Cyprus Completed

London, June 18 (A. P.).—Voluntary civilian evacuation of Cyprus, British crown colony in the eastern Mediterranean, has been completed, a Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Nicosia said today. The last evacuees to be sent to the mainland were the wives and children of British officials.

British Submarines Sink Eight More Axis Ships

Admiralty Reports Troop-Laden Schooner, Italian Tanker And Supply Vessels In List

London, June 18 (AP)—The Admiralty announced tonight that British submarines, credited only Saturday with a series of heavy blows against Axis shipping, had sunk eight additional vessels under German-Italian control, including a troop-carrying schooner.

The schooner was "carrying troops, ammunition and stores" to an Ægean island, a communique said.

The other sunken craft were listed as the Italian tanker Guiseppina Gharardi, 3,319 tons, "a south-bound enemy supply ship of about 4,000 tons," another supply ship of about 2,500 tons, a 500-ton auxiliary sailing vessel and three caiques, Greek fishing boats which had been converted to Axis military needs.

One of the caiques also was "laden with German personnel and stores," the Admiralty said.

JUN 19 1941

Canadian Corps Aids British to Repel 'Invader'

100,000 Troops in 3-Day Maneuvers Apply Lessons Learned in Loss of Crete

SOMEWHERE ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL COAST, June 18 (AP).—A hundred thousand men, supported by hundreds of tanks and ten squadrons of airplanes, had turned back today an "invasion" of England after a three-day mimic battle in Sussex and West Kent. Two Canadian divisions under the command of Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton joined British armored and infantry divisions in opposing huge formations of Tommies, who represented parachute troops and air-borne companies.

The anti-invasion test was the largest and most realistic in which the Canadian corps has participated so far in its training. At first the Canadians faltered when the "invaders" strove to cripple their attack, but recovered and "captured" town after town by street-fighting tactics. The Home Guard was called out to help the Canadians.

Lessons learned in the loss of Crete were applied to the exercises. Airfields were strongly defended, and the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Royal Air Force tried new experiments in co-operation with the army, both in reconnaissance and close-support bombing.

Every known German tactic, including use of parachute troops to take headquarters and other behind-the-line points, was employed by the invading force. Dispatch riders were captured and every effort was made to confuse the Canadian battle plans.

An escarpment ten miles from the coast was stormed the second night. Sweeping over the Downs with a British armored division and close-support bombing by the R. C. A. F. and R. A. F., the Canadians and some British regiments smothered final resistance in hot battle on the third day.

The roll of blank fire echoed across the countryside, causing dogs to bark and chickens to cackle as the troops raced through what was described as one of the toughest exercises they have experienced in their long training.

BRITISH FORCED TO FALL BACK IN EAST LIBYA

JUN 19 1941

Cairo Admits Withdrawal, but Says Attack Was Testing Operation.

SOUGHT TO LEARN FOE'S SIZE

Axis Claims Complete Victory and Reports Great Destruction of American Tanks.

Berlin, June 18 (A. P.).—The battle of the Egyptian-Libyan border has ended with complete victory for the Axis and "the enemy, overwhelmed, is retreating," the German High Command declared today.

The German African Corps, reenforced by Italian troops, inflicted extremely heavy losses on the British in the furious three-day battle of tanks precipitated by the British attempt to plunge across the Egyptian frontier into Libya in the Salum area, the communique said.

An important part of Britain's tank power—several hundred tanks and armored units, according to the well-posted Dienst aus Deutschland commentary service—were said to have been destroyed with Axis forces still not budged from their positions.

Authorized spokesmen said maps of the British General Staff taken from prisoners showed that the British aimed at recapturing large portions of eastern Libya.

[At Cairo today the British Middle East Command acknowledged that the British advance forces withdrew yesterday to forward positions on the Libyan front to avoid an encircling movement by German reenforcements beeause "we had accomplished our object" of forcing the Germans to disclose their strength.]

The British offensive was described as an attempt to open the Axis encirclement of Tobruk, the Libyan port in which a British garrison is under siege.

Axis Air Forces Active.

A large share of the credit was given to the German and Italian air forces which, the communique said, forced the British to yield at several places with fighter and dive-bomber attacks, and shot down fourteen British planes yesterday alone. The communique also voiced praise for officers and men who had "proved their worth excellently in these three days of fierce fighting in the desert, and who accomplished gigantic deeds."

The British hurled large mechanized reserves into action as the battle raged all day yesterday, informed German spokesmen declared earlier today. Especially heavy fighting was reported in the region of Halfaya (Hell Fire) Pass, east of the Egyptian border post of Salum, where the Nazis said their troops had repulsed strong British assaults with heavy losses.

Rome Also Claims Victory.

Rome, June 18 (A. P.).—The Italians declared today that the battle of Salum on the Egyptian-Libyan frontier had resulted in complete victory for the Axis in spite of the use of hundreds of American tanks by the British in their attempt to break through into Libya.

[The Italian radio contended today that the British in North Africa have suffered "an even larger defeat than that already suffered in the Balkans." The broadcast said that Mr. Churchill "will soon realize" the extent of the defeat. "But this is merely a forerunner of other and more serious disasters which will overtake the British in the Mediterranean area," the speaker said. The broadcast concluded with the sweeping statement that the Axis forces "are now the unchallenged rulers of the Mediterranean." The broadcast was heard here by CBS.]

Stefani, the official Italian news agency, asserted that the British had used hundreds of tanks, almost all of the newest American type known as "Mark Two," in the three-day battle which has surged around the Egyptian outpost of Salum since Sunday.

Two armored divisions from England with approximately 1,000 tanks—one of them the Eleventh Hussar Division—made up the British forces, the newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia said. Virginio Gayda, its authoritative editor, estimated that 200 British tanks were put out of action.

The only other British armored division remaining in Egypt, he said, is a new one apparently still being organized. Massed on both sides of the Suez Canal, however, the British have fourteen or fifteen ordinary divisions, he added.

Tells of Counter-attack.

Stefani said the British also had used considerable contingents of motorized troops and a great allotment of artillery and air strength.

"But this attack," the agency went on, "has been repulsed by the barrier of steel put up by the arms and soldiers of the Axis."

The Italians and Germans, Stefani said, after holding back violent British attacks, "passed to the counter-attack and developed an encircling movement around a considerable mass of the enemy, which made fierce attempts to escape encirclement, but remained caught in the pincers created by the Italian-German armored forces.

"While furious clashes were taking place between the encirclers and those encircled other Axis troops began mopping up operations in the zone now securely dominated by them."

The High Command said heavy losses were inflicted on the British, especially in tanks.

The dispatch said Axis forces held their positions firmly and "in the first two days of fighting the British were beaten back everywhere with losses of a gravity never before registered on this front."

"All their vehicles which succeeded in approaching our front lines were destroyed," it said.

Now, Stefani's correspondent reported, the British are being "hammered inexorably by the air arm and pursued by motorized land detachments" as they make a "supreme effort to reach bases of departure."

Axis land and air forces were reported to be pursuing the British, who were said to be trying to regain their original positions after their flanks and rear had been imperilled. The British lost fourteen planes in the air battles, the communique added, while the Italians and Germans lost none at all.

The High Command also re-

30.24—9845

30.24—9845

ported that Italian planes again raided the oft-bombed British Mediterranean base of Malta last night.

JUN 19 1941

British Report Withdrawal.

Cairo, June 18 (A. P.).—The British Middle East Command acknowledged today that the British advance forces withdrew yesterday to forward positions on the Libyan front to avoid an encircling movement by German reenforcements because "we had accomplished our object" of forcing the Germans to disclose their strength.

The capture of several hundred German prisoners and the destruction of large numbers of Axis tanks and guns was officially announced.

"Yesterday, after we had repulsed several attacks," the communique said, "the enemy brought up fresh forces with which he attempted an encircling movement against our forward troops. As we had accomplished our objects of forcing him to disclose his strength and inflicting heavy casualties on him, we withdrew slowly to our forward positions."

The frontier battle had seemed to be developing as a British maneuver to isolate the Axis spearhead at Salum, just as the British garrison of Tobruk was encircled in the April's eastward drive of the Axis.

R. A. F. Downs 20 Planes.

The R. A. F. Middle East Command announced that twenty enemy aircraft were shot down over the western desert yesterday, including twelve dive bombers. The R. A. F. acknowledged the loss of six of their own planes in the day's operations, which it was stated included extensive strafing of Axis columns and bombing of air bases.

The attacks on the enemy ground forces were in the El Gazala and Fort Capuzzo areas, where "considerable damage" was done, it was stated. South African as well as British flyers took part.

More than twenty vehicles were destroyed or disabled in a bomb attack on enemy tanks and transport in the Sidi Omar region, the communique said.

As is usual in the opening phases of a desert campaign of rapidly shifting forces, the situation after three days of suddenly intensified fighting remained obscure, but the British apparently were still on the offensive.

Reports from the battlefront said last night that a Scottish regiment had won the heights of Halfaya (Hell Fire) Pass—gateway to Egyptian Salum from the escarpment to the southeast, while other forces driving across the Libyan border took Bir Wa'er, just south of Fort Capuzzo. A communique said that the British penetrated to the fort, an Axis base for the drive into Egypt, and withstood repeated counter-attacks.

American Planes Called Peerless.

The British said that the seriousness of the position of the Axis advance units, already partly encircled in the Salum area, caused the Germans and Italians to rush up re-enforcements from the siege of Tobruk, eighty miles further west.

The British declared the Axis advance forces were not in such great strength as the Italian army was last winter, but indicated that stronger air forces were being thrown into the fight than had been used in any previous phase of the North African campaign. American-built fighter planes, used in increasing numbers, were credited by the British with holding Germany's Stukas at bay. Fliers using these planes described them as peerless, and said they were showing up very well against the new Messerschmitts the Germans have brought to North Africa.

In the Wolchefit sector of Ethiopia, the British Middle East Command said, "our troops surprised the garrison of an Italian fort, causing the enemy over 100 casualties."

"As its continued occupation would be of no value to us," it was added, the fort itself was burned out and abandoned.

Berlin Reports Rout of British Tanks in Libya

Claims 'Complete Victory' in 3-Day Battle as Intense as Those of World War

JUN 19 1941

BERLIN, June 18 (AP). — Germany announced today a "complete victory" over the British forces on the Egyptian-Libyan border, with the four-day-old British attack on Axis positions near Sollum, Egypt, collapsing in fierce tank battles approaching World War intensity.

The anti-tank guns of the Axis forces, the Germans said, shattered this British drive into the desert of northern Cyrenaica, which, it was believed here, was aimed at snatching the approach to Egypt from Axis hands and at relieving the beleaguered British garrison at Tobruk, eighty miles west of Sollum.

The British offensive "has been frustrated with extremely heavy British losses, especially in tanks," the high command said in its daily communique, and a German-Italian counter-attack has "ended with complete victory" and with the British "overwhelmed and retreating."

Greatest African Battle

The Germans declared that both sides threw powerful forces into the fighting, and the resulting battle was regarded here as the greatest yet fought in Africa.

The Germans said an important part of British tank power had been destroyed, and the Axis forces were declared to be still holding all their positions. An authorized spokesman said maps of the British general staff taken from prisoners showed that the British aimed at recapturing large portions of Cyrenaica, the eastern part of Libya.

On Sunday the British threw great numbers of tanks into the fight on Axis positions and a battle of major proportions ensued.

Heavy losses were said to have been inflicted on British mechanized units, which the Germans declared yesterday had suffered destruction of 100 tanks since the fighting began Sunday.

ROME ASSERTS U. S. TANKS ARE HELD IN TRAP

Reports Unit Encircled, With Surrender Only Possibility

JUN 19 1941

Press Views Result As Discouraging American Entry Into War

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 18—The Axis powers declared today that the British had suffered resounding defeat in their counter-offensive into Libya and that hundreds of American-made tanks were cut off and probably would be captured.

The American tanks, the Italians reported, made their first large-scale appearance in a drive which the Italians said the British launched in hopes of scoring a "big success" to encourage the American entry into the war.

After three days of fierce fighting in the area around Salum and Fort Capuzzo, Italian sources said, the British were crushed and one brigade said to be equipped with 400 to 500 tanks, largely American, was encircled in the desert with surrender the only apparent possibility.

Claims Division Annihilated

Describing the battle as one of the war's major contests of mechanized forces, "and certainly the major one in colonial theaters," the Italian news agency Stefani asserted that the entire British Seventh Armored Division was "annihilated," and that not less than 200 British tanks were destroyed or captured.

Axis combat planes were said by Stefani to have brought down thirty-one British craft.

Virginio Gayda, Premier Mussolini's spokesman through the press, described the outcome of the offensive as "a colossal catastrophe" which could "not fail" to react on the efficiency of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's Army of the Nile.

Held Damper On U. S. Hopes

Failure of the operation, the Italians asserted, has dashed American "optimism" and put a damper on talk of the British inflicting a defeat on the Germans and Italians in North Africa.

The offensive was represented here as an attempt both to impress the Americans and to relieve the British garrison, which has been holding on for months at Tobruk, seventy-five miles from the Egyptian border.

Almost daily attacks by German and Italian airplanes were destroying the fighting gear of the British at Tobruk, the Fascists added, while bombers, in attacking ships, were shortening the garrison's supplies, which must come by sea.

The main attacking forces were first halted, then were counter-attacked, Italian accounts explained, while other units were cut to pieces with fire from motorized columns and intense aerial bombardments. The Italians said part of the British forces retreated and part remained to be cut off and captured.

TOKIO DEMANDS RIGHT TO SHARE IN INDIES RICHES

JUN 19 1941

Points to Prior Presence of Other Third Powers in Dutch Isles.

U. S. AND BRITAIN INDICATED

Declares Japan Will Hold Fast to Her Contention Despite Failure to Win Treaty.

Tokio, June 18 (A. P.).—Japan today announced that she demanded the right to share with third Powers—the United States and Great Britain were indicated—in the economic fruits of the Dutch East Indies. Acknowledging that twenty months of negotiations with the Dutch to that end had been broken off at Batavia after reading an unsatisfactory stalemate, Tokio said that Japan will hold fast to her just and fair contentions.

An official statement announced that Kenkichi Yoshizawa, chief Japanese negotiator in the effort to obtain a larger share of the riches of the Indies, had been ordered home. Materials and goods, general trade relations, Japanese immigration and the pursuit of their occupations and investments in shipping, aviation and communications were among the subjects listed.

"In regard to the forementioned matters, especially aviation connections," the statement said, "they were already being carried on between third Powers and the Indies; and, in investments in enterprises such as the oil industry, Anglo-American capital had been showing remarkable activities. Third Powers are thus very liberally permitted to engage in all these enterprises."

Assesses Blame for Breakdown.

Touching upon reasons for the breakdown of negotiations with the Dutch, Koh Ishii, the Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman, declared that the Japanese requests were very reasonable in view of the economic concessions enjoyed by Third Powers in the Indies, and added:

"If such requests . . . were dealt with on the basis of promoting economic co-operation between Japan and the Dutch East Indies the solution of these questions would be very simple. However, with the intensification of economic warfare, the situation surrounding the Indies has made smooth progress of the negotiation difficult."

Ishii reviewed in his long statement the progress of the trade talks begun at Batavia more than a year ago, and reiterated his assertion of yesterday that "normal relations between Japan and the Indies will by no means be affected by the discontinuance of the negotiations."

Statement in Part.

The text of the statement follows in part:

"As early as November, 1939, the Japanese proposed to the Netherlands to open economic negotiations. However, the European war spread to the Netherlands in May, 1940, and the Indies came to feel its effects, with the result that a situation developed to which Japan, striving as she had been for the establishment of a New Order in East Asia, could not remain indifferent. The Japanese therefore asked the Netherlands Government that negotiations be opened speedily with the view of establishing a relationship of economic co-operation.

Demanded Assurances.

"The situation at that time was such that, since the Netherlands Government had moved to London and decided to carry on the war in alliance with England, and the economy of the Indies was mobilized for war purposes, the economic relations between Japan and the Indies were bound to be gravely affected. . . . The Japanese Government cannot, of course, remain indifferent to the spread of the European war to the south seas.

"Moreover, it was clear that Japan's demands for resources in the Indies would steadily increase in the course of her establishment of a high degree of a state of defense. Under these circumstances it was necessary that Japan be assured at the earliest possible moment of a supply of essential resources and establish economically co-operative relations between Japan and the Indies, thereby bringing about stabilization of East Asia.

"The Japanese Government accordingly requested the Netherlands Government in May, 1940, for assurance of the supply to Japan of those important materials and goods which Japan expected of the Indies under the prevailing situation. In response, the Netherlands Government expressed an intention of actively co-operating with Japan by assuring her that economic relations would continue as smoothly as before. . . .

"The negotiations were so va-

ried as to include not only the questions of acquiring materials and goods, but the question of promoting general trade relations, the entry of the Japanese into the Indies, pursuit of their occupations and investments in the enterprises of shipping, aviation service and communications. In regard to the forementioned matters, especially aviation connections, they were already being carried on between third Powers and the Indies; and in investments in enterprises such as the oil industry, Anglo-American capital had been showing remarkable activities. Third Powers thus are very liberally permitted in engage in all these enterprises. In the light of these facts the requests of the Japanese Government are very reasonable.

"If such Japanese requests as for the participation of Japanese in the development of the abundant natural resources of the Indies . . . were dealt with on a basis of promoting economic cooperation between Japan and The Netherlands East Indies, the solution of these questions would be very simple. . . .

Alleges Prior Promises.

"However, along with the intensification of economic warfare, the situation surrounding the Indies has made the smooth progress of the negotiations difficult. The reply of the Indies of June 6 is not only unsatisfactory but asserts in connection with the question of the acquisition of essential materials and goods to which Japan attaches importance that these quantities may be decreased at any time to suit their own (the Indies') convenience.

"In view of the fact that regarding this question the Netherlands Government as well as the Indies authorities have on many occasions in the past made promises or declarations to Japan, the Japanese Government, deeming such contents as are embodied in the Netherlands reply to be hardly worth being specially incorporated in an international agreement, has decided to discontinue the negotiations and withdraw its delegation, ordering Mr. (Kenkichi) Yoshizawa to return to Japan.

"However, it goes without saying that Japan will hold fast to her just and fair contentions while the normal relations between Japan and the Indies will by no means be affected by the discontinuance of negotiations."

AMERICANS USE THEIR LAST CASH

Rome, June 18 (A. P.).—Americans got along on cash in the pocket today—their bank accounts blocked—while bankers sought clarification of the Italian decree freezing United States credits in Italy in reprisal for the freezing of Italian assets in the United States.

Authoritative sources described the Italian action as an impediment and admonition to the United States Government.

JUN 19 1941

Rome, June 18 (AP)—The Italians announced today that it would be tit for tat in credit and property-freezing operations between the United States and Italy, and tonight Americans in Italy waited with uncertainty for Washington to apply the projected measures.

Americans in Italy will be treated exactly the same as the United States treats Italians living in America, a spokesman said.

The definition of American residents in Italy—and the interpretation of yesterday's Italian decree exempting such residents from certain provisions such as the blocking of bank accounts—depends on Washington, it was said.

United States Embassy and consular officials have been deluged with queries from Americans seeking an interpretation of the Italian measure. These officials have been unable to reply pending further clarification of the measures of both countries.

Most worried here were Americans long resident in Italy accustomed to live on incomes from the United States, while many other Americans caught with only small change in their pockets borrowed from servants and friends for incidental expenses.

Fascist Press Rages

The Fascist press raged against what the papers call the "illegal" American economic and financial offensive. *Il Lavoro Fascista* in an editorial said that President Roosevelt's policy hastens an inevitable outbreak of war.

The paper said, however, that "Italy and Germany openly show with deeds that although they do not fear war with the United States, not for that reason do they intend to provoke it."

New "Provocation"

La Tribuna called American democracy "shameless," adding that President Roosevelt hoped to create "the irreparable" in the shortest possible time.

The freezing of Italian credits in the United States, this paper said, is a new "provocation" following on the heels of seizure of Axis ships in the United States.

'Washington Cowardice' Charged In Duce's Paper

U. S. "Has A Holy Fear Of Real War," Says Popolo D'Italia, New York Correspondent

Milan, Italy, June 18 (AP)—Under the byline of its New York correspondent, Premier Mussolini's *Il Popolo d'Italia* published today a story declaring "Washington has a holy fear of real war" and "shudders at the idea of possibly having to enter into the conflict immediately."

"The honest world is wondering," the story said, "how long the cowardice of Washington will last," and added it is becoming "insufferable for Europe."

The New York correspondent was named as Pier Barbato.

JUN 19 1941

DUTCH TO LOSE METAL

Nazis Order All Copper, Tin and Nickel Turned In.

The Hague, Holland, June 18 (A. P.).—A decree today by Reichscommissioner Arthur Seyss-Inquart ordered Dutch public enterprises, shops, department stores and citizens to deliver to authorities all copper, nickel, tin and lead objects by August 10.

Payment will be made, apparently according to the weight of the metal. Violation of the decree is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of five years.

Household articles such as ashtrays, bird cages, flower pots and stands are cited as examples of goods to be sacrificed. Excluded are public monuments, church bells and other objects needed for church services, museum pieces, foreign coins, badges and objects in general which have historic, scientific or artistic value.

Blinded, Four in Family Killed, He Feels Lucky

Oscar Ohlsen Escapes Death, Weds Nurse in Capetown

CAPETOWN, June 18 (AP).—In one respect, at least, Oscar Ohlsen felt he was the luckiest man in the world today.

JUN 19 1941

His father was killed when the Norwegian ship on which he was serving was dive-bombed. His brother on the same ship lost his legs and an arm. His two sisters, nurses, escaped death when their hospital ship was bombed but were killed by Nazi machine-gun bullets as they were hiding in an island cave. His mother was killed in an air raid.

Ohlsen himself was blinded when his tanker was attacked in the Persian Gulf. But he thinks the Ohlsen bad luck has ended because the tanker went on without him and then was sunk in the Atlantic—and today Ohlsen married the [illegible] of his

Nazis Name Head Of Army in Serbia

Berlin, June 18 (A. P.).—Ludwig von Schroeder, head of Germany's anti-aircraft operations, was named today as military commander for Serbia.

15 KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

All in Rumanian Liner Die Soon After Leaving Bucharest

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 18 (AP)—All fifteen persons aboard a Rumanian air liner were killed today when the plane crashed and burned shortly after taking off from Bucharest for Sofia.

Among the victims was an Austrian paper manufacturer, Herr Vulckmar, whose wife was said to be a former resident of Newark, N. J. Mrs. Vulckmar was not aboard.

JUN 19 1941

The Berlin radio said other victims included Albert Gorgas, German Consul in Sofia; Werner Voss, press attaché of the German legation in Bucharest, and M. Mossinoff, Bulgarian Consul General in Dresden.

R. A. F. TO TRAIN TURK AIR CADETS

Ankara, Turkey, June 18 (A. P.).—Twenty Turkish aviation cadets were to leave here today for England, where they will be given intensive training as fighter and bomber pilots by the Royal Air Force.

Additional groups may be sent to England in the next few months, it was announced, and graduates will join the faculty of the Turkish Air College.

JUN 19 1941

NORWAY REPORTS NAZIS MASS THERE

Says German G. H. Q. Has Been Set Up in Bergen.

Stockholm, June 18 (A. P.).—The Norwegian Telegram Bureau declared in a dispatch today that German military authorities were concentrating great numbers of troops and huge quantities of war equipment on the west coast of Norway.

[The west coast of Norway faces Britain across the North Sea. Norwegian circles in London said yesterday they had heard persistent reports of Nazi troop concentrations on Norway's coast, a possible springboard for invasion of Scotland.]

The bureau said "some important action" was expected soon.

"The German High Command," it said, "has, according to reliable reports, set up its headquarters at Bergen.

"An unusual number of German pursuit planes are observed daily over Oslo and a steady stream of ships are seen along the southern coast heading for the west coast."

BRAZIL GIVES U. S. EXPORT MONOPOLY

This Country Alone Excepted From Ban on Sale of Vital Defense Materials

JUN 19 1941

RIO DE JANIERO, Brazil, June 18 (AP)—Exporters said today that Brazil had banned exportation of certain important defense materials, including rubber and manganese ore, to all countries except the United States. The other restricted materials include industrial diamonds, quartz, crystal, mica and other ores in addition to manganese.

Previously it had been necessary to obtain export licenses for these materials, but until now licenses were readily available, except in cases where the intent was to re-export products imported from the United States.

Export circles said the new instructions were issued last week without public announcement. They reported that although Japan bought large quantities of Brazilian rubber several months ago there still were large stocks in the hands of speculators, who were holding in the rising market.

It was pointed out that Brazilian rubber manufacturers need sizable quantities of Amazon rubber, and it was considered unlikely the United States would seek to buy stocks needed in Brazil.

Trade observers said there had been recent reports of shipments of industrial diamonds, essential in certain machine manufacturing processes, to Europe by Italian planes in the transatlantic service.

The bulk of exportable quartz, crystal, moca and manganese ore has been going to the United States and Britain because of the virtual stoppage of Axis shipping.

Great Britain and the other countries of the Western Hemisphere were included in the ban, giving the United States exclusive claim on these exports.

Argentine Aides Shifted

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 18 (AP)—Colonel Antonio Parodi, present head of the Argentine committee for aeronautical purchases in the United States, will replace Major Pedro Zanni as military attaché in Washington, it was announced today. Major Zanni is to return to Buenos Aires and Colonel Alfredo Paladino, who just arrived at New York, will replace Colonel Parodi at the head of the purchasing committee.

JUN 19 1941

ROBIN MOOR FILMS

Welles Says Survivors Have Photographic Proof.

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, said today that survivors of the Robin Moor, landed at Cape Town, South Africa, had excellent photographs corroborating oral testimony that the American steamship was sunk by a German submarine.

The photographs, Mr. Welles asserted, were delivered to the United States Consul at Cape Town.

MINIFIE ARRIVES ABOARD CLIPPER

JUN 19 1941

Herald Tribune Writer Lost Eye in Air Raid.

James Minifie, bureau manager in London for the New York Herald Tribune, whose right eye was removed after an injury from flying glass during a bombing raid came home today aboard the Dixie Clipper which arrived at LaGuardia Field from Lisbon with twenty-nine passengers.

The correspondent who was met by Mrs. Minifie and Ogden Reid, editor of the Herald Tribune, confined his comments to an account of his own mishap which happened on the fifth floor of the Savoy Hotel at about 4 A. M. when the Nazi bombers cut loose.

"The raid started," said Mr. Minifie, "and I had just about made up my mind to go down to the shelter when a land mine exploded twenty yards from the hotel and blew all the glass out of the windows of my room. A

30.24—9847

30.24—9847

piece of glass struck me in the eye."

He said he made his way to the shelter where he was given first aid and then sent to a hospital. His eye was removed a month later.

He will spend a six months' sick leave here.

FASTER PLANE TIME

Three Hours Coast-to-coast Predicted by Engineer.

Kansas City, June 17 (A. P.).—A pioneer stratosphere plane designer visualized before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers today three-hour flights between Los Angeles and New York.

JUN 19 1941

Dr. John E. Younger, the engineer-scientist who developed pressure cabins for stratosphere flying, said that it wouldn't be long before the present stratosphere flight time between the coasts would be cut from twelve hours to six. After that he foresaw flights across the country between breakfast and lunch.

"It is obvious that the fighting of the future will take place in the stratosphere," he told the engineers at their convention.

PREDICT NAZI DEFEAT

Juliana and Consort Say Dutch Hate Invaders.

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—Crown Princess Juliana of The Netherlands and her consort, Prince Bernhard, predicted today the eventual defeat of the Nazis and described the people of their conquered country as very full of hate against the German invaders.

JUN 19 1941

The royal couple gave a joint interview after their overnight stay at the White House as the guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. They will start late today on a return journey to Canada, where Princess Juliana and her children have maintained a home for the last ten months.

Prince Bernhard declared that the "chances for a successful Nazi invasion of England were nil" and added his opinion that the German failure "would speed the end of the war." When asked whether he was confident of an eventual British victory, Princess Juliana interjected a quick and emphatic "Oh yes" before the Prince could reply.

"The conquered people of Europe will rise against their oppressors," Prince Bernhard declared, "but I hope they will not revolt too early or they will be massacred."

BRITAIN TO GET MORE OIL FROM U. S.

American Refineries To Supply Half Bought Under Contracts Here

JUN 19 1941

Diversion From Venezuela Involved—Tankers Shifted To Boost East Coast Supply

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 18—A new arrangement giving United States refineries opportunity to supply "not less than fifty per cent. of the petroleum products" purchased for Great Britain under American contracts was announced tonight by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and defense petroleum coordinator.

The action followed an appeal by producers in this country that domestic refineries be allowed to share in the British oil business. They said virtually all the American contracts for such petroleum were being supplied from wells in Venezuela.

Conference Today

This was one of a series of fast moving development preceding an emergency conference of representatives of America's $12,000,000,000 oil industry, called for tomorrow to develop plans for easing the threatened oil shortage in the East.

"It should be distinctly understood by the public," Ickes emphasized "that the placing of British orders with American refineries will not affect the transportation situation which is causing the deficiency of supply on the East Coast.

"Tankers already engaged in hauling oil for the British will continue that haulage. But they may, under this arrangement, haul the products of American refineries located in the United States and thus keep in business American workmen who might otherwise face difficulties because of the threatened accumulation of stocks owing to the East Coast transportation situation."

Three Tankers Switched

The coordinator took the first positive step today to supply more oil to the Atlantic seaboard, announcing that three huge tankers now on routes between California and East Coast ports would be switched to service from Gulf ports to the East, delivering 210,000,000 more gallons of gasoline annually because of the shorter haul.

The coordinator emphasized, however, that this increase in the East Coast supply did not greatly lessen the dangers of a prospective shortage in that populous area, where he has said restrictions on civilian use of automobiles appeared "inevitable."

"Many additional steps must be taken," Secretary Ickes said, "if a serious East Coast shortage is to be averted."

On the intercoastal route, the coordinator said, the tankers involved carried approximately 168,000,000 gallons of gasoline a year, whereas in the Gulf to East Coast trade their annual carrying capacity, due to the shorter haul, would be raised to approximately 378,000,000 gallons annually.

Representatives of the petroleum industry have estimated the equivalent of forty-nine tankers would be needed to erase the anticipated Eastern oil deficiency. The anticipated shortage was caused by transfer of one fifth of America's coastwise tanker fleet to British service.

It was estimated the shift of the three tankers from the West Coast to the Gulf-East run would relieve the expected shortage by at least six per cent.

In a further effort to relieve the expected East Coast shortage, representatives of all branches of the petroleum industry will gather here tomorrow, at Ickes' invitation.

JUN 1 1941

Canada Getting Oil From U. S. Pipe Lines

Philadelphia, June 18 (AP)—An authoritative source said here today that crude oil from South America and United States fields has been pumped into Canada through a pipe-line connection across the border at Port Huron, Mich., since last December.

The line, carrying oil at the rate of twenty-one miles an hour, is operated by the Imperial Oil Company, of Sarnia, Ontario, this source said.

Until a month ago when fifty American tankers were transferred to the British service, the oil came from South America by tanker to Marcus Hook, Pa., and was transferred to the pipe line there.

After the shortage of tankers made it impossible to supply the line from South America, it was said, the Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation with offices in Baltimore, agreed to furnish the oil, pumping it from southwestern United States fields to the border connection at Port Huron.

The Marcus Hook leg of the line, meanwhile, was taken out of service.

U.S. Shipped 591 Planes To Britain During April

Figure Is Increase of 110 Over March; Other Items Listed

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—The Commerce Department disclosed today that 591 airplanes were shipped to Great Britain and other countries in April—an increase of 110 planes over March.

JUN 19 1941

The department no longer says exactly where such shipments go, but presumably nearly all of them went to the British Empire or China.

The airplanes were valued at $47,077,905, compared with a $27,506,424 valuation on the March craft.

Shipment of extra airplane engines, however, declined from 1,102 engines worth $13,782,140, in March to 700 engines, worth $8,223,904, in April.

Exports of engine parts and accessories increased from $2,914,289 in March to $3,115,552 in April, setting a record for classification.

Other April aeronautic shipments included $61,205 of parachutes and parts, $658,549 of instruments and parts, $1,879,132 of propellers and parts, and $5,266,603 of other airplane parts and accessories. With the total of $66,282,840 of all kinds of airplanes and equipment exported in April, aeronautic shipments in the first four months of the year totaled $190,646,643, nearly double the amount of the similar period last year.

U. S. to Assure Supply Of Food for Martinique

Survey Includes Other Islands in the Caribbean

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—The United States acted today to insure adequate food supplies for European-owned possessions in the Western Hemisphere, including the French islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe.

JUN 19 1941

At the request of President Roosevelt, the Agriculture Department announced plans to survey the food situation in the Caribbean area and mentioned especially the two French islands.

British and Netherlands possessions in that section also will be surveyed, the department said, and the study may also include Cuba, Puerto Rico and Central America.

In the case of the French islands, the survey was considered a measure of assurance to residents that they would continue to receive sufficient supplies from the United States, despite the strained relations between Washington and the Vichy government.

U. S. Agency Planning Step To Halt Hoarding Of Steel And Iron Scrap

JUN 19 1941

Washington, June 18 (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, said today that his office was prepared to take "vigorous action" to prevent hoarding of scrap iron and steel.

Prices for the scrap are controlled under a schedule which Henderson imposed some weeks ago.

"These prices," he said, "are high enough to fully compensate individuals in the scrap-collection trade and, in the absence of speculative hoarding, to insure a supply of iron and steel scrap adequate to support the current high level of steel production.

"Unfortunately, circulation of rumors to the effect that ceiling prices were to be raised by substantial amounts has caused some hoarding by both dealers and original suppliers of scrap. This office is engaged in securing names of such individuals and the tonnages which they are holding.

"The Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply is prepared, if necessary, to take vigorous action to get this scrap to moving into consumption. Individuals cannot profit by violating the schedule in this respect, since they cannot expect to secure any higher prices than those now prevailing."

WILL OPEN AIR BASES ON BRITISH AREAS

Navy Will Accept Bermuda and Newfoundland Centers

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Naval air bases in the Bermuda Islands and Newfoundland will be commissioned in the next two to four weeks, Secretary Knox said today.

JUN 19 1941

These will be the first naval air bases in the British islands formally brought into service, although Mr. Knox previously had indicated that these two and others were capable of being used.

The naval air base at Bermuda, located on Morgans and Tuckers Islands, will be commissioned July 1. Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Hickey, air group commander on the aircraft carrier Ranger, will be commanding officer.

The Newfoundland base at Argentia will be commissioned July 15. The commanding officer will be Commander Gail Morgan, now commander of the Navy's Patrol Wing 1.

Convicted Italians Give Fascist Salute In Court

Ten Seamen Guilty Of Sabotaging Ship Cause Stir In Newark (N. J.) Tribunal

Newark, N. J., June 18 (AP)—Ten Italian seamen were convicted tonight of sabotaging their ship in Newark harbor, causing a courtroom stir later as they exchanged Fascist salutes with Italo Verando, general counsel for the Italian owners of the vessel.

The salutes came after the jury, which had deliberated the case almost six hours, announced its verdict and Federal Judge William F. Smith left the bench.

Chief Deputy Marshal William Brady strode to the counsel table where Verando sat and reprimanded him for "such conduct in an American courtroom."

Homer L. Loomis, New York lawyer representing the seamen, interjected: "I'm an American citizen and this court is not in session."

Lifting his arm in a half salute, Loomis declared:

"I'll do this as often as I desire. I know my rights."

Nazis To Suppress Christian Science Church, Report Says

Boston, June 18 (AP)—A Berlin report from a private source indicating the German Government would "suppress the whole organization and activity of the Christian Science Church" in Germany was made public today by the Christian Science board of directors which announced it was unaware of any "justifiable reason for this drastic action."

"Authorities of the mother church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, as well as its branches in Germany, have exercised great care in conforming to all the regulations laid down by the German officials for conducting church services and carrying on Christian Science activities," the announcement said.

JUN 19 1941

U.S. Army Tanks Getting Baptism of Fire in Africa

Several Hundred Believed in British Service at Front

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—Belief that the United States Army's light tanks were receiving a baptism of fire in the British North African offensive was expressed by military men today on the basis of British and

Italian dispatches.

Several hundred of the fast, hard-hitting vehicles, originally ordered by the War Department, have been sent to the British fighting fronts, it is believed.

The tank, which the Army designates M-2, weighs thirteen tons and is armed with a 37-mm. cannon and several machine guns. It is credited with a top speed of more than forty miles an hour. Its steel sides are said to be impervious to machine-gun bullets and are designed to repel shells of light anti-tank weapons.

The American Car and Foundry Company, of Berwick, Pa., busy on Army orders for the tank for the last two years, has geared up production to more than ten a day, and an adequate supply of this weapon for American land forces has been officially termed no longer a problem.

WAR IS WORTH WAGING, SAYS LORD HALIFAX

Declares It Is Justified If Fought To Preserve Human Rights

JUN 19 1941

British Envoy And Willkie Address Yale Alumni Luncheon

[By the Associated Press]

New Haven, Conn., June 18—Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, said today that war, despite its "wreckage of human lives," was worth waging "provided you can preserve the roots of those things upon which all human life depends."

If those roots were cut, the diplomat told more than 1,000 Yale alumni at their annual luncheon, "there is no springtime, no recovery, no day of resurrection, but merely a long lapse back into utter darkness and blank despair."

The envoy and Wendell L. Willkie, both of whom received honorary doctor of laws degrees at the two hundred and fortieth commencement, expressed confidence in an Allied victory.

Pleads For Unity

The 1940 Republican Presidential candidate, urging that America be made a "great, disciplined, productive unit," told the alumni that "bayonets are not the solution of the relationship between capital and labor."

Lord Halifax said his confidence in victory was based on the "overwhelming" aid America could give, and because:

"Everything in my soul tells me that it is impossible for those values that are now called in challenge to go down in the world before so foul and so vile a thing as Naziism has shown itself to be.

"All history teaches me that it is impossible for Hitler indefinitely to hold down 150,000,000 of sulky, revolting people who day by day hate more and more him and everything that he stands for."

Takes Long-Range View

Willkie prefaced his remark about solving capital-labor problems with bayonets by emphasizing that he was not "speaking at all of the immediate cause for it or in any way condemning the immediate necessity of it."

He added, however, that "we must find a more constructive solution than that."

"I am not interested," he continued, "in men attempting to make records as to the failure to produce certain of our basic materials. All liberals who love liberty should be struggling to produce aluminum instead of talking about each other's failure to do it."

War Can Settle Crises, Frankfurter Declares

Cambridge, Mass., June 18 (AP)—Justice Felix Frankfurter, of the United States Supreme Court, held today that it is fallacious to believe that "war never settles anything."

Hitting at "paralyzing evasions of thought," he said in an address at Radcliffe College's fifty-eighth commencement:

"The Civil War settled slavery. This war will settle the quality of your lives and your children's lives.

"I respect the convictions of a conscientious objector to war and I believe I understand the philosophy underlying Gandhi's non-resistance," he continued. "But the relentless choice events may force on every individual cannot be met by such a fair-sounding pernicious abstraction as that 'war never settles anything.'"

Points To British Record

Frankfurter said "another favorite drug for the mind" is the claim that a country at war is already under dictatorship.

"Democracy in this country has expanded despite four wars," he said.

"And only those unfamiliar with what his taken place in Great Britain since September, 1939, will deny that England is more democratic today than she has ever been.

"By that I mean very specifically that her present Government is more responsive to the will of the common people, although to be sure that will has imposed self-restraints not required in times of peace.

"I recommend to any doubter of the alertness of British democracy a reading of the debates in the House of Commons since this war began."

Dawn Peril on Lease-lend Ship

Reporter Finds Moment of Daybreak Is Most Dangerous—All Called to Action Stations.

By MORGAN M. BEATTY.

[Here is an eye-witness story of the entry into the battle of the Atlantic of an American lease-lend war vessel, now a fighting unit of the British Navy. A writer for the Associated Press Feature Service rode the vessel to Canada.]

ABOARD H.M.S. ——, AT SEA—A British sailor in dripping oilskins thrust open the door of my cabin, snapped on the light.

"Four A. M., sir, ACTION STATIONS."

JUN 19 1941

And he was gone.

In a few moments I heard the clatter of running feet on deck; muffled orders.

When I reached the bridge I saw nothing unusual in the murky darkness. It had been raining, but now it was clear and dark. Nobody excited. No orders flying about. Just tense silence, as if we were waiting for something. In a few moments a sun still invisible cast a pale white light over the water to the east. It happened quickly, as if a giant curtain had been raised. Before us I could see clearly to the eastward. Back of us to the west it was still black—blacker than night by contrast.

On the decks below I now could see the crew of our ship. Every man aboard was on duty, at attention, ready for immediate action.

I was to learn soon what this all meant and to understand from what I saw how the Hood and the Bismarck could have hit each other in a five-minute action at sea in the murky light of the dawn.

Day's Most Dangerous Moment.

As soon as it became light and the sun climbed to the horizon the crew retired, some to duties, some to sleep. The tension lessened, except on the watchful bridge. All seemed to be normal once more.

"What," I asked our commander, "is this action stations business?"

"Dawn," he replied, "is the most dangerous moment in every twenty-four hours at sea. It lights the eastern side of you in a matter of seconds. Objects at sea suddenly become visible. Our ship and the enemy might be cruising within a few hundred yards of each other all night, without spotting each other. But we would be revealed to each other at the instant of dawn. The crew with their hands on the trigger is the crew that survives, much as your wild Westerners survived because they were fast on the draw. It's a common practice in all navies in wartime."

I was learning things about navies aboard this lease-lend craft I had boarded the night before in New York. I had learned that warships not only have automatic blackout systems, but use canvas to double their protection against a chance peep of light. And soon I was to understand how they were ever alert, yes, even when they were observing the English ritual of tea.

Below in the ward room we were soon comparing notes and customs.

Trying Out an American Gun.

A reserve officer with a handsome chiseled face, and keen blue eyes was bubbling over with enthusiasm for American women, for Philadelphia and New York.

"Ah, your women," he said. "And New York. Clean. Beautiful. On my last day in the States, I had a last long look from one of your tall buildings with a tall cool glass in my hand."

Above decks, all was business. Constant oiling, cleaning, investigating. One day I ran across the executive officer with a big ring of seamen around him.

"We've never fired these American guns," he was saying, "so I'll explain."

After ten or fifteen minutes demonstration and discussion he asked if there were any questions. There were none. A gun crew stepped forward. Ammunition passed.

"Ready! Fire!"

Several times in quick succession our English crew let go with an American big gun they had never seen before, and quickly as if they had been doing the job all their lives. Then they cleaned her up again, oiled her some more, with all the care that Mrs. Smith would give her pet pekinese.

Amazed at Engine's Power.

An officer patted one of our three-inch anti-aircraft weapons.

"Nice gun," he volunteered. "I want to be there when she cracks a Jerry bomber on the nose."

Our senior officer present put the squadron through all the paces he could think of. Within twenty-four hours, our engineer knew what his power would do, and how it would do it. Gun crews, depth bombers, cooks, signalmen, electricians knew what all their new gadgets would do, where every wire led, every speaking tube.

The engineer, for one, was amazed at the speed he could get out of a single engine.

The commanding officer was enthusiastic, too.

"Top line, these ships," he told me.

How 'Altitude Addle' Affects An Aviator

(To simulate the experience of a pilot suffering from lack of oxygen, Associated Press Aviation Editor Devon Francis "ascended" to an altitude of 30,000 feet—almost six miles—in the pressure chamber of the Army Air Corps' Wright Field Laboratories. The story of his experience and the dangers faced by aviators at high altitudes is told here.)

JUN 19 1941

By Devon Francis

Dayton, Ohio, June 18—They slammed shut the steel door to the pressure chamber at the Wright Field laboratories of the Army Air Corps, and Major David B. Dill handed me pen and ink and a tablet to write on.

"As we go up," he said, "I am going to ask you to write your name occasionally."

He felt my pulse. It was 116—because I was apprehensive at the start.

65-Minute "Flight"

With us was one of the fields civilian employes. Both he and Major Dill, head of the Harvard Fatigue Laboratory and now engaged in physiological research here on a year's active duty, wore oxygen masks. I was not to put mine on until I began feeling some ill effects as the air was exhausted from the big steel cylinders.

Altitudes up to 70,000 feet can be simulated in the chamber by pumping out the air. We agreed tentatively to go a little above 20,000, then to 25,000 and finally to 30,000 if I could stand it, a "flight" of sixty-five minutes.

The "altitude school" for army pilots begun last January is held only intermittently. Three classes have passed through it so far. I knew that above 25,000 feet it was not advisable to remove one's oxygen mask except for brief periods.

3,000 Feet A Minute

I was told that pilots lost consciousness quickly in the absence of oxygen at 30,000 feet and almost instantaneously at 35,000.

We started "up" at 10.36 A. M., at the rate of 3,000 feet a minute. I had flown at 15,000 without oxygen and up to 21,600 "smoking" a tube, both without discomfort. But this was a new experience. After I had donned the mask, I would remove it periodically to see what happened.

At 15,000 my breathing became slightly labored, at 18,000 I began feeling light-headed, and at 20,000 the sensation was like the effect of a couple of cocktails. My notes began getting blurred at 21,000. I didn't know it. Except for a little swimming in my vision, I felt all right. I did notice that my hands were heavy and that it was hard to move.

Pulse 112 At 23,000

"I don't feel so good," my notes read at 23,000 feet. "Been at 23,000 for two minutes. Pulse 112."

At that point Major Dill remarked, "That's enough." He clapped my mask over my face.

My notes: "Light-headed, hard to see, but feeling better." The oxygen was taking effect. "Head much clearer after a minute of oxygen. Pulse now 92."

We "leveled off" at 25,000. The sup-

30.24— 9849

30.24—9849

ply of oxygen built up in my lungs and blood stream carried me through for five minutes without a mask. Then my head began swimming.

"Eyes Swimming, Head Clear"

The notes read: "We are leveling off at 25,000. I am going to take off my mask. After 90 seconds I write slowsly but steadily, don't I? And I didn't mean to put the second 's' in slowly. A little light-headed, not much. Pulse 92 after 3 minutes without oxygen. Pulse 104 in 4 minutes. Devon Francis. Hands heavy. Eyes swimming as I put on mask but head clears."

Again at 27,000 feet, I tried breathing the rarified air. This time I lasted 3½ minutes.

The notes: "I begin writing this after taking off my mask at 27,000 feet, I mean after 15 seconds. Now just a minute. Hands heavy again. Head doesn't feel so good after 90 seconds. Gosh, am I dizzy! Pulse 104. Devon Francis. Three and one half minutes after 27,000 feet. Pulse 104. Feel pulse 104. Head swimming as I began taking oxygen."

Up To 30,000

Up we went, to 30,000. I was feeling fine again. My ears were clearing as the pressure inside them was equalized with that outside. Behind my mask I grinned at the major and the field employe. Unknown to me, a group of field attaches was watching the three of us through an observation window.

With good legibility I wrote at 30,000, "I am going to take off my mask and see what happens."

War Communiques JUN 19 1941

British

CAIRO, June 18 (AP).—The British Middle East command communique:

LIBYA: Yesterday, after we had repulsed several attacks, the enemy brought up fresh forces, with which he attempted an encircling movement against our forward troops. As we had accomplished our objects of forcing him to disclose his strength and of inflicting heavy casualties on him, we withdrew slowly to our forward positions.

We brought back several hundred German prisoners and destroyed a large nmuber of enemy tanks and guns.

ETHIOPIA: In the Wolchefit sector our troops surprised the garrison of the Italian fort, causing the enemy over 100 casualties. As its continued occupation would be of no value to us, the fort itself was completely burned out and then abandoned.

IRAK: Nothing of importance to report.

SYRIA: Further progress has been made on the coastal sector, where our advance patrols are now within twenty miles of Beirut. South of Damascus, Allied forces have made further headway in the face of strong opposition by Vichy troops.

In the central area, heavy counter-attacks by our forces are in progress against Vichy elements which had temporarily effected lodgments in Merj Ayoun and Kuneitra. At Djezzine, a determined counter-attack was successfully repulsed, leaving many Vichy infantry and several armored cars in our hands.

The Royal Air Force Middle East communique:

Aircraft of the Royal Air Force and the South African Air Force continued to give full support to operations by our ground forces in the western desert yesterday.

Our fighters repeatedly engaged enemy aircraft which attempted to attack our troops, and destroyed twelve junkers 87's, two G50's and six ME109's. During the day they were also active in machine-gunning enemy motor transports on raids on the El Gazala-Capuzzo area (in the border region of Italian Libya) and did considerable damage.

Bomber aircraft carried out a number of attacks on enemy armored cars and transport. In the Didi Omor area bombs fell among tanks and transports, destroying or disabling more than twenty vehicles, and in the same area armored cars, light tanks and troop concentrations were shot up.

During the night of June 16-17 heavy bombers attacked a number of targets. Hits were registered on the Central Mole and elsewhere in the harbor area of Bengasi (Libya).

Bombs were dropped on the landing grounds of Derna and Gazala, where a number of fires were started, and at Bardia (Libya) several motor transport vehicles were set on fire and others damaged.

There was nothing of outstanding importance to report from other fronts.

From all these operations six of our aircraft are missing.

LONDON, June 19 (Thursday) (AP).—An Air Ministry communique early this morning said:

Yesterday evening the R. A. F. was again in action over north France. Squadrons of fighters and aircraft of the bomber command swept inland behind Boulogne, while other fighter squadrons patrolled the Channel and French coast.

Our bombers attacked a military camp, destroying numbers of huts, and all returned safely in spite of heavy anti-aircraft fire. Some fighter opposition was also encountered. This was successfully overcome, and nine enemy aircraft were destroyed and others damaged, with a loss of four of our fighters.

During the day an enemy supply ship of about 1,500 tons was hit by two bombs from an aircraft of the coastal command.

LONDON, June 18 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

The Royal Air Force again carried out large-scale offensive operations over the Channel and northern France during daylight yesterday.

Many squadrons of our fighters provided escorts for aircraft of the coastal command attacking enemy shipping in the Channel and for bomber command aircraft attacking an industrial plant near Bethune. The plant, which supplies fuel and power for the occupying forces, received direct hits and was left burning.

No aircraft of the coastal or bomber command are missing from these operations.

Our fighters encountered many enemy fighters and numerous combats took place. Thirteen of the enemy were destroyed. Ten of our fighters are missing.

Bomber command aircraft again were out in force during the night over industrial areas in western Germany.

Their principal objectives were at Cologne and Duesseldorf, and, as on the previous night, many fires were started and much destruction was caused.

Subsidiary attacks also were made during the night on docks at Rotterdam, Ostend, Boulogne and Cherbourg and on enemy shipping by aircraft of the bomber and coastal commands and by aircraft of the fleet air arm operating with the coastal command.

One aircraft of the bomber command is missing from these night operations.

A Ministries of Air and Home Security communique:

Enemy activity last night was again on a very small scale and was mainly over the east coast.

Some damage was done, and at one place there was a small number of casualties.

A later Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communique:

A very small number of enemy aircraft flew over coastal areas in the southwest this afternoon. One enemy bomber was destroyed last night in raids on this country.

An Admiralty communique:

One of our submarines operating in the Aegean reports having torpedoed and sunk the Italian tanker Giuseppina Gharardi, of 3,319 tons. They have also destroyed three caiques being used by the enemy and an Italian schooner.

The caiques were on their way to one of the German-occupied islands in the Aegean. One of them was laden with German personnel and stores, and another was laden with drums of oil. The Italian schooner was carrying troops, ammunition and stores and was on passage to another of the Aegean islands.

In the central Mediterranean our submarines also have been active. A southbound enemy supply ship of about 4,000 tons was sunk. Another supply ship of about 2,500 tons and a 500-ton auxiliary sailing vessel also were sunk.

French

VICHY, June 18 (AP).—A French communique:

Offensive actions undertaken June 15 in the southern and central Syrian sectors were pressed without respite, causing very violent combats.

Important successes were obtained despite very lively resistance of British forces. Our troops retook Kuneitra, where prisoners were captured, including several officers, and an important amount of war material was taken.

In the Kissoue region British and De Gaullist elements, which, when aided by artillery, succeeded yesterday afternoon in advancing slightly toward the northwest, have been quickly counter-attacked.

In the mountainous sector of southern Lebanon retook Merj Ayoun and our armored reconnaissances were able to push, at certain points, to the Palestine frontier.

Along the coast our troops held contact in the northern outskirts of Sidon.

To the east, on the Euphrates, an armored column coming from Irak, which succeeded in penetrating within Abou Kemal, has been held up by our detachments and had not been able to push beyond the town by the end of the day, June 16.

Aerial operations carried out by our pursuit, bombardment and scouting units continued favorably in the same way as on previous days despite a marked increase in enemy pursuit craft.

BEIRUT, June 18 (AP).—The French Middle East command communique:

In the coastal region, at the end of the day of the 17th and 18th, units of the naval division of the Levant bombarded the British in the region of Sidon.

Our reconnaissance patrols have been very active.

Our troops continued to consolidate their positions in the region of Merj Ayoun.

In Syria motorized detachments captured seventeen officers, including a colonel, and 500 men, as well as important materiel.

Reconnaissance detachments continued their clean-up operations in the region of Kissoue.

Our aviation also was very active in bombing the enemy rear.

Beirut was bombed three times during the night of June 17-18. There was no important damage, but it was reported there were six dead and five wounded among Lebanon's civilian population.

German

BERLIN, June 18 (AP).—The German high command communique:

The enemy's attempt to break through our front on the Egyptian border with the assistance of strongest tank units in an effort to open the Tobruk encirclement has been frustrated with extremely heavy British losses, especially in tanks.

A German-Africa corps counter-attack, reinforced by Italian troops, ended with the complete victory of Allied arms. The enemy is overwhelmed and is retreating. Leaders as wel. as troops proved their worth excellently in these three days of fierce fighting in the desert and accomplished gigantic deeds.

The German-Italian air force had a considerable share in this success. In the course of June 17, fourteen British planes were shot down, and the enemy was forced to give way through rolling raids in several places by bomber and stuka units.

Submarines in the north and middle Atlantic sank five enemy merchantmen totaling 31,933 tons.

German pursuit planes in air fights yesterday on the Channel coast won a convincing victory over the British air force. During the enemy's attempt to enter occupied regions with bombers strongly protected by chasers, twenty-one British pursuit ships were downed. Fifteen of these were Hurricanes, five were Spitfires and one was a Brewster.

The air force bombed airports, anti-aircraft positions and port facilities in the east and southeast of the British Isles.

East of Sunderland, a big tanker was set afire.

Last night weaker enemy forces dropped incendiaries and explosives in western Germany, killing and wounding several civilians. There was damage only in residential districts. Night chasers and anti-aircraft downed two of the attacking planes.

The enemy yesterday and last night lost a total of thirty-seven planes. Three of our own planes were lost.

Italian

ROME, June 18 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

On the night of June 17 our planes bombed air bases on Malta.

In North Africa the battle of Salum (Sollum), after three days of violent fighting between ponderous masses of British tanks, supported by the best part of the Middle Eastern air force, and Italian and German land forces has concluded with our complete success.

With the enemy attack broken, an Italian-German counter-maneuver was quickly unleashed with overpowering impetus, menacing the flanks of the attackers' rearguard.

The British suffered heavy losses, especially in tanks. Fourteen British airplanes were shot down. All our planes returned to their own bases. The rest of the enemy forces are trying to fall back on their original positions, followed by land detachments and hammered by allied aviation.

In East Africa there is nothing worth mentioning.

Ironies Of Life

Rothschild's Clan Held Sway As Financial Rulers Of Continent

JUN 19 1941

BY JOHN FERRIS

New York, June 9 (The Call's Special News Service—Baroness Adolphe Rothschild, a homely woman who wore a blonde wig and smelled of cigars, had a kind heart for her nephew, Maurice ("Momo") De Rothschild, former Deputy of France, a senator and one of the gaudiest ornaments of the spectacularly rich tribe which Adolf Hitler has virtually routed out of its continental European strongholds.

Maurice, who once fought a duel over a horse and refused to fight another with Cartier, the jeweler, whom he had insulted found that his ingratiating manners with his aunt had won not only her affections but a big estate near Geneva as well.

It was the kind of place to appeal to Maurice—it had, among other attractions, an aquarium of blue trout which were fed daily with the heart of a bull—and he might have gone there last summer when the Nazis invaded France. But Maurice took no chances. With other members of his family he fled to Portugal, reaching Lisbon on June 22.

Helped 300 Refugees

Not long afterwards Maurice and 300 other refugees landed at a Scottish port, and in the first week of August, nervous and shaken by an ordeal patently outside the experience of a Rothschild, he arrived in Montreal

with his cousin, Baron Robert de Rothschild, and Robert's wife and daughter.

Like his cousin, Baron Edouard de Rothschild, who once employed 12 persons steadily for three months to reproduce a needlepoint cover for a chair, Maurice had departed without his riches.

His brother, James, fared better, for early in life he became a naturalized British subject and is now safe in beleaguered Britain.

Both are sons of the late Baron Edmond de Rothschild, last surviving child of Baron James, redheaded founder of the Paris branch of the family and son of the original Mayer Amschel, the Frankfort money lender who started the vast fortune.

When Baron James died at the age of 76 he left approximately $200,000,000. His oldest son Alphonse, was the father of Baron Edouard.

Was Member Of Parliament

Maurice's brother, James, born in Paris in 1878, is a member of Parliament from the Isle of Ely, which is not an island at all but a hump of land high over the plains of Cambridgeshire on which stands the cathedral city of Ely.

The principal other French Rothschilds were—or are—Baron Henri and his two sons, Philippe and James Henri, and Baron Robert. The first was an elegant of the boulevards, a big game hunter and art patron, an essayist and playwright, and for years a practicing physician and cancer research worker.

The fate of the baron and of his son, James Henri, a pilot in the French Air Service in the first World War, is something of a mystery. Nor has any word been received here about the baron's daughter, Nadine, who married Adrien Thierry, former French ambassador to Rumania and Argentine.

Philippe, younger of the sons, a champion bobsledder who refused to attend the Olympic Games of 1936 because of the Nazi treatment of Jews, was arrested last September in France on a military desertion charge.

Wheels Between Wheels

He was acquitted May 2 and his French nationality restored. Last Friday the Paris radio announced that his wife, the former Elizabeth De Chambure, had been arrested by German authorities at Chalons-Sur-Saone for trying to cross the line into the unoccupied zone with a forge permit.

Baron Robert, who fled to Canada with Maurice, was a polo player, racing stable owner and banker who owned a chateau at Chantilly where he raised incredible piebald gourds for table decorations and owned what was regarded as the finest red wine in the world, Chateau Lafitte.

Colorful as these Rothschilds were, however, they hardly compared with the late Lionel Walter, second Lord Rothschild, of the British branch of the family, who collected "Komodo Dragons," giant lizards which raced 30 miles an hour in their wire enclosures, as well as birds and ringtailed emus. A great beefy chunk of a man, he also collected fleas, paid $1,400 once for a great auk's egg and wrote on zoological subjects. He died in 1937.

The title went to his nephew, Nathanial Victor Rothschild, but the English banking business is run by two other Rothschilds, Anthony and Lionel Nathan, quiet, studious and unspectacular men.

There were a few German Rothschilds but the banking house there was liquidated more than a generation ago.

On the Austrian side the genealogical picture was clearer than in France, Germany or England. That branch of the family was founded by Solomon (1774-1855) who settled in Vienna at the behest of his father, Mayer Amschel.

Two Romantic Affairs

Two big romantic affairs marked the lives of the Austrian Rothschilds before Hitler changed their fortunes:

In 1909, Baron Oscar de Rothschild committed suicide in the shadow of the famous Lusthaus restaurant in the Prater, Vienna, when his father tired of his amorous activities and forbade him to marry Olga Menn, granddaughter of a Chicago boarding house keeper.

The other incident was 27 years later when Baron Eugene de Rothschild and his wife, born Kitty Wolff of Philadelphia, entertained the Duke of Windsor at Enzesfeld Castle, Austria, between the time of his abdication and his marriage to Mrs. Wallis Warfield.

The Windsors, now resident in Nassau, the Bahamas, arrived in those islands last summer about the time the baron, deprived of his inherited wealth by the Nazis and fearing for his life because he is a Jew, reached San Sebastian, Spain, without a sou in his pocket. He arrived in New York in August.

One of Eugene's brothers, Baron Alphonse married Clarice Adelaide Montefiore, daughter of the Jewish banker, Edmund Sebag Montefiore of Italy. They had two children. When France collapsed they fled to New York, arriving on the British liner Samaria last July and later went to Canada.

Alphonse and another brother, Louis, a bachelor, lost their estates in Vienna in 1938 when Hitler absorbed Austria. Louis, head of the Vienna Bank, was a polo player and maintained a baroque Viennese palace and a beautiful private park in the suburbs. In his spare time he directed research in geology, biology and chemistry.

The Nazis arrested him and held him for a year. On his release he went to Paris.

One brother, Baron Georg, the oldest, remained behind in Vienna. He had been hopelessly insane for years.

The brothers had one sister, Baroness Velentine Springer, ardent camera fan and mother of two children. Her whereabouts also are shrouded in silence.

"WHILE OUR BOMBERS WERE ATTACKING A CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY TANKS, HURRICANE FIGHTERS DASHED STRAIGHT INTO A FORMATION OF GERMAN DIVE-BOMBERS ATTEMPTING TO ATTACK BRITISH POSITIONS AND SHOT DOWN AT LEAST SEVEN."

ADVICES REACHING LONDON TODAY INDICATED THE WESTERN DESERT BATTLE WHICH BEGAN SUNDAY HAD NEARLY ENDED WITH THE BRITISH WITHDRAWING SLOWLY TO THEIR ORIGINAL POSITIONS.

THE BRITISH SAID THEY CAPTURED HUNDREDS OF GERMANS AND DESTROYED A LARGE NUMBER OF AXIS TANKS AND BATTERY POSITIONS.

R137AED

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 19-(AP)-BRITISH HURRICANE FIGHTERS WHICH RIPPED INTO A FORMATION OF GERMAN DIVE-BOMBERS IN THREE DAYS OF HARD FIGHTING IN LIBYAN OPERATIONS SHOT DOWN SEVEN OF THEM WITHIN A FEW MINUTES, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE REPORTED TODAY.

BRITISH BOMBERS SUCCESSFULLY HAMMERED AXIS GROUND FORCES, THE STATEMENT SAID.

JUN 19 1941

"ACCORDING TO CAREFULLY PREPARED PLANS RAF FIGHTER AIRCRAFT CARRIED OUT AN ALMOST CONTINUOUS PATROL OVER BRITISH AND IMPERIAL GROUND FORCES DURING THREE DAYS ACTIVITY IN THE CAPUZZO AND SALUM AREAS.

"SUCCESSES OF THE PATROLLING WAS EVIDENT IN THE FACT ENEMY AIR FORCES WERE UNABLE TO HARASS OUR TROOPS.

"FORMATIONS OF JUNKERS HAVE BEEN CHASED FROM THEIR TARGETS AND OBLIGED TO JETTISON THEIR BOMBS. IN ONE HOUR OF INTENSIVE AERIAL ACTIVITY JUNE 17 FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS OF THE RAF DELIVERED A BIG BLOW TO THE ENEMY.

Leave Blank

30.24-9851

30.24-9851

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS SPED INTO SOUTHERN SYRIA TODAY TO ATTACK FRENCH UNITS THREATENING TO CUT THE REAR-LINE COMMUNICATIONS OF THE MAIN ALLIED FORCES DRIVING ON THE LEVANT CAPITALS OF BEIRUT AND DAMASCUS.

THE BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH WERE REPORTED TO HAVE RETAKEN KUNEITRA AND EZRAA, 40 MILES SOUTHWEST AND SOUTH OF DAMASCUS, BUT THE FRENCH HELD OUT AT MERDJAYOUN, A LEBANESE TOWN JUST NORTH OF THE PALESTINE FRONTIER.

DAMASCUS DISPATCHES SAID ARTILLERY FIRING STILL COULD BE HEARD NEAR THE SYRIAN CAPITAL, AND A FREE FRENCH AGENCY DISPATCH SAID THE DE GAULLIST FORCES HAD NOW REACHED THE WESTERN SUBURBS.

TO THE WEST A FIERCE FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACK AT DJEZZINE WAS REPORTED REPULSED BY THE BRITISH WITH THE LOSS OF "MANY VICHY INFANTRY AND SEVERAL ARMORED CARS."

JUN 19 1941

ALONG THE COASTAL ROAD ALLIED TROOPS WERE SAID TO BE STILL ABOUT 20 MILES SOUTH OF BEIRUT, LEBANESE CAPITAL, AFTER ADVANCING FIVE MILES FROM SIDON.

THE UNEXPECTEDLY FURIOUS FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACKS BEHIND THE MAIN ALLIED LINES OCCURRED WHEN SYRIAN AND SENEGALESE NATIVE TROOPS CAPTAINED BY FRENCH OFFICERS SWEPT DOWN OUT OF THE JEBEL ED DRUZ COUNTRY AND PUSHED LIGHTER BRITISH UNITS OUT OF KUNEITRA, EZRAA AND OTHER POINTS.

THE MAIN ALLIED ADVANCE HAD SWEPT BY THESE VILLAGES A WEEK AGO.

BRITISH SOURCES TONIGHT HOWEVER EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE FRENCH HAD SHOT THEIR BOLT IN THE AREA AND THAT ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS WERE SUFFICIENT TO COPE WITH THEIR THREAT.

FRENCH DISPATCHES SAID BRITISH BOMBERS AGAINRAIDED BEIRUT LAST NIGHT, AND BRITISH NAVAL UNITS STILL CRUISED UP AND DOWN THE LEBANESE COAST TO SUPPORT ALLIED GROUND FORCES.

THE BRITISH ACKNOWLEDGED FIERCE FRENCH RESISTANCE SOUTH OF BEIRUT AND DAMASCUS BUT THE HIGH COMMAND SAID FURTHER PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE AT BOTH POINTS.

SN754PED

(THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE ONLY IN MORNING PAPERS. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN EVENING PAPERS OF TODAY.2

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH-SYRIAN (BUDGET)

JUN 19 1941

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND REPORTED "IMPORTANT SUCCESSES" IN SYRIA TONIGHT AND FRENCH MILITARY COMMENTATORS DECLARED BRITAIN HAD LAUNCHED THE SYRIAN CAMPAIGN, "AS EVERYWHERE ELSE," WITH TOO SMALL A FORCE.

THE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IN SYRIA WHICH STARTED SUNDAY, THE FRENCH SAID, HAD DRIVEN THROUGH THE BRITISH LINES SO FAR IT HAD REACHED THE PALESTINE FRONTIER. BRITISH COMMUNICATIONS WERE SAID TO BE THREATENED EVERYWHERE BY THE ADVANCING VICHY FORCES.

FRENCH VICE PREMIER ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN PICKED THIS MOMENT TO BROADCAST AN APPEAL TO FREE FRENCH DEGAULLIST FORCES FIGYTING

"AGAINST THEIR BROTHERS" IN SYRIA TO CROSS OVER TO THE VICHY SIDE. HE OFFERED THEM A FULL PARDON.

ADMIRAL DARLAN PICTURED DEGAULLIST LEADERS AS HAVING BETRAYED THE RANK AND FILE AND SAID THEY WOULD BE PUNISHED. HE HAD NOTHING BUT PRAISE, HOWEVER, FOR YOUNG DEGAULLIST OFFICERS "FULL OF FAITH AND COURAGE" FOR WHOM HE FELT "MORE PITY THAN BITTERNESS."

THE FRENCH COMMUNIQUE GAVE THIS PICTURE OF THE SYRIAN BATTLE FRONTS:

KUNEITRA AND MERDJAYOUN, SOME 40 MILES SOUTHEAST AND EAST SOUTHEAST OF DAMASCUS HAVE BEEN RETAKEN BY THE FRENCH;

FRENCH ARMORED COLUMNS IN MOUNTAINOUS SOUTHERN LEBANON HAVE PUSHED TO THE EDGE OF BRITISH PALESTINE;

FRENCH TROOPS "HELD CONTACT" WITH THE BRITISH IN THE COASTAL SECTOR IN THE NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF SIDON;

TO THE EAST, A BRITISH COLUMN WHICH PENETRATED WITHIN THE BORDER CITY OF ABOU KEMAL FROM IRAQ HAS BEEN HELD UP BY FRENCH DETACHMENTS.

JUN 19 1941

THE FRENCH COUNTERATTACKS WERE DECLARED TO HAVE ENDANGERED BRITISH SUPPLY LINES ON ALL FRONTS. THE ENTIRE ROAD BETWEEN KUNEITRA AND DAMASCUS WAS SAID TO BE HELD BY THE FRENCH AND BRITISH COLUMNS WHICH HAD BEEN ATTACKING IN THE KISSOUE SECTOR FOR A WEEK WERE DESCRIBED AS "DEFINITELY STOPPED."

(A DISPATCH DIRECT FROM DAMASCUS SAID PLANES OF BOTH SIDES WERE "VERY ACTIVE" UP TO DUSK WEDNESDAY. IT REPORTED THE FRENCH HAD ASSUMED THE OFFENSIVE ON THE GROUND AND DECLARED FRENCH NAVAL UNITS HAD BOMBARDED BRITISH COLUMNS ALONG THE COAST.)

SN511PED

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE TEXT OF VICE PREMIER ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN'S BROADCAST TODAY TO FREE FRENCH TROOPS IN SYRIA FOLLOWS (ABOUT 300):

TODAY I ADDRESS PRODIGAL FRENCHMEN WHO, IN SYRIA, IN THE DE GAULLIST RANKS, ARE FIGHTING AGAINST THEIR BROTHERS.

YOU ARE ALMOST ALL YOUNG MEN, FULL OF FAITH AND COURAGE. AMONG YOU THERE ARE YOUNG OFFICERS WHOM I HAVE KNOWN PERSONALLY AND FOR WHOM I FEEL MORE PITY THAN BITTERNESS.

YOU HAVE, LIKE OURSELVES AND WITH US, FELT CRUELLY THE MISFORTUNE OF OUR COUNTRY. THE DAY AFTER THE ARMISTICE YOU ASKED YOURSELVES WHAT WAS YOUR DUTY. BADLY INFORMED, YOU THOUGHT IT NECESSARY TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT. IF YOU HAD BEEN BETTER INFORMED, IF YOU HAD BETTER KNOWN THE HISTORY OF FRANCE, YOU CHILDREN OF A GREAT RACE WOULD HAVE UNDERSTOOD THAT IT IS NECESSARY ABOVE ALL TO SAVE THE UNITY OF THE FATHERLAND, THAT YOUR DUTY WAS TO FOLLOW THE MARSHAL WHEN A YEAR AGO HE ASKED ALL FRENCHMEN "TO GATHER AROUND HIM AND LISTEN ONLY TO HIS OWN FAITH IN THE FATHERLAND'S DESTINY."

BUT OTHERS, WHO-- AND I CRY IT ALOUD-- HAD NOT YOUR DISINTERESTEDNESS AND HAD NOT YOUR RECTITUDE, BETRAYED YOU. THEIR CRIME IS UNPARDONABLE.

VICHY, FIRST ADD DARLAN TEXT XXX UNPARDONABLE.

THEY TOLD YOU "IT IS NECESSARY TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT BESIDE ENGLAND" AND THAT THEY WOULD GIVE YOU ARMS TO CONTINUE FIGHTING AGAINST THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS.

JUN 19 1941

I ASK YOU HAVE YOU EVER HAD BEFORE YOU OTHER ADVERSARIES THAN YOUR

30.24-9853
30.24-9853

FRENCH BRETHREN? AT DAKAR, AT GABON OR TODAY IN SYRIA HAVE YOU SEEN A SINGLE GERMAN OR A SINGLE ITALIAN?

YOU WERE PROMISED IN YOUR ENLISTMENT THAT YOU NEVER WOULD BE SENT AGAINST FRENCHMEN. IT IS AGAINST THEM ALONE THAT YOU HAVE BEEN SENT.

I WANT YOU TO THINK WELL ABOUT WHAT IS BEING SAID TO YOU TODAY BY THE CHIEF WHO CANNOT BE TURNED BY INSULTS FROM WHAT HE KNOWS TO BE HIS DUTY. IT IS NOT TOO LATE TO RECOGNIZE YOUR MISTAKE. EVEN PRODIGALS YOU REMAIN SONS OF FRANCE. IN THE NAME OF THE MARSHAL WHO IS READY TO PARDON YOU, I ASK YOU TO JOIN YOUR BROTHERS AND YOUR ONLY FLAG ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FIRING LINE.

YOUR CHIEFS, THEY HAVE NO EXCUSES. THEY WILL BE PUNISHED."

(END).

ED&555PED

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, JUNE 18--11:50 A.M. (4:50 A.M., E.S.T.)- THE ROAR OF ARTILLERY WAS HEARD IN ANCIENT DAMASCUS THIS MORNING AS THE BRITISH AND DEGAULLISTS RESUMED THEIR EFFORTS TO CAPTURE THE CITY.

JUN 19 1941

THE BRITISH AIR FORCE AGAIN RAIDED BEIRUT LAST NIGHT, SHOWERING MANY BOMBS ON THAT CAPITAL AND CHIEF SEAPORT OF LEBANON.

GENERAL JEAN BERGERET, AVIATION SECRETARY OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, REACHED BEIRUT YESTERDAY BY PLANE FROM FRANCE.

HE INSPECTED REINFORCEMENTS OF WARPLANES WHICH REACHED BEIRUT SUNDAY AFTER A FLIGHT FROM THE HOMELAND.

BERGERET HAD A LONG CONFERENCE WITH THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SYRIA AND LEBANON, GENERAL HENRI DENTZ, TO WHOM HE BROUGHT ASSURANCES OF VICHY'S CONFIDENCE IN HIS EFFORTS TO RETAIN CONTROL OF THE MANDATE.

EJ906AED

DAMASCUS--FIRST ADD SYRIAN XXX THE MANDATE.

THE SYRIAN GOVERNMENT DECLARED IT WAS TAKING "NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS" IN AGREEMENT WITH MILITARY AUTHORITIES FOR PROTECTION OF DAMASCUS FROM DESTRUCTION.

THE GOVERNMENT ASKED THE PEOPLE OF DAMASCUS TO BE CALM AND QUIET AND SAID THEIR LIVES AND PROPERTY WOULD BE SAFEGUARDED.

EJ1210PED

BY LARRY ALLEN

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, JUNE 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-UNITS OF THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET BOLSTERING THE LAND DRIVE INTO THE LEVANT STATES ARE CONTINUING HEAVY SHELLING OF SHORE BATTERIES AND MECHANIZED COLUMNS WITH "EFFECTIVE RESULTS," BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS SAID TODAY.

OFFICERS OF ONE CRUISER RETURNING TO BASE AFTER PATROLLING THE LEBANESE COAST SAID "CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE" HAD BEEN INFLICTED ON FRENCH SUPPLY BASES AND TRUCK AND TANK UNITS.

ONE COLUMN OF MECHANIZED REINFORCEMENTS MOVING SOUTH FROM BEIRUT YESTERDAY WAS "COMPLETELY IMMOBILIZED AND FORCED TO RETIRE IN DISORDER," IT WAS SAID.

JUN 19 1941

A SQUADRON OF CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS FOUND LITTLE OPPOSITION IN THROWING SHELLS AT FRENCH POSITIONS ALL ALONG THE COAST WHERE IT WAS

FELT THE LAND ADVANCE MIGHT BE AIDED, OFFICERS REPORTED.

(IN LONDON IT WAS SAID THE FRENCH NAVAL FORCE IN LEVANT WATERS WAS BELIEVED SMALL, PROBABLY NOT MORE THAN SEVERAL LARGE DESTROYERS.)

ONE BRITISH DESTROYER PENETRATED THE RIVER LITANI FOR A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE. IT WAS ATTACKED TWICE FROM THE AIR BUT THE BRITISH SAID ALL BOMBS FELL WIDE.

R755AED

NIGHT LEAD BRITISH (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 19 1941

CAIRO, EGYPT, JUNE 18--THE BRITISH ACKNOWLEDGED WITHDRAWAL OF THEIR FORCES FROM THE LIBYAN BORDER BACK INTO POSITIONS IN EGYPT EAST OF HALFAYA (HELLFIRE) PASS TODAY, BUT CLAIMED THAT THE RESULTS OF THEIR SHORT OFFENSIVE THRUST WERE NEVERTHELESS SATISFACTORY ON THE WHOLE.

THE FIERCE FIGHTING ATOP THE HALFAYA ESCARPMENT, BRITISH INFORMANTS DECLARED, HAD COST THE GERMANS HEAVY LOSSES AND THEY HAD SHOWN NO DISPOSITION TO FOLLOW THE RETIRING IMPERIAL TROOPS.

A "REASONABLE BAG" OF AXIS PRISONERS WAS OBTAINED, IT WAS SAID, AND MUCH DAMAGE WAS INFLICTED AMONG AXIS TANKS AND GUNS.

(THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS CLAIMED A SPECTACULAR VICTORY, ASSERTING THAT THE BRITISH HAD BEEN CRUSHED AND THAT HUNDREDS OF BRITISH TANKS HAD BEEN ISOLATED OR DESTROYED.)

THE FIGHTING WAS AIN A TRIANGLE FORMED BY HALFAYA, FORT CAPUZZO IN LIBYA AND SALUM, THE EGYPTIAN BORDER TOWN.

ON THE SYRIAN-LEBANESE FRONT, THE BRITISH REPORTED "SATISFACTORY PROGRESS" ON THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL SECTOR TOWARD BEIRUT, CAPITAL OF LEBANON, AND INLAND TOWARD DAMASCUS, THE SYRIAN CAPITAL.

FORWARD BRITISH TROOPS WERE BARELY 20 MILES FROM BEIRUT YESTERDAY AND HAD REPORTED NO SUBSEQUENT OPPOSITION IN THEIR ADVANCE ALTHOUGH VICHY FRENCH TROOPS WERE BELIEVED TO HOLD POSITIONS SOMEWHERE IN THE VICINITY OF BEIRUT.

SN836PED

BERLIN, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT GERMAN FIGHTERS HAD SHOT DOWN THREE BRITISH PLANES WITHOUT SUFFERING A LOSS THEMSELVES IN RENEWED AIR BATTLES OVER THE FRENCH CHANNEL COAST THIS AFTERNOON.

JUN 19 1941

SN729PED

CAPETOWN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, JUNE 18-(AP)-A PREDICTION THAT THE WAR WILL END IN A BRITISH VICTORY "PERHAPS NEXT YEAR, PERHAPS YEAR AFTER NEXT" WAS VOICED BY PRIME MINISTER JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS IN A UNIVERSITY SPEECH TODAY.

JUN 19 1941

"THIS YEAR WILL BE THE MOST CRUCIAL AND CRITICAL OF THE WHOLE WAR," HE SAID. "IT WILL BE A TERRIFIC TASK FOR US TO MAINTAIN OUR DEFENSES AND SEE THAT WE ARE NOT OVERWHELMED BY THE FORCES WHICH HAVE BEEN PREPARED IN DARKNESS FOR YEARS.

"WHEN WE HAVE DONE THIS DEFENSIVE TASK AND ARE ABLE TO LAUNCH THE THUNDERBOLT OF WAR AGAINST THE ENEMY I HAVE NO DOUBT OF THE DECISION."

FH438PED

30,24-9855

30.24-9855

CHUNGKING, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE BRITISH EMBASSY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A FINAL AGREEMENT DEFINING A DISPUTED BURMESE-CHINESE FRONTIER AREA HAD BEEN REACHED AFTER NEGOTIATIONS WHICH BEGAN IN 1892.

NOTES EXCHANGED BETWEEN CHINA AND BURMA RELATED PRINCIPALLY TO ABOUT 200 MILES OF TERRITORY BETWEEN THE NAMTING AND NAMKHA RIVERS WITH A PROVISION WHEREBY BURMA AGREED TO PERMIT CHINESE PARTICIPATION IN ANY MINING ENTERPRISES WHICH MAY BE UNDERTAKEN IN THE AREA BY BRITISH CONCERNS.

JUN 19 1941

THE QUESTION AGAIN BECAME A LIVE ISSUE WHEN THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT DECIDED TO PUSH CONSTRUCTION OF THE BURMA-YUNNAN RAILWAY AND THE EASIEST ALIGNMENT WOULD TAKE THE RAILWAY ACROSS THE DISPUTED AREA.

"IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, AIDED BY A MORE FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE PREVAILING BETWEEN CHINA AND GREAT BRITAIN, A SOLUTION WAS QUICKLY FOUND," THE EMBASSY SAID.

R157AED

MANILA, JUNE 18-(AP)-RELIABLE QUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY OFFICIALS HAD WIRED REPRESENTATIVES IN NEW YORK AND LONDON TO PURCHASE AT AN UNSTATED FIGURE A LARGE BLOCK OF THE RAILROAD'S OUTSTANDING BONDS WHICH AT THE END OF THE LAST FISCAL YEAR, TOTALLED $23,500,000.

JUN 19 1941

LONDON STOCKHOLDERS WERE REPORTED WILLING TO SELL AT A DISCOUNT AND TO HAVE PLACED THEIR BONDS ON THE MARKET. COMPANY OFFICIALS WERE SAID TO BELIEVE THAT BY IMMEDIATE PURCHASE THEY COULD SAVE THE COMPANY AT LEAST $3,000,000.

FJ400ACS

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JUNE 19)

SCHOOL FOR "FUEHRERS"

GERMAN YOUTH TAUGHT

NAZI LEADERSHIP

FOR STATECRAFT

JUN 19 1941

RELIGION "BIGGER THAN CHRIST"

RULES ELITE STUDENT CORPS. (550)

BY ERNEST G. FISCHER

(ADVANCE)...STARNBERG, BAVARIA, GERMANY, JUNE 18-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY HAS ESTABLISHED A BOYS' SCHOOL HERE IN WHICH THEY UNDERTAKE TO TRAIN FUTURE LEADERS IN STATE-CRAFT WITH THE NAZI POINT OF VIEW.

"BUT THEY DON'T PLAY SOLDIERS," BRIGADE FUEHRER JULIUS GOERLITZ, DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL, HASTENED TO EXPLAIN.

MILITARY-LIKE DISCIPLINE AND SOLDIERLY BEARING WERE EVIDENT, HOWEVER, IN THE CLASSROOMS AND SCHOOL GROUNDS.

DURING A VISIT OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS, THE DIRECTOR HAILED A GROUP OF BOYS. THEY SNAPPED TO ATTENTION, ANSWERED QUESTIONS IN A MILITARY MANNER.

THEY REPRESENTED THE CREAM OF YOUTH FROM SCATTERED POINTS IN THE

REICH'S 42 PROVINCES. THEY EXPLAINED THAT THEY WERE ON THEIR WAY TO A CLASSROOM WHERE MODEL PLANES ARE BUILT. AMONG THIS GROUP WAS A SON OF THE PLANE MANUFACTURER, ERNST HEINKEL.

THE FACILITIES INCLUDE 14 BUILDINGS, BUT 12 ARE STILL UNDER CONSTRUCTION. AT PRESENT 50 FRENCH WAR PRISONERS KEEP THE SITE TIDY AGAINST THE TIME WHEN THE GERMAN BUILDERS RESUME THEIR WORK. THE GROUNDS ARE SITUATED ON THE SCENIC STARNBERGER LAKE 15 MILES FROM MUNICH.

PUPILS ENTER THE SCHOOL AT THE AGES OF 10 TO 12. THE STUDY PLAN PROVIDES FOR RESIDENCE OF EIGHT YEARS, BUT PARTICULARLY GIFTED PUPILS ARE EXPECTED TO COVER THE GROUND IN SIX YEARS.

THE FACILITIES, INCLUDING THE DORMITORIES, ARE DESIGNED FOR ABOUT 500 STUDENTS.

JUN 19 1941

ABOUT 80 STUDENTS, SELECTED BY PARTY LEADERS AND SCHOOL AUTHORITIES THROUGHOUT THE REICH, ARE ADMITTED EACH YEAR. THERE ARE 14 INSTRUCTORS. ONLY THE TWO PIANO TEACHERS ARE WOMEN.

DIRECTOR GOERLITZ DECLARED THE POOREST FARMER'S SON HAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO ATTEND THE SCHOOL WITHOUT COST, BUT WEALTHIER PARENTS ARE EXPECTED TO PAY ACCORDING TO THEIR ABILITY.

EACH CLASS HAS A FUEHRER, WHO, GOERLITZ SAID--BORROWING A PHRASE FROM ENGLISH--IS RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING THINGS IN "TIP-TOP ORDER."

UNDER THE CLASS FUEHRER ARE VARIOUS DIVISIONAL FUEHRERS, ONE OF WHOM MAY BE ASSIGNED TO INSPECT CLOTHING, ANOTHER BOOKS, ANOTHER SPORTS EQUIPMENT, AND SO ON.

THERE IS NO SPECIAL RELIGIOUS TRAINING, BUT GOERLITZ ASSERTED THAT "EVERY COURSE IS RELIGIOUS."

"WE HAVE NO QUARREL WITH THE CHURCH," HE DECLARED. "OUR BOYS ARE BROUGHT UP TO BELIEVE IN GOD, BUT WITH A RELIGIOUS CONCEPTION BIGGER THAN THAT OF CHRIST--LOVE OF FAMILY, COMMUNITY, PEOPLE, NATURE.

"WE TELL A BOY 'YOU HAVE GOD IN YOU--IN YOUR BREAST--AND THE WAY YOU LIVE AND DO BUSINESS IS ALL-IMPORTANT.' CHRISTIAN LEARNING IS NOT DEEP ENOUGH. CONCEPTS OF MORAL BEHAVIOR WERE FORMULATED LONG BEFORE CHRIST."

GOERLITZ SAID THE BOYS DO NOT USE TOBACCO, WHICH ADOLF HITLER HAS CALLED "THE POISON OF HUMANITY." NO BEER IS SERVED, BUT THE DIRECTOR SAID THE BOYS "SOMETIMES, OUT ON TRIPS, DRINK SOME OF OUR LIGHT BAVARIAN BEERS."

THE BOYS ARISE AT 6:30 A.M., DO CLASSWORK IN THE MORNINGS AND DEVOTE THEIR AFTERNOONS LARGELY TO SPORTS--BOXING, SWIMMING, SHOOTING, SAILING ON THE LAKE.

AT TIMES THE BOYS DANCE AND HAVE TEA WITH GIRLS OF NEARBY BOARDING SCHOOLS.

JUN 19 1941

TRIPS OVER THE CONTINENT, AND BEFORE THE WAR EVEN INTO ENGLAND, HAVE BEEN PART OF THE STUDENT LIFE.

ON A BLACKBOARD IN ONE CLASSROOM VISITED BY FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS WAS A MAP SHOWING ENGLAND'S MERCHANT FLEET ROUTES. THIS, AS WELL AS INSTRUCTION IN NATIONAL POLITICS, GOERLITZ TERMED "EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES."

ENGLISH, LATIN AND ITALIAN ARE REQUIRED LANGUAGES. FRENCH,

30.24-9857

30.24—9857

RUSSIAN AND SPANISH ARE OPTIONAL STUDIES. COLONIAL MATTERS ARE STRESSED.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JUNE 19--SENT JUNE 15).

M133AED

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, JUNE 18-AP-NORMAN ARMOUR, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTIAN, BOARDED A PLANE FOR MIAMA TODAY FOLLOWING STATE DEPARTMENT INSTRUCTIONS CALLING HIM TO WASHINGTON FOR CONSULTATION. ---

BERLIN, JUNE 18-AP-LUDWIG VON SCHROEDER, HEAD OF GERMANY'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS, TODAY WAS NAMED MILITARY COMMANDER FOR SERBIA. ---

LONDON, JUNE 17-AP-MAJOR GENERAL VIVIAN H.B. MAJENDIE TODAY WAS APPOINTED GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING NORTHERN IRLAND.

(ADVANCE FOR USE OF 5:30 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TUESDAY JUNE 17.)

JUN 19 1941

(ADVANCE) LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18--(AP)---WALLACE [redacted] DEVEREUX, CHAIRMAN OF INTERNATIONAL ALLOYS, LTD., AND VICE [redacted] PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY, WAS APPOINTED [redacted] CONTROLLER OF THE NORTH AMERICAN AIRCRAFT SUPPLY IN THE MINISTRY OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION TODAY.

MINISTRY SOURCES SAID DEVEREUX' DUTIES INVOLVE COOPERATION WITH UNITED STATES MANUFACTURERS AND BRITISH MISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES SO THAT [redacted] BRITAIN WOULD OBTAIN THE VARIOUS TYPES OF AIRCRAFT BEST SUITED TO HER NEEDS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P.M. [redacted] EST TUESDAY, JUNE 17.)

APL 92 NORGAARDS 01995 JET 210PED

LISBON, PORTUGAL, JUNE 17--(AP)---ANOTHER BATTALION OF PORTUGUESE TROOPS EMBARKED TODAY ON THE STEAMER JOAOBELO, [redacted] THE GOVERNMENT RECENTLY REQUISITIONED AS A TROOP TRANSPORT, FOR THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, [redacted] REINFORCE NEUTRAL PORTUGAL'S POSSESSIONS IN THE ATLANTIC OFF WEST AFRICA.

JUN 19 1941

HUNDREDS WATCHED AS THE 1,000 SOLDIERS, IN BLUE GRAY [redacted] UNIFORMS AND CAMPAIGN HATS, [redacted] MARCHED TO THE DOCK. A SMALL DETACHMENT OF MARINES SAILED YESTERDAY FOR THE AZORES, WHICH, WITH THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, WERE MENTIONED BY PRESIDENT

ROOSEVELT MAY 27 IN THE STATEMENT "WE INSIST UPON THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING HITLERISM AWAY FROM ANY POINT IN THE WORLD FROM WHICH X X X WOULD BE USED AS A BASE OF ATTACK AGAINST THE AMERICAS."

IN AN EDITORIAL ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REFERENCES, ENTITLED "THE VOICE OF BLOOD," THE NEWSPAPER O GLOBO EXPRESSED GRATITUDE TO BRAZIL WHICH, "THROUGH HER PRESS, PLACED HERSELF ENTIRELY AT THE SIDE OF HER ELDER BROTHER."

BERLIN, JUNE 17--(AP)--THE FINANCE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT JUN 19 1941 THAT GERMANY'S INCOME THROUGH TAXES ON PROPERTIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1940 TOTALLED 27,221,000,000 MARKS, COMPARED TO 23,575,000,000 MARKS THE PREVIOUS YEAR. (THE MARK IS THE EQUIVALENT OF 40 CENTS.)

PW 117 BERLIN SHANNES 02050 JRT 338PED

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 17- (AP)-HENRY FREESE, HONORARY GERMAN CONSUL IN FOR SAME THIS AMERICAN ISLAND OUTPOST DECIDED TODAY TO WAIT FOR SOME OFFICIAL NOTICE THAT HE WOULD BE INCLUDED WITH OTHER CONSULS ORDERED OUT BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BEFORE MAKING ANY PREPARATIONS TO LEAVE.

FREESE HAS LIVED HERE SINCE 1910. HE SAID THERE WERE NOT MORE THAN A SCORE OF GERMAN CITIZENS IN PUERTO RICO, MAINLY BECAUSE CHILDREN OF GERMAN PARENTS BORN HERE AUTOMATICALLY BECOME AMERICAN CITIZENS UNDER LAW, AS HIS OWN CHILDREN HAD.

IMMIGRATION (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18-(AP)-SHARPER CONTROL OVER IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES IS TO BE INSTITUTED BEFORE JULY 1, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES DECLARED TODAY, A FEW HOURS AFTER THE GOVERNMENT HAD BARRED THE DEPARTURE "PENDING FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS" OF ANY OF THE 330,-000 GERMAN NATIONALS NOW LIVING IN THIS COUNTRY.

TO EFFECT THE NEW STRICT CONTROL OVER MOVEMENTS OF ALIENS, BOARDS OF REVIEW WILL BE ESTABLISHED TO PASS ON ALL APPLICATIONS FOR IMMIGRANT VISAS, AFTER EACH APPLICATION HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL QUOTA OF 153,774 IMMIGRANT VISAS AT PRESENT ARE PASSED ON BY FIELD OFFICES OF THE IMMIGRATION BUREAU AFTER--SO ATTORNEY-GENERAL JACKSON TOLD CONGRESS--"A RATHER HAPHAZARD" INVESTIGATION OF THE PROSPECTIVE CITIZENS' QUALIFICATIONS AND HISTORY. JUN 19 1941

THE STATE, JUSTICE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS WILL HAVE ONE

30.24-9859
30.24-9859

REPRESENTATIVE ON EACH OF THE FIVE BOARDS OF REVIEW TO BE SET UP, IT WAS LEARNED, WITH THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OR A SPECIAL IMMIGRATION INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY WILL ALSO BE REPRESENTED.

THE ARMY AND NAVY REPRESENTATION ON THE BOARDS, IT WAS LEARNED, IS PARTICULARLY DESIGNED TO PREVENT FIFTH COLUMNISTS OR SUBVERSIVE AGENTS OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS FROM ENTERING THE UNITED STATES IN THE GUISE OF IMMIGRANTS.

THERE WAS A QUICK REPERCUSSION IN GERMANY FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S REQUEST, MADE MONDAY, FOR WITHDRAWAL OF CONSULAR OFFICIALS OF THE REICH FROM THIS COUNTRY. WITHOUT DIVULGING DETAILS OF THE GERMAN REPLY, DNB, OFFICIAL NAZI NEWS AGENCY, ANNOUNCED THAT THE REICH HAD REJECTED THE AMERICAN CHARGES OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AS "UNFOUNDED AND DESPOTIC" AND HAD MADE "THE SHARPEST PROTEST" AGAINST THE ACTION.

JUN 19 1941

THE ORDER ISSUED YESTERDAY TO THE CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES TO PREVENT ANY GERMAN NATIONALS FROM LEAVING THE UNITED STATES "PENDING FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS" WAS CHARACTERIZED AS ONE MORE MOVE IN A GENERAL PLAN TO TIGHTEN CONTROL OVER THE 5,000,000 ALIENS NOW HERE, AS WELL AS OVER THE ENTRANCE OF THOUSANDS MORE, MANY OF WHOM DESCRIBE THEMSELVES AS REFUGEES FROM GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

THE IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE OF THE ORDER, IT WAS STATED OFFICIALLY, WAS TO MAKE SURE THAT NO GERMAN NATIONAL ATTEMPTED TO EVADE THE WHITE HOUSE PROCLAMATION "FREEZING" EUROPEAN FUNDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE SAME TIME, IT WAS POINTED OUT IN OFFICIAL QUARTERS, THE NEW RESTRICTIONS MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR THE UNITED STATES TO CONTROL THE MOVEMENT OF GERMANS INTO MEXICO AND OTHER LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS WHERE ANTI-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF THE AXIS POWERS HAVE BEEN REPORTED.

LEGISLATION NOW BEFORE CONGRESS WOULD EMPOWER THE PRESIDENT TO CONTROL THE ENTRANCE OR DEPARTURE OF ALL ALIENS OR CITIZENS TO OR FROM THE UNITED STATES. THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER, WHICH TEMPORARILY SERVES THE SAME PURPOSE AS FAR AS GERMAN NATIONALS ARE CONCERNED, ORDERED THE CUSTOMS, IMMIGRATION AND BORDER PATROL SERVICES TO "COVER ALL POSSIBLE MEANS OF DEPARTURE INCLUDING VESSELS, TRAINS, BUSES, AIRPLANES AND INTERNATIONAL BORDER ROADS SO THAT NO GERMAN NATIONAL MAY LEAVE THE COUNTRY."

JUN 19 1941

WHILE THE ORDER TECHNICALLY APPLIES TO ALL GERMANS, IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT A VAST MAJORITY HAVE NO INTENTION OF LEAVING THE UNITED STATES AND THAT AN ESTIMATED 60 PER CENT OF THE 330,000 HERE HAVE ALREADY APPLIED FOR AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

OFFICIALS POINTED OUT THAT THE NEW LEGISLATION, IF ENACTED, WOULD APPLY TO AMERICAN CITIZENS AS WELL AS ALIENS, MAKING IT NECESSARY FOR THEM IN THE FUTURE TO SECURE PASSPORTS OR EXIT PERMITS BEFORE THEY COULD VISIT ADJOINING CANADA, MEXICO, OR OTHER HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES.

UNITED STATES QUOTAS FOR IMMIGRANTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES ARE:

ALBANIA 100; BELGIUM 1,304; BULGARIA 100; CZECHOSLOVAKIA 2,874; DANZIG 100; DENMARK 1,181; ESTONIA 116; FINLAND 569; FRANCE 3,086; GERMANY (AND AUSTRIA) 27,370; GREAT BRITAIN (AND NORTHERN IRELAND) 65,721; GREECE 307; HUNGARY 869; IRELAND (EIRE) 17,853; ITALY 5,802.

LATVIA 236; LITHUANIA 386; LUXEMBURG 100; NETHERLANDS 3,153; NORWAY 2,377; POLAND 6,524; PORTUGAL 440; RUMANIA 377; SOVIET RUSSIA 2,712; SPAIN 252; SWEDEN 3,314; SWITZERLAND 1,707; YUGOSLAVIA 845; OTHER EUROPE 500; ASIA 1,649; OTHER QUOTA REGIONS 1,850.

LT147AES

LEASE-LEND (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

JUN 19 [illegible]

BY IRVING PERLMETER

WASHINGTON,JUNE 18-(AP)-THE STORY OF UNITED STATES LEND-LEASE AID TO GREAT BRITAIN IS IN A BIG BLACK BOOK.

YOU CAN'T LOOK IN THE BOOK, BECAUSE IT HAS A VERY EXCLUSIVE CIRCULATION. THERE ARE ONLY TWO COPIES, TO BEGIN WITH. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS ONE AND HARRY L.HOPKINS, HIS ASSISTANT IN CHARGE OF LEND-LEASE, HAS THE OTHER.

YOU MIGHT FIND IT DULL READING, ANYWAY. IT IS PACKED SO FULL OF FIGURES THAT MICROFILM PICTURES OF THE HUGE STATISTICAL TABLES WERE INSERTED IN THE BOOKS TO KEEP THEM DOWN TO REASONABLE SIZE.

EACH BOOK IS A LOOSE LEAF BINDER, ABOUT 18 INCHES LONG, 7 INCHES WIDE AND 4 INCHES THICK. MORE PAGES WILL BE ADDED AS THE WAR CONTINUES.

BUT, AFTER THE WAR, THE BOOK WILL HAVE TO GET A THOROUGH AIRING BECAUSE IT IS THE RECORD OF WHAT PRESUMABLY MUST BE PAID BACK. BRITAIN IS EXPECTED TO PAY BACK PLANE FOR PLANE AND TANK FOR TANK, UNDER THE THEORY OF THE LEND-LEASE ACT, ALTHOUGH PAYMENT IN SOME OTHER KIND OF USUABLE MERCHANDISE MIGHT ALSO BE CONSIDERED.

ACTIVITIES OF THE LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION ARE SO SECRET, THAT OFFICIALS WILL SAY NOTHING ABOUT THEIR WORK. IT TOOK PERMISSION FROM THE WHITE HOUSE TO OBTAIN THESE FEW FACTS.

THE "BIG, BLACK BOOK" WAS DESCRIBED BY MAJOR GENERAL JAMES H.BURNS, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE "OFFICE OF DEFENSE AID REPORTS" (LEGAL NAME OF THE LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION) AND PHILIP YOUNG, HIS CHIEF ASSISTANT. EVEN BURNS DOESN'T HAVE A COPY, AND ALL YOUNG HAS ARE THE ROUGH WORKSHEETS AND THE MICROFILM NEGATIVES--ALL LOCKED UP IN A VAULT.

AS YOUNG EXPLAINED IT, "WHAT WE HAVE HERE IS REALLY A $7,000,000,000 GENERAL STORE DEALING IN EVERYTHING FROM EGGS TO TANKS."

GENERAL BURNS INTERPOLATED, "YES, AND NOT LONG AGO WE FILLED A BRITISH ORDER FOR RUBBER BANDS, PENCILS, WRITING PAPER INK, AND PENS"--ALL NEEDED FOR A CERTAIN BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD LEASE-LEND (BJT) X X X ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JUN 19 1941

SOME OF THE LEND-LEASE BUSINESS HAS BEEN WORKED DOWN TO A ROUTINE. FOR INSTANCE, THE BRITISH FILE THEIR REQUESTS EVERY MORNING AT 9

30,24— 9861

30.24—9861

A.M. HOWEVER, THE PRELIMINARY WORK BEGINS DAYS OR WEEKS BEFORE THE REQUESTS ARRIVE.

SUPPOSE THE BRITISH WANT ONE AIRPLANE AND ONE CARLOAD OF TELEPHONE WIRE. HERE IS WHAT WOULD HAPPEN:

1. FIRST THE BRITISH EXPERTS ON AIRPLANES AND TELEPHONE WIRE WOULD MEET INFORMALLY WITH CORRESPONDING AMERICAN EXPERTS TO SOUND THEM OUT ON THE AVAILABILITY OF THE ITEMS, THE RECOMMENDED SPECIFICATIONS FOR THEM, AND POSSIBLE SUBSTITUTES.

2. THEN THE BRITISH WOULD DRAW UP REQUISITIONS ON A STANDARD FORM PROVIDED BY THE UNITED STATES, CLEAR THE REQUISITIONS WITH THE CENTRAL AGENCY OF THE VARIOUS BRITISH MISSIONS, AND SEND THEM TO BURNS ON THE NEXT 9 A.M. DELIVERY.

3. BURNS AND YOUNG WOULD NOTE THE REQUISITIONS AND REFER THEM TO ONE OF FIVE AGENCIES--THE WAR, NAVY, AGRICULTURE OR TREASURY DEPARTMENTS, OR THE MARITIME COMMISSION. IF THEY CAN'T DECIDE WHERE IT OUGHT TO GO, THEY CONSULT REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL OF THEM, WHO MEET EVERY DAY AT 11:30 FOR THIS PURPOSE. IN THE CASE OF TELEPHONE WIRE, IT WOULD GO TO THE TREASURY. IN THE CASE OF THE AIRPLANE--A SPECIAL CASE--IT WOULD GO TO A JOINT ARMY-NAVY AIR-CRAFT BOARD.

JUN 19 1941

4. THE DEPARTMENT RETURNS THE REQUISITION TO BURNS WITH WRITTEN RECOMMENDATIONS, WHICH SAY WHETHER IT OUGHT TO BE FILLED, WHETHER THE ITEM IS ALREADY IN STOCK, OR ON ORDER, OR CAN BE ORDERED. IF THE DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDS A DENIAL--WHICH HAS HAPPENED IN A FEW UNIMPORTANT INSTANCES--THE MATTER IS CLOSED, EXCEPT THAT THE BRITISH COULD APPEAL TO MR.HOPKINS OR THE PRESIDENT.

5. IF THE DEPARTMENT APPROVES, AND ALREADY HAS THE ITEM IN STOCK, BURNS PREPARES A LETTER FOR THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE AUTHORIZING THE TRANSFER. IF THE DEPARTMENT APPROVES BUT HAS TO BUY THE ITEM, THE MATTER THEN GOES TO THE BUDGET BUREAU FOR APPROVAL AND FOR PREPARATION OF DOCUMENTS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE AUTHORIZING THE OUTLAY FROM LEASE-LEND OR OTHER AUTHORIZED FUNDS.

LT513AES

NEW YORK, JUNE 18-(AP)- TWO EUROPEAN AND TWO SOUTH AMERICAN DIPLOMATS AND A GROUP OF AMERICAN OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO DUTY AS OBSERVERS ABROAD LEFT TODAY ON THE YANKEE CLIPPER FOR EUROPE.

EELCO NICHOLAS VAN KLEFFENS, FOREIGN MINISTER FOR THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, AND THE NETHERLANDS MINISTER FOR COLONIES CHARLES J.I.M. WELTER, HEADED THE DIPLOMATIC GROUP WHICH INCLUDED DR. MIGUEL ANGEL CARCANO, AMBASSADOR TO VICHY FROM ARGENTINA, AND MANUEL BIANCHI, AMBASSADOR TO LONDON FROM CHILE.

JUN 19 1941

THE U.S. OBSERVERS WERE COMM. HOWARD A. FLANAGAN,U.S.N., REPORTED GOING TO LONDON AS AN EMBASSY ATTACHE; LIEUT. COL. FRANKLIN A HART, U.S. ARMY, OF WASHINGTON; AND LIEUT. JOHN P. GROGAN, BELLEVILLE, ILL.; LIEUT. JAMES C. JONES, YANKTON, S.D.; LIEUT. DAVID W. ANDERSON, ALHAMBRA, CALIF.; LIEUT. LESLIE E. COLBY, CHICAGO, LIEUT. ROBERT E. JENKINS, GALLIPOLIS, OHIO; LIEUT. ALFRED KARP, BOSTON, MASS., AND ENSIGN DONALD M. RIAT, WASHINGTON, ALL OF THE NAVU.

RZ149AED

NEW YORK, JUNE 18-(AP)-MEN, MONEY AND MACHINES ARE BEING MARSHALLED BY CANADA TO THE TOTAL EXTENT OF ITS RESOURCES IN SUPPORT OF BRITAIN FOR THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM HERE AND ABROAD, SAYS DOMINION PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING.

"EIGHTY THOUSAND CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS ARE ALREADY IN BRITAIN," HE TOLD THE ASSOCIATED CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS OF NEW YORK LAST NIGHT IN OUTLINING HIS COUNTRY'S THREE-FOLD WAR EFFORT IN AN ADDRESS BROADCAST BY NBC AND THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION.

"THE VALYE OF CANADIAN SHIPMENTS THIS YEAR, IT IS ESTIMATED, WILL REACH $1,500,000,000, OR THE EQUIVALENT OF NEARLY $23,000,000,000 WORTH OF GOODS MEASURED IN TERMS OF AMERICAN POPULATION AND INCOME," HE REPORTED.

"IN NEW FACTORIES, IN OLD FACTORIES, IN CONVERTED FACTORIES, WE ARE MAKING MACHINES FOR BRITAIN'S ARMED FORCES AS WELL AS FOR OUT OWN," HE SAID.

JUN 19 1941

THE DOMINION, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID, ENTERED THE WAR OF ITS "OWN FREE WILL" BECAUSE "WE SAW CLEARLY THAT CANADIAN FREEDOM, THAT NORTH AMERICAN FREEDOM, WAS ONE WITH BRITISH FREEDOM."

R759AED

BURBANK,CALIF.,JUNE 18-(AP)-GEN.FERNANDO MELGAR, HEAD OF THE PERUVIAN MILITARY DEPARTMENT, VISITED THE LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT FACTORY YESTERDAY ON A TOUR OF THE AMERICAN AVIATION INDUSTRY.

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY FOUR PERUVIAN ARMY FLIERS WHO BROUGHT PLANES TO THE UNITED STATES FOR REPAIRS.

JUN 19 1941

GENERAL MELGAR WILL GO TO SAN DIEGO THURSDAY AND CONTINUE TO AIR-FIELDS IN TEXAS AND FLORIDA. HE IS MAKING THE TRIP AS A GUEST OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN A NAVY PLANE.

FJ355ACS

MIAMI, FLA., JUNE 18-(AP)-VIRGIL SANDERLIN, FIRST SURVIVOR OF THE TORPEDOED AMERICAN FREIGHTER ROBIN MOOR TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID TONIGHT HE WAS POSITIVE IT WAS A GERMAN SUBMARINE THAT SANK THE VESSEL IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC MAY 21.

"I WAS IN A BOAT TIED UP ALONGSIDE THE SUBMARINE AND I KNOW IT WAS GERMAN," HE SAID.

JUN 19 1941

SANDERLIN, THIRD ENGINEER OF THE ROBIN MOOR, ARRIVED HERE ABOARD A PAN AMERICAN STRATOCLIPPER FROM RECIFE, BRAZIL, AND PLANNED TO FLY TO WASHINGTON TONIGHT. THERE HE WILL GIVE A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF THE INCIDENT TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

SANDERLIN SAID THAT WHILE HIS LIFEBOAT WAS TIED UP BESIDE THE SUBMARINE ITS COMMANDER SPOKE ENGLISH WITH A HEAVY GERMAN ACCENT.

THE THIRD ENGINEER SAID HIS LIFEBOAT, CARRYING 10 OTHERS, USED CRUDE NAVIGATION INSTRUMENTS AND A SAIL. THE BOAT SAILED 900 MILES, HE DECLARED, IN THE 18 DAYS, 16 1/2 HOURS BEFORE THE SURVIVORS WERE RESCUED BY THE BRAZILIAN VESSEL OZORIO.

AT THAT TIME, HE SAID, THE LIFEBOAT WAS 175 MILES FROM SHORE.

SANDERLIN, 28, LIVES IN RICHMOND, VA., HE HAS A WIFE AND CHILD.

MG954PED

X 30.24 — 9863 30.24 — 9863

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY JUNE 19)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 18-(AP)-REVEALING THAT BRITAIN'S RADIOLOCATOR--WHICH EFFICIENTLY SPOTS APPROACHING ENEMY PLANES---HAS BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE UNITED STATES, THE BRITISH EMBASSY ALSO CALLED TODAY FOR AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS TO SERVICE THE DEVICE IN ENGLAND AND PERFORM OTHER TECHNICAL WORK THERE.

GEORGE C.PIRIE, THE EMBASSY'S AIR ATTACHE, DISCLOSED IN A STATEMENT THAT RECRUITING HEADQUARTERS FOR A CIVILIAN TECHNICAL CORPS HAD BEEN OPENED IN NEW YORK CITY. HE GAVE NEW DETAILS ON THE NATURE AND USE OF THE RADIOLOCATOR:

IT HAS POTENTIALITIES AS A SPOTTER OF SUBMARINES AS WELL AS AIRCRAFT, AND APPARENTLY IS BEING DEVELOPED NOW FROM THAT POINT OF VIEW.

IT CAN BE USED IN THE FIGHTING PLANES THEMSELVES AND THE BRITISH NIGHT FLIERS ARE CARRYING THE DEVICES.

BRITISH OFFICIALS ARE HOPEFUL THAT NIGHT BOMBING MAY BE ELIMINATED IN A YEAR OR MORE BY THE USE OF THE RADIOLOCATOR.

IT IS CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED, PIRIE INDICATED, THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT WILL INTERPOSE NO OBJECTION---UNDER THE NEUTRALITY ACT ---TO THE VOLUNTEERS TRAVELING TO ENGLAND. JUN 19 1941

AT ONE TIME GREAT BRITAIN ENDEAVORED TO INSTITUTE OUTRIGHT RECRUITING FOR MILITARY SERVICE, HE DISCLOSED, BUT THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT WAS "QUITE IMPOSSIBLE."

THE RADIOLOCATOR SPTTS AN APPROACHING PLANE BY GIVING A COMPASS BEARING ON THE ENEMY BOMBER. TWO SUCH BEARINGS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY FROM TWO STATIONS GIVE THE PLANE'S LOCATION.

RADIOLOCATORS INSTALLED IN NORTHERN IRELAND ARE SPOTTING GERMAN PLANES HEADING OUT TO SEA FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAIDING MERCHANT SHIPS.

MANY OF THE RADIOLOCATORS ARE OPERATED BY WOMEN WHO HAVE PROVED HIGHLY EFFICIENT.

THE DEVICES HAVE BEEN PUT ON A MASS PRODUCTION BASIS AND HAVE BECOME SO NUMEROUS THAT NOT ENOUGH TECHNICIANS ARE AVAILABLE TO SERVICE AND MAINTAIN THEM.

(TO UP READ "THE RADIOLOCATOR SPOTS AN" ETC.) JUN 19 ...1

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-AIR MINISTER SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR INFORMED THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT A CIVILIAN TECHNICAL CORPS WILL BE SET UP IN ENGLAND FOR SKILLED TECHNICIANS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES WHO ANSWER THE CURRENT BRITISH APPEAL FOR RECRUITS.

(ADVANCE FOR PUBLICATION IN MORNING PAPERS OF THURSDAY, JUNE 19)

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON, JUNE 18-(AP)-RODOLFO MICHELS, CHILEAN AMBASSADOR, DISCLOSED TODAY THAT CHILE HAS RESUMED "LITTLE BY LITTLE" THE REDEMPTION OF ITS BONDS HALTED WHEN AMORTIZATION FUNDS WERE REQUIRED FOR RELIEF OF THE REGION HIT BY THE 1939 EARTHQUAKE.

THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT'S ACTION WAS DISCLOSED IN A WRITTEN STATEMENT ISSUED AT THE EMBASSY TONIGHT STATING:

"ALTHOUGH THERE STILL EXIST CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH INDUCED THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILE TO APPLY THE FUNDS FOR THE AMORTIZATION OF THE FOREIGN DEBT TO FINANCING THE PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTING THE REGION DEVASTATED BY THE 1939 EARTHQUAKE, THE REDEMPTION OF BONDS, TEMPORARILY POSTPONED BY THAT MEASURE, HAS BEEN RENEWED LITTLE BY LITTLE.

"THE GOVERNMENT CHERISHES THE HOPE THAT THESE REDEMPTIONS WILL BE CONTINUED AND EVEN INCREASED UNTIL THE NORMAL SCALE IS REACHED AS IS DESIRED IN THE AMORTIZATION PLAN SET UP UNDER LAW NO.5580 PROVIDED THAT THE DISTURBANCES OF THE PRESENT WAR DO NOT AGGRAVATE MORE INTENSELY OUR ECONOMIC SITUATION."

(END ADVANCE FOR THURSDAY AMS)

EG452PES NM JUN 18 1941

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

- - -

THE WAR TODAY

JUN 19 1941

- - -

(THIS DAILY FEATURE, CONDUCTED BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, IS BEING WRITTEN IN HIS ABSENCE ON VACATION BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT)

- - -

EVERYTHING IS UPSIDE DOWN IN THIS WAR; IT MUST BE A NEVER-ENDING NIGHTMARE TO THE VETERAN OF 1914-18 WHO THOUGHT HE HAD IT ALL FIGURED OUT IN ADVANCE. HORSES RIDE IN AIRPLANES WHERE BY THE BOOK THEY SHOULD BE CHARGING ACROSS THE TERRAIN (HOLLAND, MAY, 1940); TANKS IN THUNDERING FLEETS WHEEL AND COLLIDE IN THE AWFUL SUMMER HEAT OF THE EGYPTIAN DESERT, WHERE ARAB STEEDS AND WARRIORS IN BRIGHT ROBES SHOULD HAVE THE FIELD OF BATTLE TO THEMSELVES (SALUM, JUNE 1941

NOW IN THE NEVER-NEVER LAND OF SYRIA, EX-ALLY KILLS EX-ALLY, BECAUSE BOTH, IN A SENSE, ARE COMBATING THEIR ORIGINAL ENEMY, ONE IN CONTINUING BATTLE, THE OTHER IN THE MORASS OF DEFEAT.

THE NEW BATTLE OF SALUM SEES MASSED TANKS IN ACTION ON A BASIS OF EQUALITY WHICH SHOULD HAVE PREVAILED, BUT DID NOT, AT CAMBRAI AND AT ARRAS JUST A YEAR AGO.

CARRIED THOUSANDS OF MILES FROM HOME TO THE BLAZING SANDS, THESE IRON MONSTERS OF GERMANY AND BRITAIN SWEEP LIKE MEN O'WAR IN BATTLE LINE ACROSS THE VAST DESERT, UNHINDERED AND UNHARASSED FOR MANY THE MILE BEFORE THEY FIND THE POINT OF ATTACK. THEN THE BATTLE EXPLODES. THE ENSUING TORMENT OF THE FIGHTERS WITHIN THESE MASSIVE BROILERS, AFIRE IN THE AFRICAN SUN AND REELING UNDER THE SHOCK OF SHELLFIRE, CHALLENGES THE IMAGINATION.

IN SYRIA THE FRENCH FIGHT THE MELANCHOLY BATTLE OF DESPERATION AND THEIR RESISTANCE IS STUBBORN AND HARD AGAINST AN ASSAILANT WHO IS NOT AN ENEMY AND HAS NOT MUCH HEART FOR HIS WORK. WHY THIS FIGHT AGAINST THE BRITISH INVADING COLUMNS IS SO FIERCE CAN BE EXPLAINED BY A NEW REPORT OF THE COLLABORATION TERMS BETWEEN FRANCE AND HER GERMAN CONQUEROR.

ACCORDING TO THIS STORY THE GERMANS LAID DOWN THE RULE THAT IT WAS UP TO THE FRENCH TO USE THEIR OWN MEN TO DEFEND THEIR OWN TERRITORY: BUT, THAT ONCE SUCH TERRITORY WAS SUCCESSFULLY INVESTED BY THE BRITISH, THE GERMANS WOULD IN THEIR OWN GOOD TIME MOVE IN FOR KEEPS, AND THE FRENCH NEVER WOULD GET THE TERRITORY BACK.

THUS THE SOLDIERS OF VICHY ARE SPURRED TO ARMS NOT ONLY BY THE PHYSICAL FACT THAT A BRITISH INVADER IS ON THEIR SOIL, BUT BY WHAT, FOR THEM, IS FAR WORSE--THE SPECTER OF IRRETRIEVABLE LOSS OF THEIR EMPIRE TO THE GERMANS WHO STAMP, ALREADY, ACROSS HALF THEIR HOMELAND. THUS THEY MAKE USE OF WHAT WEAPONS THEY CAN, EVEN THE AIRPLANES OF THE CONQUEROR.

CURIOUSLY ENOUGH FRANCE THUS HAS FILLED THE ROLE OF ITALY AS AN AXIS ALLY CAPABLE OF FIGHTING AN INDEPENDENT BATTLE, AND FRENCHMEN TAKE THE PLACES OF THE ITALIANS WHO LEAPED UPON THEM, KNIFE IN HAND, WHEN FRANCE WAS GASPING A YEAR AGO.

ITALY'S EMPIRE IS GONE; MILITARILY SHE IS EXHAUSTED, SUSTAINED ONL' BY THE STRENGTH OF GERMANY. HUSHED IN HER CRY FOR "CORSICA, TUNISIA, SAVOY." FRANCE STILL FIGHTS TO HOLD THESE, BUT ITALY IS NOT THE ENEMY.

EJ903AED

JUN 19 1941

30,24—9865

30.24-9865

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, JUNE 2[illegible] (AP)-A CHARGE THAT DAGGER-CARRYING MEMBERS OF A NAZI-LIKE ORGANIZATION CALLED "BUCARA" HAD AS ITS OBJECTIVE A UNION OF ARGENTINA, URUGUAY, PARAGUAY AND BOLIVIA INTO A SINGLE NATION OF IMPERIALIST TENDENCY WAS SHOUTED IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TODAY BY THE SOCIALIST, JUAN ANTONIO SOLARI.

SOLARI SPOKE AT THE OPENING OF A DEBATE ON ANTI-ARGENTINE ACTIVITIES IN WHICH OTHER MEMBERS ACCUSED THE GOVERNMENT OF BEING IN AN "ORIENTAL STATE OF PASSIVENESS" AGAINST TOTALITARIAN PROPAGANDA.

SOLARI SAID THE UNITED STATES ACTION IN ORDERING CLOSED 24 GERMAN CONSULATES WAS "A LESSON FOR US AND SHOWS A CONTINENTAL CONSPIRACY IS AFOOT."

"BUCARA" RECENTLY HELD A MEETING IN BUENOS AIRES AT WHICH MANY PUBLIC EMPLOYEES PRESENT, HE DECLARED.

JUN 19 1941

HE CHARGED THAT GERMAN AGENTS WERE EXCEEDINGLY ACTIVE.

INTERIOR MINISTER MIGUEL CUALACIATI ADMITTED THAT GROUPS DIRECTED FROM ABROAD HAVE SPORTS CLUBS AND CAMPS "WHICH ARE IN REALITY MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS WHICH MIGHT BE USED AGAINST DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN ARGENTINA," BUT HE DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT WOULD MAINTAIN PEACE AND ORDER.

SN1006PED

ITALY AND REICH CLOSE AMERICAN CONSULATES; RETALIATION FORECAST

Berlin Charges Americans With Espionage And Propaganda

Order Affects Offices In Germany And 7 Occupied Nations

JUN 20 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 19—Retaliating in almost exact degree for the United States order closing German consulates in America, Germany tonight requested the United States to shut up its consulates in nearly all Europe—in Germany and most of the occupied countries—charging the American representatives with engaging in espionage, propaganda and other activities hostile to the Reich.

American consuls and employes were charged with sheltering British spies, making maps and by code and secret document attempting to pass along information on Germany's military and economic plans and her occupation measures.

In Eight Countries

In a note handed to Leland Morris, charge d'affaires, the German Foreign Ministry asked the United States to close its consulates in Germany, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, occupied France, Serbia and Greece by July 15, or five days after Germany is expected to close her consulates in the United States.

The same date was set for the closing of American Express Company offices.

Twenty-four German consulates in the United States and territories were affected by the United States request, while ten consulates and sixty-seven officials and American employes in German counter-measure.
German counter measure.

In Occupied Nations

There are approximately eleven other consulates, with about the same number of personnel, in the occupied countries.

[The Axis action left the United States with consulates in these German or Italian-occupied countries on the continent of Europe, according to the Congressional Directory: Denmark, Rumania and Bulgaria. The United States also has consulates in Sweden, Switzerland, Finland, Spain, Portugal, Lichtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, Hungary and unoccupied France.]

The United States charged that German consulates were engaged in activities harmful to American welfare, and DNB declared the conduct of United States consular and travel agency employes "long has been highly objectionable" to Germany.

The agency listed six instances, compiled by "responsible sources," in which American consuls and employes were accused of "intrigues injurious to the German state."

"Wealth Of Material"

These cases, it was stated, were taken "out of a wealth of material available to the Foreign Office."

A highlight among the charges was that Alfred W. Klieforth, consul general in Cologne, had used code in an arrangement with the Belgian consul in an attempt to impart alleged German plans of invading Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. DNB said this occurred in the fall of 1939 and the spring of 1940.

Iwan Jacobsen, former employe of the consulate general in Oslo, Norway, was alleged to have been found in possession of numerous documents on German occupation measures and troop movements when he reached the Norwegian-Swedish frontier on a journey to Moscow. DNB said Jacobsen obtained the papers from a former employe of the consul, Dr. Frank Nelson, and that they were intended for anti-German propaganda abroad. DNB said this happened early in December, 1940.

Talks Unfavorable To Reich

Sidney Redecker, consul at Frankfort, was accused of delivering addresses unfavorable to Germany in the fall of 1939 and passing along information of a secret military and economic nature.

Orsen Nielson and Roy Bower, consuls in Munich, were charged with making disapproving observations concerning Germany in the presence of German personalities.

Vice-Consul Ralph C. Getsinger in Hamburg was charged with preparing sketches of railway networks and connecting lines in Hamburg and trying to pass along this material, as well as other information on military facilities in the city.

Cite Case In Paris

Bringing up again the case of last fall of Cecil Cross and Leigh Hunt, consuls in Paris, DNB said they had sheltered a British citizen and former British consulate employe named Sutton who engaged in spying while hiding in the consuls' office. Sutton, it was added, has since been arrested and sentenced to long imprisonment.

Further, it was charged that another employe of the Paris consulate, Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan, under the super-

vision of Cross and Hunt, saw to it that an escaped British officer received aid.

[Hunt, Cross and Mrs. Deegan were recalled last December by the United States at the request of Germany.]

The United States Embassy in Berlin was not affected by the German orde..

Queries at the embassy regarding the next steps and whether the embassy would shoulder all the consular duties in the Reich and the occupied countries, brought the answer, "We have forwarded the German note to Washington, but have received no instructions so far."

Few Consulates Left

The German and Italian action left the United States with consulates in the following German or Italian-occupied countries on the continent of Europe, according to the Congressional Director: Denmark, Rumania, Bulgaria.

The United States has consulates left also in Sweden, Switzerland, Finland, Spain, Portugal, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, Hungary and unoccupied France.

The United States already had withdrawn its consulates from Poland and most of its consular officials from occupied France. In response to an earlier German request only a skeleton staff was left at Paris to perform consular duties.

Consul Leaving Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 19 (AP).—Henry Freese, honorary German Consul, who has lived on this island since 1910, was instructed by the German Embassy today to close his consulate and leave Puerto Rico by July 3. Freese earlier had expressed the opinion he might not be included with other consuls ordered out by President Roosevelt.

He said there were only a score of German citizens in Puerto Rico, because children of German nationals born here automatically become United States citizens, as did his own children.

NAZI ACTION COVERS ALL SEIZED SECTORS

American Express Also Affected by German Ouster—Italy Follows Suit—Closing Demanded by July 15.

Berlin, June 19 (A. P.).—Germany ordered the United States tonight to close her consulates in the Reich, Occupied France, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, Serbia and Greece by July 15, charging espionage.

This was done in a Foreign Ministry note to Charge d'Affaires Leland Morris, three days after similar action against Germany in the United States by President Roosevelt.

JUN 20 1941

[The Associated Press reported from Rome late this afternoon that the Italian Government had asked the United States to close its consular offices in Italy and to recall consular functionaries and clerks by July 15.]

Offices of the American Express Company in German territory also were ordered closed and their personnel removed (in obvious reprisal for the American order closing the German Library of Information, the German Railways Office and the German Transocean News Agency in the United States).

Among the allegations which DNB, the official news agency, said were listed in the note to the charge d'affaires, was a charge that American Consul-General Alfred Klieforth, at Cologne, collaborated with the Belgian Consul-General there in the spring of 1940 to use code "for reports intended to concern themselves with the Germans marching into Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg."

Charges Listed by Nazis.

"The conduct of consular and travel agency employees for long has been highly objectionable," was the explanation of DNB.

The allegations of activities "injurious to the State," which DNB said came from a responsible source, included charges that:

1. The consul at Frankfurt-am-main, Sidney Redecker, in the fall of 1939, "delivered addresses in support of propaganda unfriendly to Germany" and "passed on information concerning militarily secretive war and economy problems."

2. That Consul Orsen Nielson and Consul Roy Bower in Munich "during the course of the year 1940 were active in hostility toward Germany in that they in the presence of German personalities made disapproving observations about Germany and the German Government."

3. The Consul-General in Cologne, Alfred W. Klieforth, "in the autumn of 1939 and in the spring of 1940 carried on espionage against Germany by using key words under arrangement with the Belgian Consul-General in Cologne for reports intended to concern themselves with Germans marching into Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg."

Makes Spying Charge.

"4. Vice-Consul Ralph C. Getsinger of the American consulate-general in Hamburg in the spring of 1941 carried on espionage against the German Reich in that he prepared sketches of railroad networks and principal connecting lines of individual railroads of Hamburg as well as writing a report on military facilities in the Hamburg vicinity and tried to pass on this material.

"5. [illegible], a former employee of the American Consulate-General in Oslo, Iwan Jacobsen, at the beginning of December, 1940, on a trip from Oslo to Moscow had numerous documents, as was established on the Norwegian-Swedish border, in which German occupation measures in Norway were described and which apparently were taken along in order to conduct anti-German propaganda abroad.

"Furthermore, among his documents was a report regarding the transport of German troop units to northern Norway as well as other German military measures. Jacobsen admitted that he obtained these papers from a former employee of the Consulate-General in Oslo, Dr. Frank Nelson, who drew up the papers.

Consul Leigh Hunt Accused.

"6. Consul Cecil Cross and Consul Leigh W. Hunt in the course of the autumn of 1940, sometimes individually and sometimes together, sheltered a British citizen and employee of the former British Consulate in Paris, Sutton, in their office for months until Sutton was arrested outside the building. Sutton engaged in espionage against Germany while staying in the American office and now has been sentenced to long imprisonment.

"Besides, Cross and Hunt took care that an English officer who escaped capitivity obtained assistance in Paris. An employee, Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan, entered this officer on the list for support and accepted a questionnaire filled out by him."

No special individual allegations were made against employes of the American Express Company, but that they "conducted themselves contrary to the interests of the German Reich."

A Retaliatory Move.

Germany's action was retaliation in kind for a similar action against Germany ordered only last Monday by President Roosevelt.

The President ordered closing of all German consulates in the United States and removal of all consular personnel before July 10. The American order also required the closing of the German Library of Information and the Railway Tourist Bureau and the German Transocean News Agency.

German consular officials, said Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles, were accused of engaging in activities harmful to the United States.

The latest edition of the Congressional Directory lists twenty-four German consulates in the United States and its territories; 129 German officers or employees of those within the continental borders.

23 Establishments Affected.

Exclusive of occupied France, twenty-three American establishments are affected by the German order. In response to an earlier request from Berlin, all American diplomatic officials have left occupied France, but a skeleton consular staff had been permitted to remain in Paris.

The list shows these consulates-general or consulates:

Germany—Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Dresden, Frankfort-am-Main, Hamburg, Koenigsberg, Leipzig, Munich, Stuttgart and Vienna.

Belgium—Brussels and Antwerp.

Greece—Athens and Salonika.

Holland—The Hague, Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

Luxemburg—Luxemburg.

Norway—Oslo and Bergen.

Serbia (Yugoslavia)—Belgrade, and Zagreb.

The Congressional Directory indicates 68 Americans made up the Consulate-General and consulate staffs affected, aside from those of occupied France, where 38 had been on duty before the recent exodus.

Germany was listed with 41, Belgium 7, Greece 2, Holland 8, Luxemburg 1, Norway 5 and Serbia (Yugoslavia) 4.

Washington Expected Move.

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—A German order expelling all United States consular officials from Germany and occupied territory had been expected by officials here as a reprisal for the American action in ousting Nazi consuls from this country. While immediate official comment on the German action was not available, it was taken for granted that the American Government would comply forthwith and it was considered doubtful that even any protest would be lodged.

The quick German retaliation likewise raised doubts as to whether the United States would make any reply to the German protest delivered yesterday over the expulsion of German consuls from this country.

The effect of the German action will be to close the channels of official information to the American Government from most of the European Continent. American consuls in Germany and occupied countries have been restricted to some extent in their activities during the war, but the Government nevertheless received from them valuable reports on conditions.

In the future the American embassy staff in Berlin will be virtually the only source of official information for the whole of Germany and German occupied territory.

16 U. S. CONSULS ARE AFFECTED BY ROME ORDER

Italy Says Their Activity Has "Given Place To Grave Criticism"

JUN 20 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 19—Italy today asked the United States to withdraw its entire consular staffs from Italian territory, including Italian-occupied regions, by July 15, charging that their "attitude and activity" had "given place to grave criticism."

Italian authorities also specifically reserved the right to close the offices of the American Express Company in Italy.

The American Express Company maintains offices in Rome and Florence. Its staff has been greatly reduced with the virtual disappearance of travel business after Italy entered the war. Most employees here, if not all, are now Italians. The agency's main service to Americans since the war has been its banking facilities.

Matches Berlin Action

[The order came just four days after the United States government had requested the closing of all German consular offices in the United States, and was announced almost simultaneously with Berlin's disclosure yesterday of German retaliatory action.]

[Italy was not affected by Washington's move of last Monday. Italy, last February, asked that American Consuls be withdrawn from the southern Italian cities of Naples and Palermo, and Washington retaliated in March by asking the closing of the Italian Consualtes at Newark and Detroit.]

30.24-9867

30.24—9867

Today's expulsion move affects sixteen American consuls and vice-consuls in Rome, Milan, Turin, Florence, Genoa, Venice and Trieste, while the status of two officials was in doubt. They were Dilson Blake and Dana Hodgdon, both of whom rank both as consuls and secretaries in the Rome Embassy.

In Occupied Lands

The Italian request was in a note delivered to the embassy. It asked closing of the consular offices "in the kingdom and in territories under Italian sovereignty and in those occupied by our troops."

It was understood on good authority that the note delivered to the embassy was almost identical to a brief official communique issued to the press three hours later. The embassy immediately telegraphed the note to Washington.

The Rome, Milan and Genoa consulates have three members each. Two each are stationed at Turin, Florence and Venice and one at Trieste.

Text Of Communique

The communique said:

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs today gave to the Embassy of the United States a note which it is now making public that the attitude and activity of American consular officers in Italy had given place to grave criticism, and it is communicated that the Italian Government asks the Government of the United States the withdrawal of the functionaries and clerks of American consulates and the closing by July 15 of consular offices in the kingdom and territories under Italian sovereignty and in those occupied by our troops.

"The Italian Government has reserved for itself the right even to close the offices of the American Express Company in Italy."

U. S. Did Not Act Against Italy

This action followed the United States order of last Monday ordering the closing of German consulates in the United States. Italian consulates were not affected by that move, although two closed in February at Rome's request.

The first Italian comment on the closing of the German consulates in the United States appeared in *Il Giornale d'Italia* today a few hours before announcement of the Italian move.

After going into the reasons having prompted the United States to take the action it did, Virginio Gayda, the editor, declared that diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany were not yet severed, but that Washington was pursuing its "usual tactics of provocation and now awaits German reaction."

Help Must Be Effective

Discussing the aims of the American move in closing the German consulates, Gayda said that American help to England must be made more effective and that the American public must be made to get used to the idea of war against Germany and Italy in order to "create less resistance when fatal decisions are to be taken."

Gayda concluded that Germany has taken the American measures "with calm confidence and a clear head."

"Germany will see to adequate reaction," the editor concluded.

Asks Safe-conduct for Consuls

JUN 20 1941

Washington Requests Britain to Let Ousted Nazis through Blockade.

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—The United States has requested Great Britain to assure safe-conduct through the blockade for all German consular officials in this country, it was learned authoritatively today, as the first move in carrying out President Roosevelt's order that they depart by July 10 because of acts inimical to the welfare of this country.

The obligations, as well as the interests, of the United States are that the German officials be safely transported to their homes, it was explained, and not be permitted to transfer their operations to Latin American republics where Axis-inspired activities already exist.

Asked whether any action would be taken to prevent the ousted Nazi officials from going to other American republics, Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles emphasized that arrangements were for their direct return to their homeland.

Held Rejection of Protest.

The State Department's prompt action in undertaking to arrange for safe conduct through the British blockade was described in informed quarters as presaging a flat rejection of the German Government's protest against the White House order.

Mr. Welles provided a broad hint yesterday that the German protest would be rejected when he said he had informed Dr. Hans Thomsen, the German envoy, it would be given consideration.

At the same time, however, the Under-Secretary disclosed that arrangements were already under way for the departure of an estimated 125 consular officers and employees in twenty-four American cities on the ground they had engaged in activities wholly outside the scope of their legitimate duties and of improper and unwarranted character.

Under the normal procedure, it was said, Great Britain would accord safe conduct to the consular officials, in the same manner they permitted Admiral Alberto Lais, Italian naval attache, to return to Italy after he had been requested to leave.

A question was raised, however, whether the same immunity of diplomatic courtesy would be extended to employees of the consulates, or to the estimated fifty employees of Transocean News Service, the German Library of Information, and the German Railway and Travel Bureau, who were also ordered to leave this country.

Favor Use of U. S. Ship.

One proposal made was for all consular officers—and employees of the German organizations, if permitted—to be transported aboard an American ship to Lisbon, whence they could reach Germany.

In view of their number, a supplementary proposal was for those in the West to return via Japan and the trans-Siberian railroad.

In another move designed to tighten immigration restrictions and prevent the entry of fifth columnists or subversive agents the State Department announced yesterday that no visa would be granted in certain countries to aliens having close relations still residing in countries occupied or controlled by another nation.

While the announcement named no countries, officials made no secret that it was directed against prospective immigrants from Germany or German-conquered countries who might have an obligation to act as Nazi agents here, leaving their close relatives as hostages.

The State Department, it was stated, had information of an increasing number of such instances.

Nazi Officials Silent.

Berlin, June 19 (A. P.).—German officialdom was silent today regarding the Reich's relations with the United States.

Inasmuch as no American reply to Berlin's protest against the closing of all German consulates in the United States has been received, it was explained there was nothing new in the situation.

Economic counter measures against the United States have not yet been defined.

Rome Sees Axis-baiting.

Rome, June 19 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor, took note today of what he called new proof of American bellicosity in the expulsion of German consuls, but indicated that the Axis would not be baited by this into declaring war.

"By this maneuver," he wrote in Il Giornale d'Italia, "the Washington Government evidently expected it would be Berlin which would precipitate the situation and thereby take responsibility for everything on her (Berlin's) robust shoulders. It was a vain attempt."

Signor Gayda attributed two purposes to President Roosevelt's measures against Germany—to encourage the British without too much risk to America and to feed the American war psychosis.

"Germany has taken note of this new American provocation with calmness," he wrote. "Italy takes note in her turn of this new gesture of Roosevelt bellicosity, which is added to that carried on in recent days against the activities and economic and financial holdings of Italian and German workers.

Signor Gayda said that it could not yet be stated whether the steps constituted a break in American-German diplomatic relations, since the German embassy was not included in the United States measures.

JUN 20 1941

German Order

BERLIN, June 19 (AP).—D. N. B., the German official news agency, issued today a statement describing the German government's action ordering the removal of all American consular and American Express Company employees from Germany and occupied countries. It follows:

The American Charge d'Affaires (Leland B. Morris) was handed a note today in the Foreign Ministry in which the Reich's government pointed out that the conduct of American consular authorities and the American travel agency, the American Express Company, for a long time has occasioned heavy objections and that the Reich's government for that reason is forced to petition the American government to remove, not later than July 15 of this year, American officials and American employees of consular authorities of the United States in Germany, as well as in Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, the occupied part of France, in Serbia, and in all parts of Greece occupied by German troops, and to close the consulates.

At the same time the note requested the closing of the establishments of the American Express Company in the territories named and the removal of all American employees of this company not later than July 15 of this year, because the American Express Company and its employees conducted themselves in a manner contrary to the interests of the German Reich.

Nazi Charges Against Consuls

BERLIN, June 19 (AP).—D. N. B., the German official news agency, said that the German note handed to the American Charge d'Affaires in Berlin today asking the United States to remove its consuls and consular employees as well as employees of the American Express Company from German territory listed several charges against American consular officials. Some of the allegations, D. N. B. said, included:

1. The Consul at Frankfort on the Main, Sydney B. Redecker, in the fall of 1939, "delivered addresses in support of propaganda unfriendly to Germany" and "passed on information concerning militarily secretive war and economy problems."

JUN 20 1941

2. That Consul General Orsen N. Nielson and Consul Roy E. B. Bower in Munich "during the course of the year 1940 were active in hostility toward Germany in that they, in the presence of German personalities, made disapproving observations about Germany and the German government."

3. The Consul General in Cologne, Alfred W. Klieforth, "in the autumn of 1939 and in the spring of 1940 carried on espionage against Germany by using key words under arrangement with the Belgian Consul General in Cologne for reports intended to concern themselves with Germans marching into Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg."

"4. Vice-Consul Ralph C. Getsinger of the American Consulate General in Hamburg in the spring of 1941 carried on espionage against the German Reich in that he prepared sketches of railroad networks and principal connecting lines of individual railroads of Hamburg as well as writing a report on military facilities in the Hamburg vicinity and tried to pass on this material."

"5. A former employee of the American Consulate General in Oslo, Iwan Jacobsen, at the beginning of December, 1940, on a trip from Oslo to Moscow, had numerous documents, as was established on the Norwegian-Swedish border, in which German occupation measures in Norway were described and which apparently were taken along in order to conduct anti-German propaganda abroad.

"Furthermore, among his documents was a report regarding the transport of German troop units to northern Norway as well as other German military measures.

"Jacobsen admitted that he obtained these papers from a former employee of the American Consulate General in Oslo, Dr. Frank Nelson, who drew up the papers.

"6. Consul Cecil Cross and Consul Leigh W. Hunt in the course of the autumn of 1940, sometimes individually and sometimes together, sheltered a British citizen, an employee of the former British Consulate in Paris, Sutton, in their office for months until Sutton was arrested outside the building. Sutton engaged in espionage against Germany while staying in the American office and now has been sentenced to long imprisonment.

"Besides, Cross and Hunt took care that an English officer who escaped captivity obtained assistance in Paris. An employee, Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan, entered this officer on the list for support and accepted a questionnaire filled out by him."

[Hunt, Cross and Mrs. Deegan were recalled last December by the United States at the request of Germany.]

No special individual allegations were made against employees of the American Express Company, but it was said that they "conducted themselves contrary to the interests of the German Reich."

JUN 20 1941

American Consuls Affected

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 19.—American consular officials who will have to leave their posts in Germany, German-occupied territories and Italy total eighty-six. Many more may have to leave if the Germans do not admit their dual status as consuls and diplomats.

The list of those who will definitely have to relinquish their posts follows:

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS—(Consulate) Charles C. Broy, Consul; Edward A. Dow jr., Vice-Consul; Manson Gilbert, Vice-Consul; William H. Beach, Consul.

ANTWERP—(Consulate) Richard M. De Lambert, Consul; Dwight W. Fisher, Vice-Consul.

FRANCE

PARIS — (Consulate General) Henry S. Waterman; George E. Miller, vice-consul; John R. Wood, vice-consul; Paul C. Betts, vice-consul; Leslie A. Weisenburg, vice-consul.

BORDEAUX—(Consulate) Hasell H. Dick, consul; Laurence W. Taylor, vice-consul; Eugene A. Masuret, vice-consul; Frank Cussans, vice-consul; Buford G. Rogers, vice-consul; Worthington E. Hagerman, vice-consul.

GERMANY

BERLIN — (Consulate General) Robert P. Chalker, vice-consul; J. Kittredge Vinson, vice-consul; M. Gordon Knox, vice-consul; Cyrus B. Follmer, vice-consul; Casimir T. Zawadski, vice-consul; Stephen B. Vaughan, vice-consul; Augustus Ostertag, vice-consul; Carl Birkeland, vice-consul; Wendell S. Howard, vice-consul.

BREMEN—(Consulate) Sidney A. Belovsky, consul; Francis A. Lane, vice-consul.

COLOGNE—(Consulate General) Alfred W. Klieforth, consul general; Edward S. Parker, vice-consul.

DRESDEN—(Consulate) Earl L. Packer, consul; William P. Shockley jr., vice-consul.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN—(Consulate General) Sydney B. Redecker, consul; Fred K. Salter, vice-consul; Charles M. Gerrity, vice-consul.

HAMBURG—(Consulate General) Alfred R. Thomson, consul general; Erik W. Magnuson, consul; Sabin J. Dalferes, vice-consul.

KONIGSBERG — (Consulate) C. Porter Kuykendall, consul; John A. Bywater, vice-consul.

LEIPZIG—(Consulate) Edward A. Dow, consul general; Paul M. Dutko, vice-consul.

MUNICH—(Consulate) Roy E. B. Bower, consul; James M. Bowcock, vice-consul.

STUTTGART — (Consulate) Edmund J. Dorsz, consul; Hugh M. Teller, vice-consul; Julius C. Jensen, vice-consul;; Albert John Cope jr., vice-consul.

VIENNA — (Consulate General) Harry E. Carlson, consul; Theodore J. Hohenthal, vice-consul; Thomas R. Flack, vice-consul; Carroll C. Parry, vice-consul; Joseph M. Roland, vice-consul.

GREECE

SALONIKA—(Consulate) John D. Johnson, consul; Edmund A. Gullion, vice-consul.

ITALY

ROME — (Consulate General) Thomas D. Bowman, consul general; John L. Goshie, vice-consul; William E. Cole jr., vice-consul; Harold M. Granata, vice-consul.

FLORENCE—(Consulate) Frederick L. Washbourne, vice-consul; T. Monroe Fisher, vice-consul.

GENOA—(Consulate) Henry H. Balch, consul general; Byron B. Snyder, vice-consul; Herman Moss, vice-consul.

MILAN—(Consulate) Lester L. Schnare, consul; Phil H. Hubbard, consul; William L. Krieg, vice-consul.

TRIESTE — (Consulate) Howard F. Withey, consul.

TURIN—(Consulate) Richard B. Haven, consul; Francis B. Moriarty, vice-consul.

VENICE—(Consulate) Paul C. Squire, consul; Charles T. Terry, vice-consul.

LUXEMBURG

LUXEMBOURG — (Consulate) George P. Waller, consul.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM—(Consulate General) George R. Canty, consul; Ellis A. Bonnet, consul; Donald F. McGonical, vice-consul.

ROTTERDAM—(Consulate) John H. Lord, consul; Richard S. Huestis, consul; Herbert V. Olds, vice-consul.

NORWAY

OSLO—(Consulate General) Austin R. Preston, consul; Easton T. Kelsey, vice-consul; Brigg A. Perkins, vice-consul.

BERGEN — (Consulate) Maurice P. Dunlap, consul; Arnlioth G. Heltberg, vice-consul.

YUGOSLAVIA

BELGRADE — (Consulate) Peter K. Constan, vice-consul.

ZAGREB—(Consulate) John J. Melly, consul.

UNDATED AXIS LINE-UP

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TURKISH-GERMAN TREATY ADDS ANOTHER LINK TO THE VASSALS CHAIN OF ALLIES AND FRIENDS OF VARYING DEGREE OF BENEVOLENT NEUTRALITY FORGED BY THE AXIS.

THE LINE-UP TODAY INCLUDES:

FULL-FLEDGED AXIS MEMBERS ---

JUN 20 1941

GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN

JUNIOR AXIS MEMBERS ---

HUNGARY, RUMANIA, SLOVAKIA, BULGARIA AND CROATIA

(SUBBING FOR AXIS-DISSOLVED YUGOSLAVIA.)

TREATY EX FRIENDS OF GERMANY --

SOVIET RUSSIA AND TURKEY

AXIS CONQUERED AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES --

NORWAY, DENMARK, THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, FRANCE, LUXEMBOURG, POLAND, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, YUGOSLAVIA, ALBANIA, GREECE, AUSTRIA AND THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG.

RUSSIAN-ABSORBED COUNTRIES --

LITHUANIA, LATVIA, ESTONIA.

OTHERWISE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE AXIS --

COUNTRIES OBLIGED TO THE AXIS ---

SPAIN, FOR HELP IN THE CIVIL WAR; SWEDEN, BY ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY; FINLAND, BY AN ECONOMIC-MILITARY

JUN 20 1941

30.24—9869

ACCORD WITH GERMANY; UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, BY ARMISTICE WITH ITALY AND GERMANY.

THAT LEAVES THESE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ---

SWITZERLAND AND PORTUGAL.

BB906A

ROME-SECOND ADD BERGEY XXX PORTS.)

TWO CARABINIERI FOUND THE MAN ON A HIGHWAY NEAR UDINE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

JUN 20 1941

IT QUOTED THEM AS SAYING HE TOLD THIS STORY:

HE WENT TO ENGLAND LAST FEBRUARY AND EMBARKED AS STOKER ON THE BRISTOL WHEN SHE LEFT SOUTHAMPTON FOR PORT SAID, EGYPT. WHEN AN ITALIAN SUBMARINE TORPEDOED THE SHIP, HE AND THREE OTHER CREWMEN ESCAPED AND REACHED SHORE NEAR TARANTO. HE HAD BEEN MAKING HIS WAY BY NIGHT TO GERMANY, HOPEFUL OF FINDING WORK THERE, AND HAD CROSSED ITALY TO ROME, FLORENCE, BOLOGNA AND VENICE.

EZ1247PED

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced today that conversations have been inaugurated with the representatives of Portugal, Russia, Finland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland to exempt those nations from President Roosevelt's order freezing all Continental European assets in the United States.

The Secretary told a press conference that the State Department was conducting the conversations with a view to determining on what terms and restrictions these countries might get exemptions.

He recalled that the President had said these countries would be exempted if they gave adequate assurances that the exemptions would not be used in ways that might aid the Axis Powers.

Edward H. Foley Jr., Treasury general counsel, who was also at the conference, added:

"Conversations are being held separately with the representatives of each of these countries, but it is impossible to say when some action may be taken."

Meanwhile, Mr. Morgenthau said he did not want to talk today about his former policy of seeking a freezing order for all countries as well as the European nations. Later, he cautioned reporters against drawing any significance from his use of the word "today."

EMBASSY FEELS PINCH

U. S. Envoy Dunned in Rome for Cable Tolls.

Rome, June 19 (A. P.).—The United States embassy today felt the pinch of the credit freezing contest between the United States and Italy in the department which reports such things as credit freezing orders. A cable company dunned the embassy for unpaid tolls on its dispatches and said no credit would be extended.

JUN 20 1941

The embassy, with its funds blocked in a Rome bank, like Americans here generally looked to Washington for some move which would induce the Italians to release needed funds.

FREEZING ORDER STIRS PORTUGAL

JUN 20 1941

Morgenthau Hints Nation May Be Exempted.

Lisbon, Portugal, June 19 (A. P.).—Portuguese irritation with the United States has become generally vocal in the wake of President Roosevelt's action in freezing this country's assets in the United States.

With banks and exchange agencies refusing to buy dollar checks or notes at any price pending a clarification of the President's action, Portuguese circles freely expressed the opinion, that, as they put it, Washington was going out of its way to slap one of the few remaining European neutrals disposed to be friendly with the Anglo-Saxon Nations.

Leading Portuguese bankers said that their clients were very annoyed over the measure, which they described as unreasonable and unfriendly."

The freezing of Portuguese assets served to add fuel to the fire caused by President Roosevelt's speech of May 27, which was interpreted here as indicating that the United States has designs on the Azores and Cape Verde Islands.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 19-(AP)-SUMNER WELLES, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, WARNED TODAY THAT ANY ATTEMPT TO EVADE THE RECENT FOREIGN FUND FREEZING ORDER "THROUGH PERSONS IN THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS" OR IN OTHER COUNTRIES WOULD BRING SWIFT COUNTER ACTION BY THIS GOVERNMENT.

JUN 20 1941

THE FEEZING ORDER TIED UP GERMAN, ITALIAN AND OTHER FOREIGN FUNDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE WELLES WARNING WAS CONTAINED IN A STATEMENT READ BY HIM TO THE INTER-AMERICAN FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF WHICH HE IS CHAIRMAN.

"THIS GOVERNMENT," WELLES SAID, "IS AWARE OF THE POSSIBILITY THAT ITALY AND GERMANY MAY ATTEMPT TO CIRCUMVENT THE PURPOSES OF THE FREEZING ORDER ISSUED JUNE 14, 1941 BY PROCEEDING THROUGH PERSONS IN THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND OTHER COUNTRIES NOT INCLUDED IN

THE ORDER. WITH THIS POSSIBILITY IN MIND, CAREFUL SCRUTINY WILL BE GIVEN TO THE REPORTS REQUIRED UNDER THE ORDER AND REGULATIONS AND IF SUCH ACTIVITIES ARE CARRIED ON ALL NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE STEPS WILL BE TAKEN TO PREVENT THEIR CONTINUANCE."

AJ611PES

Soviet-Reich Break Nearer; Finns Act as Tension Rises

Helsinki Calls Reserves to Colors and Cuts Train Service—Russians Reported to Be Mobilizing Frantically.

JUN 20 1941

Helsinki, June 19 (A. P.).—Finnish reserves were called at midnight and the Government sharply curtailed civilian train traffic soon afterward to facilitate military preparations. At the same time a presidential decree made all reserve officers regular army officers.

Army and navy cadets are to be graduated immediately to become lieutenants, it was announced. Previously, a year's active service had been a requisite.

The Finnish people were calm, quietly obeying measures to safeguard their independence as they did in 1939 when the war with Soviet Russia started.

Finnish newspapers discussed what they called the Russian-German crisis. The Helsinki Sanomat observed that "causes independent of our control may give events a turn that can jeopardize our sovereignty, peace and liberty to the extent we are forced to defend them with everything in our power.

"Finland will not attach herself to any league of powers for dishonorable action. . . . Because this is so we are entitled to the sympathies, understanding and support of all neighbors," it declared.

Russians Reported on Move.

London, June 19 (A. P.).—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Gothenburg, Sweden, today quoted a message from Stockholm as saying that travelers from Russia to Finland had reported a "frantic mobilization" along the railway line from Moscow to Leningrad. The rail line was reported blocked by troops and material.

A new stroke of German diplomacy left Soviet Russia virtually isolated today, added fuel to reports of a crisis in Russo-German relations and even gave rise to rumors that Nazi troops had actually attacked the Soviet frontier. Informed British spokesmen agreed that all signs pointed to the possibility of an open break between Berlin and Moscow and that the friendship treaty Germany signed with Turkey had placed Adolf Hitler in a powerful position to enforce his will upon Russia.

They regarded with skepticism, however, roundabout unconfirmed reports from Turkey that Germany or Rumania had served an ultimatum on Russia and that Nazi troops had fallen upon the Soviet border at 15 points. Whatever the basis for the rumors, it was considered here that there was ample foundation, however, for the belief that Hitler is steadily applying pressure to Russia to gain economic concessions vital to Germany's war plans.

[At New York today the Columbia Broadcasting System picked up a one-hour broadcast in which the Moscow radio featured, among other things, a bulletin of home news and a review of today's Soviet press. The broadcast was directed toward the United States and was in English. However, it contained nothing bearing on Russian foreign policy and rumors abroad of Russo-German troubles.]

Tremendous Stroke Foreseen.

By some observers the Turco-German accord was interpreted as a virtually infallible portent of a tremendous new Nazi military stroke, but the question remained whether it would be aimed at Russia or Suez.

Despatches from Ankara reported that German air squadrons along the Russo-Rumanian frontier had been heavily re-enforced and Nazi spokesmen in the Turkish capital were quoted as saying frankly that "all signs point to war with Russia." Diplomats in Ankara said they had no direct knowledge of any Russo-German negotiations, but it was common belief there that Germany had demanded the entire exportable surplus of the Ukrainian grain crop and direction of the Soviet railways, oil industry and vital mining enterprises. Such demands, if granted, would make Russia virtually an economic vassal of Germany, these spokesmen said.

They expressed the belief that the Soviet Premier, Joseph Stalin, was playing desperately for time while massing his Red Army to meet the threat of German troop concentrations along his frontier. Yugoslav military and diplomatic attaches who left Moscow recently when Russia withdrew recognition of their refugee Government were quoted as saying that Stalin had admitted to them that a German invasion might come during the summer. Stalin was quoted as boldly declaring that his army would be ready by August and that "the enemy will get hit in the face."

Hitler's Demands Reported.

Istanbul correspondents of AFI, the independent French agency, were quoted by Reuters, the British news agency, as giving this version of the reported German demands upon Russia: (1) That Bessarabia and northern Bucovina, the provinces Russia took a year ago, be returned to Rumania; (2) that Germany be permitted to occupy the rich Ukraine "for the time being"; (3) that Russia liberate Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the Baltic countries she has annexed, and that she withdraw her troops beyond a line of demarcation to be fixed by Germany; and (4) that the Red Army be partially demobilized.

AFI also said that four or five German divisions, supported by a large concentration of Rumanian troops, were massed in the Rumanian province of Moldavia, opposite Russia's Bessarabian frontier.

Finns Reported Mobilizing.

Adding to the general picture of Russo-German tension built up by all these reports were dispatches from the Finnish capital at Helsinki telling of an apparent Soviet troop exodus from the military base at Hanko, which Russia obtained from Finland on a long-term lease. The supposition was that the troops were being withdrawn to consolidate Russian positions elsewhere.

Finnish reserves were also said to have been called to the colors on the theory that Finland would inevitably be embroiled should Russia and Germany come to blows.

Commenting on these reports and known facts, high placed British spokesmen were inclined to believe that Hitler really meant business in his dealings with Russia and that reports of tension between Berlin and Moscow were not merely an artifice to cover up plans for a bold German stroke at another point.

The London News Chronicle declared: "The Nazis are up to something. Before long they are going to launch another of their mighty blitzes—this time probably the mightiest of all. . . . The outward signs point to Russia as the next objective."

Berlin Denies Frontier Clash

Berlin, June 19 (A. P.).—Authorized sources said to night "nothing is known here" of reports published abroad to the effect that German and Russian forces had clashed on the Bessarabian frontier, between Russia and Rumania.

FEARING WAR, FINNS CALL UP RESERVES

JUN 20 1941

Government Acts Swiftly As Russo-German Situation Grows Worse

Promotes Cadets Suddenly To Officers, Restricts Railway Travel

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, June 19—War-worn Finland, fearful of having to take an unwilling role in a new war, prepared for the worst tonight by ordering up all reserves, suddenly promoting cadets to full-fledged officers and restricting rail travel to facilitate troop transport and other military moves.

Finnish leaders are convinced that in the event of war between Germany and Russia, Finland probably will become involved. The chances of such a war seem here to be real enough to justify extensive military measures.

The Government decreed a number of measures to maintain civilian work while reserves were away, and the press appealed to all civilians thus:

"Every Finn must unhesitatingly obey the summons as in the fall of 1939 (when the Russian-Finnish war began.)"

Short Cut Taken

A Presidential decree making all reserve officers regular army officers swiftly followed the callup of reserves last midnight. Further, it was announced, a short cut has been taken in the matter of army and navy cadets, who are being graduated immediately and commissioned as lieutenants instead of first putting in a year's active service, as previously required.

The Finnish people displayed outward calm and quietly obeyed the ordered defense measures, although the military preparations evidenced on all sides have heightened public apprehension.

Crisis Seems Growing

The Government has been moving swiftly in the past week as the apparent crisis in Russian-German relations seemed to grow, reaching a peak with the new German-Turkish friendship pact.

On Friday the Government clamped restrictions on travel by foreigners in northern and border districts of Finland similar to regulations enforced during the Russian-Finnish war. Police permits were declared necessary for travel along the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia and in the region of the strategic Hanko naval base at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

On Monday a Government campaign encouraging voluntary removal of women and children from the capital was splashed in the newspapers, all the press advising that children of Helsinki should be sent to the country "at least for a month."

Surprises Held Likely

On the following day the newspaper *Sanomat*, directed by former Foreign Minister Eljaf Erkko, declared the military situation in the Baltic region was ripe for surprises likely to affect Finland.

Meanwhile, Helsinki was being flooded with rumors of troop movements on both sides of the Russian frontier, and there were evidences of a Soviet evacuation of the naval base at Hanko, on which they held a thirty-year lease.

Streets Crowded

Yesterday the streets of Helsinki became crowded with men and women in uniform, including both fully armed soldiers and members of the Lotta Corps, the women's auxiliaries who won acclaim for their nursing and kitchen services during the Russian-Finnish war of 1939-40.

Also on Wednesday the British Government placed a blockade on Finland's Arctic port of Petsamo, ending an agreement to permit passage through it. London charged that large numbers of German troops were pouring into the country.

As the war clouds thickened Erkko's *Sanomat* observed that "causes independent of our control may give events a turn that can jeopardize our sovereignty, peace and liberty to the extent that we are forced to defend them with everything in our power."

The paper added that "Finland will not attach herself to any league of powers for dishonorable action (and) because this is so we are entitled to the sympathies, understanding and support of all neighbors."

30.24-9871

30.24-9871

RUSSO-GERMAN WAR NEAR, BRITISH FEEL

London Hears Of "Frantic Mobilization" From Moscow To Leningrad

JUN 20 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 19—No mention of tension with Germany or any other of the Soviet Union's neighbors had been made by the Moscow radio, heard in London, up to 9.15 tonight.

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 19—Increasing belief that war between Germany and Soviet Russia is drawing nearer was expressed tonight by diplomatic observers at the end of a day of mounting reports and rumors.

One of the reports considered most significant was an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Goteborg, Sweden, quoting a message from Stockholm that travelers from Russia to Finland had seen a "frantic mobilization" along the railway from Moscow to Leningrad.

There was no substantiated news of any further concrete move since yesterday's signature of the German-Turkish friendship pact. The reports and rumors, however, flew thick and fast.

New Axis Coup Feared

Announcement of the friendship accord was interpreted here as an infallible sign that Adolf Hitler is planning some bold new military stroke.

Official quarters said their latest reports were that some 2,000,000 German troops are poised along the Russian-German frontier from the Baltic to the Black Sea, facing the Soviet armies.

Among other reports was one that the Tiflis radio in southern Russia had declared the Soviet Union would make no further attempts to appease Hitler and that henceforth Germany's demands would be refused. The report drew a reference in the daily account by the diplomatic correspondent of the British Press Association.

Border Report Scouted

Informed quarters said they knew nothing to substantiate roundabout reports from Turkey that German troops actually had crossed the Russian frontier in the southeastern section.

Dispatches from Ankara nevertheless quoted Nazi circles there as saying "all signs point to war with Russia."

The Tiflis report that Russia has abandoned her appeasement policy would, if true, support other advices that the Red army itself is pressing Stalin to resist Hitler.

Reds Learned Lesson

Observers here declared the Red army not only had learned many lessons in the war with Finland but had studied the Greek and Crete campaigns with utmost care.

In addition to the widespread conjecturing over the new Turkish-German accord, a report was put into circulation today that Rumania is figuring in Hitler's preparations by voicing claims for the return of Bessarabia. The Soviets acquired this province and northern Bucovina from Rumania a year ago by ultimatum.

Informed circles opined Hitler might use such claims as a spark to set his great mechanical army on motion. The Rumanian army also is reported massed in large numbers near the Russian frontier.

Nazis Eye Reactions to Pact

JUN 20 1941

Deny Secret Clauses in Turkish Accord—Say It Will Decisively Affect War.

Berlin, June 19 (A. P.).—The Wilhelmstrasse, with the Turkish friendship pact safely tucked away, concentrated today on studying the reaction in other countries. Significantly, the Kremlin at Moscow has so far given no indication of how the Russians feel about it, and satisfaction was taken here in the British reaction, which was regarded by authoritative spokesmen as "indicating complete surprise and an admission that English diplomacy was stunningly defeated."

Officialdom was silent regarding Russo-German relations. An authorized spokesman declared: "A veritable flood of rumors regarding Russia, Rumania and Germany has descended upon the world but none of these originated in Germany. Hence there is no occasion for us to take them up individually."

The German Ambassador to Russia, Count Werner von der Schulenburg, is in Moscow as usual, it was said.

Say Turkey Is Neutralized.

By substituting lightning diplomacy for lightning war, Adolf Hitler has neutralized Turkey in the present conflict by binding her with Germany in the ten-year non-aggression and mutual consultation pact. Engineered by smooth-talking, trouble-shooting Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, the treaty became effective when signed last night at Ankara by Von Paper and the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu.

[Ankara dispatches said that the accord in effect protects Germany's flank against attack in the event of a Russo-German war, and that it was reached with the full knowledge of the British and American Ambassadors, who had conferred with Saracoglu. Foreign correspondents were said to have been asked to treat the story in such a way as to avoid injuring Anglo-Turkish relations. Informed London spokesmen, who had apparently been apprised of it in advance, interpreted the pact as an effort to isolate Russia and increasing tension between Berlin and Moscow.]

Secret Clauses Flatly Denied.

A German spokesman vehemently denied that the signatories had entered into any secret understandings in connection with the pact. Ratification documents are to be exchanged in Berlin as soon as possible, binding the two countries to respect each other's territorial integrity, "not to undertake any measures aimed either directy or indirectly at the other," and to settle any differences or problems through friendly consultation. Coupled with it were two protocols providing for the promotion of trade and an improvement of press and radio relations. The press truce was especially welcome in Berlin.

"Turkish newspapers in the past have frequently shown none of the insight which responsible leaders of Turkish policy have never lacked," said Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Information, a commentary close to the Foreign Office. "Much will be won if the Turkish press now devotes itself to objectivity."

Likened in Effect to Soviet Pact.

The conclusion of the treaty had a bomb-shell effect here comparable only to that produced by the German understanding with Russia just prior to the outbreak of the war, and informed spokesmen expressed the belief it would influence the course of the war just as decisively. It was generally interpreted here as giving Germany a free hand for whatever operations may become necessary in the East.

The effect of the treaty in relation to Russia remained obscure. Neither spokesmen nor commentators threw any light on this question. Both Turkey and Germany, however, are tied to Russia by friendship understandings. A spokesman said he did not know whether Russia had had advance notice of the negotiations.

The authorized reaction here was that the sting of the Anglo-Turkish alliance had been removed.

"London's pact with Ankara stands," the important Hamburger Fremdenblatt declared. "However, it has become worthless in that it can no longer be turned against Germany or against Turkey herself in the way of expanding war."

Deutsche Diplomatisch - Politische Information said the pact "removes the danger of Turkey's joining, as in the world war, the side of those who in the end must lose."

The press devoted entire front pages to the event and emphasized that Turkey held the "geopolitical key position to the exit from the Black sea and at the gates of the Near East." This was taken in some informed quarters to mean that Germany would support Turkey in any dispute over the Dardanelles.

Spokesmen said they did not know whether Italy would follow suit but the Nazi press emphasized the parallel aims of the Axis Powers and referred to Premier Mussolini's recent speech in which he enunicated a policy of understanding co-operation with Turkey. In connection with the move to develop Turco-German economic relations, it was stated that Germany had always been Turkey's first customer and first supplier. Chromium, copper, wool, tobacco, figs, raisins and nuts were listed as Germany's most important imports from Turkey.

Seen as Aid to Suez Attack.

Rome, June 19 (A. P.).—Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor with close official connections, indicated today that due results of the Turco-German pact may appear within the next ten days. The British are awaiting "development of events which can be partially clarified within the month," he commented in Il Giornale d'Italia.

Gayda called the treaty a "new step toward conciliation and collaboration among truly European countries," and other spokesmen looked on it as a boost for the Italo-German drive toward Suez and the Near East oil fields by eliminating the danger of conflict with Britain's Turkish nominal ally.

While neither Turkey nor Germany renounced any of their outstanding engagements or alliances under the new pact, Il Popolo di Roma said the "Turco-German rapprochement profoundly changes if not entirely upsets the former political panorama." Such a rapprochement had been expected since Premier Mussolini's speech on June 11, in which he promised Turkey continued "comprehension and collaboration."

Il Popolo di Roma complimented President Ismet Inonu of Turkey for following a policy "bright with balance and wisdom in failing to aid Greece with anything more tangible than a modest amount of supplies.

"Thanks to President Inonu's shrewdness and sense of balance," the paper declared, "Turkey is bringing herself nearer to the Axis Powers, is providing in the best way for safeguarding her independence and is collaborating in the stabilization of a new Europe. Today, more than ever, Turkey is a bridge of peace."

By signing the treaty with Germany, authoritative spokesmen said, Turkey has shown that she "understands and appreciates Germany's peaceful intentions toward her, despite mean insinuations from the British-American side, which in past months and weeks tried to prevent the two countries from clarifying their respective positions."

Turks Praised in London.

London, June 19 (A. P.).—The general British reaction today to the Turco-German friendship pact, announced in Berlin yesterday, was that it strengthens Hitler's hand in dealing with Russia, but that Der Feuhrer did not obtain from Turkey as much as he had hoped for.

An informed spokesman said that Turkey's complete frankness, and her insistence of preserving her treaty obligations to Great Britain, had in a large measure "softened what might otherwise have been regarded as a diplomatic blow."

Other well-informed Britons declared that perhaps the greatest potential menace was Turkey's agreement to control her press and radio, both of which have been friendly to Britain and hostile toward the Axis. Wonder was expressed as to how they would be able now to maintain friendly relations with both sides.

Turks Reported Still on the Alert.

The British radio today quoted a news agency dispatch from Ankara as saying that "martial law in Istanbul and other Turkish coastal regions is to be continued for another six months." The broadcast was picked up here by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Turkey placed areas along her western frontier under military control prior to the German invasion of Greece and removed a portion of the civilian population to the interior.

JUN 20 1941

U. S. Envoy Informed.

Ankara, June 18 (Delayed) (A. P.).—John V. A. MacMurray, the American Ambassador to Turkey, was reported tonight to have discussed the new Turco-German treaty with Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu before its signature and to have expressed doubt as to American reaction to the accord.

Crestfallen British diplomats expressed fear of the effect of the Turco-German rapprochement in Moslem countries which are deeply affected by Turkish policy. They contended, however, that the pact, with its preamble clause vaguely safeguarding Turkey's alliance with Britain, did not weaken Anglo-Turkish solidarity because its terms reserved "existing contractual relations" of both signers. But it was seen, nevertheless, as a guaranty for the safety of Germany's Balkan flank if Nazi forces attacked Russia.

Saracoglu was quoted as informing the British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, that "we are still your Allies but now we are friends with the Germans, too."

A second agreement also was

signed, providing for joint Turco-German operation of the railroad connection between Turkey and Bulgaria which ran through a corner of Greece. This agreement, however, gives Turkey no territorial rights in Greece.

In the German view, Turkey willingly joined the Nazi New Order in Europe in return for Adolf Hitler's guarantee of her territorial integrity.

Two letters from the German Fuehrer to President Ismet Inonu last February were called the basis of the negotiations. The Turks were said to have delayed an agreement until a loophole recognizing their obligations to Great Britain could be phrased. As expressed by the Foreign Office, the official Turkish attitude was that fundamental policy was unchanged, Turkey remaining bound to Britain while protecting herself against trouble with Germany as she had previously done with Soviet Russia and Bulgaria.

The British embassy asserted that Britain regarded Turkey's position with sympathetic understanding and never wanted Turkey dragged into the war.

BERLIN HAILS TURK PACT AS TRIUMPH

JUN 20 1941

Nazi Note Treaty Coincides With Reports Of Successes In Libya

"Churchill Takes Two On The Chin," Says Headline In Newspaper

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 19—The Turkish-German non-aggression treaty was hailed tonight as a triumph equal to a military victory, as Adolf Hitler received the Turkish Ambassador in the Reichschancellery.

The envoy, Huesrev Gerede, delivered to Hitler a written message from Turkish President Ismet Inonu.

Berlin's reaction to the pact was colored by the fact that it was signed at the moment German troops were reporting large-scale successes in the North African fighting near Salum, Egypt. A headline writer observed: "Churchill takes two on the chin."

Blow To Britain Seen

The treaty was represented as evidence that English influence, already declared eliminated in the Balkans, now was waning in the Near East.

The first and most important effect from the German point of view, it was observed in various quarters, is that now there is assurance that Turkey is not in this war. That assurance, of course, relieves German worries over one important spot on the map and to that extent simplifies the issues in the East and Asia Minor.

Hitler Wires Inonu

Adolf Hitler telegraphed President Inonu that he was "certain our nations are entering an era of permanent mutual trust." This was in reply to a wire from the Turkish President expressing "deep satisfaction" over the treaty.

German commentators called the Turkish pact a personal blow both to Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and to Col. William J. Donovan, unofficial American emissary who recently toured much of Europe.

Both Eden and Donovan were accused of having tried to the utmost to realize an English-American wish to see the war spread on endlessly to the southeast, giving Germany long lines of defense.

Attaturk's Policy

It also was declared that after years of uncertainty President Inonu had restated what was called the fundamental policy of his predecessor, Kemal Attaturk, of friendship to Germany based upon Turkish-German fraternity of arms in the World War.

Nazi commentators observed that economic considerations did much to bring about a natural understanding between the two countries. It was asserted that now England was neither a capable customer nor a supplier to Turkey and thus that Ankara had realized it belonged in a consolidated European sphere where it could find eager customers close at hand.

No Reaction From Russia

Spokesmen said there still was no reaction to the treaty from Soviet Russia.

They disputed suggestions that the pact was forced upon Turkey, saying the foundations had been laid by Hitler in a letter to Inonu even before the Balkan campaign and long before the pressure of German military power was felt in the southeast.

Exchange of Messages

The text of President Inonu's message to Herr Hitler read:

"On the occasion of the signing of the treaty, which was sealed with sincere and genuine friendship between Turkey and Germany, I take special pleasure in the privilege of expressing my deep satisfaction to His Excellency. Our two nations and peoples on this day enter an area of mutual trust with stanch determination to maintain the same. On this happy occasion I convey to you, Herr Reichschancellor, the assurance of my full friendship."

Herr Hitler replied:

"On the occasion of the signing of the German-Turkish treaty, which confirmed the sincere friendship between our nations, and in reply to you friendly telegram, I advise His Excellency that I, too, have a feeling of great satisfaction over the conclusion of this treaty.

"I, too, am certain that our two countries henceforth enter an era of permanent mutual trust. For your assurance of friendly feelings I thank you very much and at the same time reciprocate warmly."

German spokesmen said there still was no reaction to the treaty from Soviet Russia. They spurned suggestions that the pact was forced upon Turkey, saying the foundations had been laid by Herr Hitler in a letter to President Inonu even before the Balkan campaign and long before the pressure of German military power was felt in the southeast.

JUN 20 1941

Fascists Link Treaty With Nazi-Red Rumors

Rome, June 19 (AP)—Observers linked the German-Turkish non-aggression pact tonight with rumors of an impending German move toward Soviet Russia's wheat and oil, while Italians said it gave the Axis powers liberty of action against Britain in the Near East.

All agreed that the treaty was preliminary to a big new war move perhaps within a few days.

For some time there have been rumors in Rome of German pressure on Russia for more wheat and oil and the right to transport troops across the Caucasus to the Near East. Talk has even been heard that the Germans were confident of gaining the Ukraine, with its rich grain fields, by force in six weeks if they were balked in diplomatic negotiations.

Axis writers have outlined the possibility of German transports ferrying troops across the Black Sea to the Caucasus, then down into Iraq, Iran and Syria. From those countries the troops could wage war against the British under easier conditions than in the hot north African desert.

Fascist spokesmen greeted Turkey's signature of the ten-year pact with "liveliest satisfaction."

SOVIET TESTING BALLOON BARRAGE

Moscow, June 19 (A. P.).—Evidence that Russia is vigilant against sudden air attack was given in published accounts today of the speedy operation of a mobile balloon barrage in training.

Without disclosing the locality, the War Commissariat organ Red Star said an alarm was sounded in the middle of the night and within half an hour Red Army men had arrived with balloons and other equipment. A "safe barrage," it said, was immediately put up.

The party organ Pravda described careful training of flyers manning high altitude fighters and referred to a sham battle against bombers at heights obliging the pilots to use oxygen masks.

JUN 20 1941

SAYS PUSH ON RUSSIA WOULD HIT NAZI SPIRIT

Lord Halifax Predicts Slump in Morale of Armies

BOSTON, June 19 (AP)—The British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, said tonight that if Hitler "goes prancing into Russia" after failing to bring the British campaign to a decisive stage, a break in the morale of the German armies will occur through worry over increased British bombing of their homeland.

Asserting that the increasing production of American long-range bombers would enable the Royal Air Force to step up its attacks on the inner Reich, particularly if Nazi attention were partly diverted to Russia, the Ambassador said in an interview:

"The time will come when the German Army will begin to realize that its homes, its families, its industries are being bombed more and more, and at some point the army will begin to say 'Where is the end of all this?' Nothing has a worse effect on the morale of armies than being perpetually mobilized in hostile countries."

He said that as far as he knew there had been no change in Britain's position following a statement by Prime Minister Churchill that no situation was foreseen requiring an expeditionary force from the United States.

"This war is not a war in which great masses of men are required for great land engagements," he said, "it is an industrial war, a war of science, of the air and the sea."

Boris Confers With Tiso

Visit Revives Report That Slovakia Is Seeking a King

BERLIN, June 19 (AP).—Unconfirmed reports that Slovakia is seeking a king were revived in Berlin today by the arrival of King Boris III of Bulgaria at Bratislava, Slovakian capital.

The official news agency, D. N. B., reported Boris's arrival and said he conferred at length with the Slovakian President, Dr. Joseph Tiso, and Premier Bela Tuka.

According to the reports the throne may be offered to Boris's brother, Prince Cyril.

JUN 20 1941

Hitler Thanks List For Balkan Conquests

Berlin, June 19 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler today received Field Marshal Siegmund List, commander of the army of the Balkans, and thanked him for the conquests of Yugoslavia and Greece.

President Says U. S. Is Willing To Fight to Maintain Freedom

JUN 20 1941

Sends Message to Oxford University Convocation Which Gives Him Honorary Degree at Harvard.

Cambridge, Mass., June 19 (A. P.).—Responding by proxy to an unprecedented award of an honorary degree by Oxford University in Harvard University's yard, President Roosevelt asserted today: "We would rather die on our feet than live on our knees."

"We, too, born to freedom and believing in freedom, are willing to fight to maintain freedom," the President said in a message of response to a citation read by Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador and Chancellor of Oxford.

An Honorary Doctorate in Civil Laws was awarded to Mr. Roosevelt a few minutes after Harvard had awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Laws to Lord Halifax as a representative of a "Stalwart nation unyielding before the blows of tyranny."

The ambassador, supported by nine officers and delegates of Oxford, England's oldest university, conducted a special convocation of Oxford. It represented a historic transfer of academic functions. Forced to stay in Washington, the President was represented by Major-Gen. Edwin M. Watson, his military aide and secretary.

The President's diploma, read by Lord Halifax, set forth that Oxford's tribute was "in lively recollection of his stand for liberty and of his steadfast championship of humanity and law."

The President's Response.

Turning to the British Ambassador, who was arrayed in black and gold robes of state as Chancellor of Oxford, Gen. Watson said that the President had asked him to convey "to his old associates of Harvard University, and especially to his new associates of the University of Oxford" this message:

"All the world can be enriched by a new symbol which supports truth and the search for truth.

"In days like these, therefore, we rejoice that this special convocation, in breaking all historic precedent, does so in the great cause of preserving the free learning and the civil liberties which have grown stone upon stone in our lands through the centuries. That is why I am proud to be permitted to have a part.

"It is right that this unfettered search for truth 'is universal and knows no restriction of place or race or creed.' There have been other symbols throughout the years and in the present.

Quotes From Winant.

"The American Ambassador in Britain gave recognition to this recently when he said:

" 'Only this week in London, in the early morning hours of the Sabbath Day, enemy bombs destroyed the House of Commons room of the Parliament and smashed the altar of Westminster Abbey. These two hits seemed to me to symbolize the objectives of the dictator and the pagan. Across the street from the wreckage of these two great historic buildings of State and church, Saint-Gaudens's statue of Abraham Lincoln was still standing. As I looked at the bowed figure of the great emancipator and thought of his life, I could not help but remember that he loved God, that he had defined and represented democratic government and that he hated slavery.

" 'And as an American I was proud that he was there in all that wreckage as a friend and sentinel of gallant days that have gone by, and a reminder that in this great battle for freedom he waited quietly for support for those things for which he lived and died.'

"We, too, born to freedom and believing in freedom, are willing to fight to maintain freedom.

"We, and all others who believe as deeply as we do, would rather

30.24—9873

30.24—9873

ule on our feet than live on our knees."

The University of Oxford decided that the degree to the President should be conferred by diploma—an honor not customarily awarded—which admits the recipient to enjoyment of all the rights and privileges belonging to the degree.

2,270 Student Degrees.

Students of Harvard University numbering more than 2,270 received degrees.

Among the recipients of honorary degrees were the following:

Clarence A. Dykstra, president of the University of Wisconsin, former Selective Service Director and now head of the National Mediation Board, doctor of laws, cited as "a student of political theory, long since acclaimed a versatile man of action."

Ernest O. Lawrence, winner of the Nobel prize in physics in 1939, professor at the University of California, and inventor of the cyclotron atom smasher, doctor of science, with the citation: "The atom quails before his ingenuity and enterprise."

Vannevar Bush, chairman of the National Defense Research Committee, and president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, doctor of science.

The Rev. James J. Tomkins, a priest of the parish of Reserve Mines, Roman Catholic diocese of Antigonish, N. S., master of arts.

James G. K. McClure, a Fairview, N. C., farmer, master of arts, with a citation describing him as "a modern pioneer of the Carolina mountains; by co-operative enterprise he extends the social frontiers of farm and village."

Ben G. Graham, superintendent of Pittsburgh public schools, doctor of laws.

President Roosevelt was to have attended the commencement, but was forced to cancel the trip.

Quake Recorded In Berlin

Berlin, June 19 (AP)—The Jena Observatory recorded a violent earthquake at 1.15 P. M. yesterday (6.15 A. M., E. S. T.) and scientists said today indications were that the shock probably was somewhere south of the Caspian Sea in northwestern Iran (Persia).

JUN 20 1941

VITAL POSITIONS NEAR DAMASCUS FALL TO BRITISH

Allies Also Retake Kuneitra and Surround Town of Merdjayoun

JUN 20 1941

VICHY CONCEDES A SETBACK

Lays Failure to Hold Recent Gains to Lack of Men to Replace Tired Troops.

Cairo, Egypt, June 19 (A. P.).—The British Command announced today that "important positions have been captured just south of Damascus in the British-Free French siege of the Syrian capital.

The Middle East Command's daily war bulletin also announced that Allied troops in southern Syria had recaptured Kuneitra, while "strong Vichy forces in Merdjayoun have now been surrounded."

These two towns, southwest of Damascus near the Palestine border, had been seized by a French counter-drive which held up the Allied advance.

(In the Merdjayoun area the French said their attacks had carried them at some points to the Palestine border.)

The communique reported that "progress again has been made in the coastal sector," where an Australian column driving on Beirut, chief port and capital of Lebanon, was reported in unofficial dispatches to be within sight of the city.

R. A. F. Blasts Path to Damascus.

The R. A. F. Middle East Command said that Australian and R. A. F. bombers had attacked French positions which were holding up British troops near Damascus and had bombed shipping in the harbor of Beirut, Lebanon.

"One very near miss" was recorded beside a destroyer at Beirut, the R. A. F. communique said, and "two Vichy aircraft were shot down at Soueida" (about sixty-three miles southeast of Damascus).

The communique reported that hostile aircraft twice approached the British Island of Malta yesterday, but were intercepted by British fighters. One Italian fighter was shot down, it said, and others were damaged. In all Middle East operations four British aircraft were listed as missing.

French Concede Reverses.

Vichy, Unoccupied France, June 19 (A. P.).—The French conceded tonight that their counter-attacks on the Syrian front have been stalled since yesterday and that the British have driven to within six miles of Damascus.

The British fleet was said to have reappeared off the Lebanese coast between Sidon and Beirut and to have pounded French positions. The French acknowledged that the British still controlled the road from Sidon to Djezzine in that sector, and that French counter-attacks had played out in vain because of a dearth of man-power to replace tired troops, which had been battling without relief since the start of the campaign twelve days ago.

British pressure, re-enforced by Indian and De Gaullist troops and air power, was said to be heaviest against Damascus. But it was believed here that the Allies would besiege—rather than storm—the city, because it is considered almost a holy city by the Arabs and damage to it might react badly on the Arab population.

The French claimed to have shot down two British planes and acknowledged two losses of their own in air fighting.

Damascus Rejects Ultimatum.

London, June 19 (A. P.).—An authoritative spokesman said today that the French defenders of Damascus had apparently rejected a British demand for surrender and expressed the belief that Allied forces had already launched a direct attack upon the city.

Reuters, the British news agency, had earlier reported that Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British commandant for Palestine and Trans-Jordan, had broadcast from Jerusalem the ultimatum calling upon the French to surrender by 5:30 A. M. (11:30 P. M., Wednesday, New York time).

At noon today there was no indication here that it had been complied with.

Damascus' Fall Near as Allies Push Into City

Fight Raging in Suburbs, Complete Occupation Is Expected in 'Few Hours'

JUN 20 1941

By The Associated Press

LONDON, June 20 (Friday).—British and Free French forces were reported today in London to have fought their way into the suburbs of Damascus, with full occupation of the Syrian capital "expected perhaps in a matter of hours."

The Cairo correspondent of Reuters, British news agency, said the Allied troops, supported by British bombers and fighters, were smashing toward the heart of the capital.

Military circles in Jerusalem said that French artillery had shelled British forces advancing toward Damascus along the road north from captured Kissoue and that snipers had fired on Allied soldiers from vantage points on the slopes of Jebel Kabl.

Earlier, the French counter-offensive on the central front was reported to have been checked and Allied progress was said to have been made along the Lebanon coast toward Beirut.

Warned of the resolute nature of their foe by the French counter-offensive between Damascus and Beirut, which reached almost to the Palestine frontier, the British were reported to have terminated parleys before Damascus and unleashed an attack on the Syrian capital which was converging from the east, south and west.

The Middle East command announced at Cairo the taking of important positions south of the city, while a British military spokesman in Jerusalem previously had reported the capture of Mezze, an important airport only three and one-half miles to the west.

In the central district the Middle East command announced the recapture of Kuneitra, which the British reached on the first day of the campaign, and the surrounding of the French forces which had recaptured Merj Ayoun. Both places are near the Palestine frontier.

On the Lebanon coast, the British said their forces made further progress, after having come within sight of Beirut.

The British said their planes bombarded French positions at Damascus and shipping at Beirut and nearly scored a hit on a destroyer at Beirut. Two French planes were reported shot down in the Jebel Druse area.

Communications on the railroad line from the Transjordanian border to Kissoue, south of Damascus, were reopened with the recapture Tuesday of Ezraa, a spokesman said.

On the coastal sector, advance Australian shock troops were reported in Jerusalem to have reached the village of Damour, thirteen milles south of Beirut, capital of Lebanon: A parallel column suporting the Australian flank in the hills to the east captured several tanks and many French infantrymen, a spokesman in Jerusalem added.

Hakki el Azm, former Syrian Prime Minister, was reported to have appealed from Cairo to Gen. Henri Dentz, French High Commissioner in the Levant States, to give up the struggle, "avoid bloodshed and destruction" and "protect the interests of the people."

French Claim to Hold Mezze

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 19 (AP)—A Hindu detachment of attacking British forces fought its way into the region of the Mezze airport just West of Damascus today, but was driven out again by the French defenders, who captured 160 prisoners, the French command announced tonight.

The French reported capturing eighty other prisoners in beating back a British attack on the town of Merdjayoun, forty miles southwest of Damascus on the central front, which was said to have "failed."

British warships bombed the French coastal positions north of Saida on the road to Beirut, but "without result," the French command said, and lanes similarly failed to do damage in a bomb attack on Beirut.

French Reply With Steel To English Ultimatum

Jerusalem, June 19 (AP)—French artillery kept up a strong defense around Damascus tonight with Gen. Henri Dentz, French commander, replying by a storm of steel to a British ultimatum that the Syrian capital surrender.

Failure of General Dentz to reply to the British ultimatum led observers to believe that he planned to make a stand before both Damascus and Beirut.

JUN 20 1941

French positions blocking the Allied advance on Damascus were bombed today by British and Australian air force planes and shipping in Beirut harbor also was attacked.

Still Attacking Merdjayoun

At Merdjayoun—major French point of resistance in the central sector—Allied forces attacked from the north and reached the outskirts of the town this morning.

The Allied spokesman explained that Merdjayoun was encircled except on one side and that a final attack was being held up by stubbornly resisting French in machine-gun nests, mortar batteries and tanks.

The Allied command officially estimated 1,200 French have surrendered since the start of the campaign.

In Sight of Beirut.

With British Forces Outside Beirut, Lebanon, June 19 (A. P.).—Advance Australian shock troops, despite concern over the possibility of a flank attack by French forces in the Litani valley thirty miles inland, have driven up a coastal road leading to Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, to positions from which they can plainly see the city jutting out to sea on its promontory. These advance units were charged with clearing the way for artillery and tanks which are rolling up for a heavy attack on Beirut.

Behind this attacking column the Biblical city of Sidon, is returning to normal after going through five days of battle during which most of its 17,000 inhabitants passed a large part of the time underground. Seven citizens were reported killed and a few houses were damaged.

A leading citizen of Sidon told this story of how the war affected the city: "French officers told us that Sidon would be an open city and that if they withdrew from positions near the frontier they would pass through our city to take up positions in front of Beirut and that we had nothing to fear. But they took positions just south of Sidon and for three days British shells were flying about. Then they took a new position just north of the city and shells from both sides were flying over our heads."

He said that sugar, oil and wheat had been short in Sidon for the past few months, but that there was an adequate supply of eggs, vegetables and fruits.

"If the British don't bring in flour soon, there'll be people in the market place demonstrating for bread," he added, and the British said they planned to ship flour into Sidon from Palestine.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 19-(AP)-BRITISH NAVAL SOURCES TONIGHT SAID THAT NAVAL ACTION OFF THE [redacted] LEBANESE COAST WAS A "MORE OR LESS CONTINUOUS SHELLING OF VICHY TROOP COLUMNS AND SUPPLY BASES WHEREVER THEIR DESTRUCTION CONTRIBUTES TO FACILITATING THE ADVANCE OF OUR LAND FORCES."

ALLIED NAVAL UNITS WERE AIDING IN THE PATROL OF SYRIAN WATERS AND ALSO KEEPING A SHARP WATCH ON THE LIBYAN SHORELI E FOR ANY AXIS ATTEMPT TO REINFORCE THE WESTERN DESERT ARMIES.

GREEK FORCES BASED AT [redacted] ALEXANDRIA ARE COMPOSED OF THE 9,450-TON CRUISER AVEROF, BUILT IN 1910, SEVEN DESTROYERS, TWO TORPEDO BOATS AND FIVE SUBMARINES. JUN 20 1941

THESE ARE SUPPLEMENTED BY THE ARRIVAL OF A NUMBER OF YUGOSLAV TORPEDO BOATS AND SUBMARINES WHICH ELUDED ITALIAN AIRCRAFT IN THE ADRIATIC SEA AFTER THE AXIS ATTACK ON THAT COUNTRY.

JHM/APL ALLENS 01800/828P

British Bombarded in Africa

Rome Says Axis Planes Attack Troops as Foe Continues Retreat in Salum Zone.

Rome, June 19 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today reported that Axis warplanes were hammering British troops retreating after the battle of Salum, while land forces continued to round up prisoners and abandoned equipment. Altogether the British were said to have lost about 200 tanks and forty-two planes in the three-day battle. JUN 20 1941

The besieged British garrison at the Libyan port of Tobruk and the British railhead at Matruh in the Egyptian desert east of Salum were bombed anew by Axis planes, the communique said, while the British again bombed the Libyan port of Bengasi.

On the East African front, the High Command said, there were artillery exchanges in the Gondar Zone in northern Ethiopia, but the situation in the Galla Sidamo Zone, to the west, was reported as generally unchanged.

Nazis Claim More Tanks.

Berlin, June 19 (A. P.).—More British tanks have been destroyed south of Salum in the aftermath of the violent Libyan-Egyptian frontier battle of armored forces, the German High Command reported today.

German planes shot down six more British planes over the western desert front, the war bulletin said, and again smashed at the British naval base in Alexandria, Egypt, yesterday with heavy bombs.

Nazi spokesmen earlier had said that the British Army of the Nile lost at least 150 tanks in the battle claimed by the Axis as a complete victory. In addition to tanks destroyed or seized, large quantities of field guns, anti-aircraft guns and other equipment were captured by the German and Italian forces, these spokesmen declared.

British Version of Battle.

London, June 19 (A. P.).—An authoritative spokesman said today that the British North African forces had had so little interference in their withdrawal to their original positions east of Salum after this week's desert fighting that "it looks as if the enemy was hit so hard he didn't like to come on—or couldn't."

This spokesman said that the British "got away very lightly indeed" from their sudden penetration deep into Axis-held territory. He added that although no definite report showed that the Axis forces had been preparing for their own attack, all information tended to show they were deployed and it seemed quite possible that the British had forestalled some action by them.

Commenting on an Italian report that the British had used 1,000 tanks in the battle, the spokesman said that the actual number was much less.

British troops, mopping up in the Jimma district of Ethiopia, have killed 160 men and have taken about 150 prisoners in a sharp engagement, an authoritative spokesman said today. In addition the troops took four artillery pieces and twenty machine-guns, the informant said.

Nazis 'Clean Up' at Sollum

BERLIN, June 19 (AP).—The German-African Corps was reported today to be cleaning up the Sollum battlefield in Egypt and it was said that Nazi troops already had counted 200 British tanks which were destroyed or battered under Axis fire in staving off the British offensive.

[A Berlin broadcast asserted 426 British tanks were destroyed.]

German sources asserted that the batteries of a single anti-aircraft detachment smashed eighty British tank units. Anti-aircraft guns have been used regularly by the Germans in ground fighting since their worth was proved in France. Their high muzzle velocity and fast firing action are especially effective in tank battles, military spokesmen said.

An uncounted number of British field guns, anti-tank artillery and other war booty also is being assembled in Africa, it was said. The British thrust was described as a "foolhardy" attempt to relieve the besieged British garrison in Tobruk, for which the attackers had "paid dearly."

It was stated that German counter-attacks launched upon the British retirement did not mean that a new Axis offensive was under way.

German spokesmen and the press ridiculed British claims that the African action was only of local nature to test out Axis strength. . . . "In this (African sand are buried Churchill's hopes of rescuing England from the throttling confines of its remaining eastern Mediterranean position," the newspaper "Boersen Zeitung" said.

131 DEGREE HEAT FOR SALUM BATTLE

Berlin, June 19 (A. P.).—During the four-day battle between British and Axis forces on the Egyptian-Libyan border, the average noonday temperature was 131 degrees Fahrenheit, DNB, official German news agency, said today.

The men operating tanks had to bear even higher temperatures inside the armored machines, the agency added.

ANZAC WAR LOSSES

Australia Gives Figures on Greek, Crete Fighting.

Canberra, Australia, June 19 (A. P.).—Army Minister Percy G. Spender told the House of Representatives today that 9,000 British, Australian and New Zealand troops were prisoners in Greece. He said 5,951 Australians had not returned from the campaigns in

30.24—9875

30.24—9875

Greece and in Crete.

Australians taking part in the Greek and Crete campaigns totaled 17,236 officers and men, Mr. Spender said, of whom 11,285 returned to Egypt and Palestine. Losses in Greece he set at 2,275 and in Crete 3,676.

The German High Command said last month that 8,200 prisoners were taken in Southern Greece alone.

BREMEN FIRES SET BY R.A.F.

Big Bombs Also Exploded Across Brest Docks.

JUN 20 1941

London, June 19 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force started large fires at Bremen and exploded heavy bombs across the docks of the German-occupied port of Brest in vigorous overnight raids, the Air Ministry news service announced today.

It was the eighth successive night on which the R. A. F. has blasted at Germany and targets along the French coast. As a result of the operations four British planes were reported missing.

A number of ports and naval bases in northwest Germany were also attacked, the Air Ministry declared, adding: "Bremen was subjected to heavy attack as also were docks at Brest, where three German warships are still lying."

[These have been reported to be the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and a Hipper-class cruiser, probably the Prinz Eugen.]

The R. A. F. launched its offensive in the early evening with a sharp assault on the Boulogne area after a day of considerable activity over the channel. The Air Ministry declared that a German military camp was one of the targets of the initial assault, which was accompanied, it said, by brisk fighting in the course of which the Germans lost nine and the British four planes.

In reporting that only a small number of German aircraft were over England during the night, the Government declared that the damage was slight and that no casualties have been reported.

This afternoon the Air Ministry news service raised from thirteen to sixteen the number of German fighters reported destroyed in Tuesday's battles over the English Channel.

Hamburg Also Attacked.

Berlin, June 19 (A. P.).—The German High Command today acknowledged that the British dropped explosive and fire bombs along the west coast of Germany last night and that there were casualties and damage in residential areas of Hamburg and Bremen.

On the other hand, two British merchantment totaling 5,000 tons were sunk from a strongly protected convoy off the British east coast, the east coast port of Great Yarmouth was hammered and airports in the southeast of England also were raided by the Nazi air force, the communique said, adding: "The mining of numerous British harbors has recently continued increasingly night and day. British shipping through this operation has suffered additional heavy losses and disturbances."

Germans Got "A Bloody Nose" In Libya, Says British Officer

Wavell Aide Tells Newsman That English Thrust Forced Nazis To Show Their Hand

JUN 20 1941

By GODFREY H. P. ANDERSON
English Journalist

With The British Army In The Western Desert, June 19—British tanks and planes took a heavy toll of German armored formations in Libya during the recent three-day battle fought around Fort Capuzzo and Salum, near the Egyptian-Libyan border.

A high staff officer, summing up the results of the heavy engagement, told me:

"We certainly gave the Germans a bloody nose and we found out what we wanted to know about the strength of their forces on the Egyptian frontier."

Although not achieved without some losses, General Sir Archibald P. Wavell's renewed thrust into Libya did succeed in its double purpose of causing the Germans to show their hands and also forcing them to relieve their pressure on the Australians still holding out at Tobruk.

The Germans had to divert tanks from the Tobruk front to save their forces which were cut off near Salum.

When, as the battle developed, the German reinforcements threatened to outflank the British by an encircling sweep south over the escarpment beyond Salum, the British decided to retire to their original line between Buqbuq and Sofafi.

This withdrawal was effected in perfect order, thanks to the protection from German air attack afforded by R. A. F. fighters.

One brigade which found itself in a position that threatened to become exceedingly dangerous came through to its base without the loss of a man or gun.

Gibraltar Blast Fires Ship

LA LINEA, Spain, June 19 (AP).—Explosions shook and set afire a merchant vessel tonight in the military harbor at Gibraltar. The cause was not ascertained here. Shelling from the Mediterranean, with flashes visible to shore watchers, was heard here at 11 p. m., but the observers were unable to tell what action was taking place.

JUN 20 1941

R. A. F. BLASTS LE HAVRE OIL TANKS, DOCKS

JUN 20 1941

Claims Hit On Nazi Supply Ship In Ninth Straight Night Raid

German Fighter Plane Shot Down, British Reported Unscathed

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Friday*, June 20—R. A. F. bombers escorted by a strong force of fighter planes heavily assaulted German-held French coastal positions last night for the ninth straight night, hitting docks and oil tanks at Le Havre and a German supply ship, the British Air Ministry announced today.

One German fighter plane was shot down and the British came through unscathed, the communique said.

Little Opposition Met

"Very little opposition was encountered. . . . Docks at Le Havre were attacked. The aircraft bombed and hit an enemy supply ship escorted by destroyers near the French coast."

The blasts were heard on the English side of the Channel.

The attack on Le Havre occurred just before nightfall and after dark the British still were hammering at areas apparently southwest of Boulogne which also were attacked the night before.

A German military camp was the special target Wednesday night.

The Nazi naval base of Bremen, Germany, and the port of Brest, France, where three German warships, the Scharnhorst, Gneisau and Prinz Eugene have been reported sheltering, also were attacked Wednesday night.

British Coal Ship Sunk By Nazis Off Portugal

Vila Real De Santo Antonio, Portugal, June 19 (AP)—The 1,375-ton British freighter Empire Warrior was bombed and sunk by three German planes off this port at dawn today and her twenty-five crewmen, two wounded, were landed here by a Portuguese sloop which put out after the attack started.

The Empire Warrior left Newcastle a month ago with coal for Santo Domingo.

JUN 20 1941

Ireland Gets U. S. Wheat Cargo

DUBLIN, June 19 (AP)—Supplies Minister Sean Lemass announced today the first cargo of wheat from the United States via Lisbon had arrived in Dublin. The Central Tea Purchasing Board has arranged for a shipment of tea from the United States, and other tea purchases are being negotiated, he said.

Churchill Refuses Commons' Plea to Air Shipping Situation

JUN 20 1941

By the Associated Press

London, June 19.—Prime Minister Churchill resisted demands today in the House of Commons for public debate on the gravity of the shipping situation by insisting it was impossible to state the government's position "except under the protection of the secret session."

Announcing that the Government will review the Battle of the Atlantic at an early date, he said:

"It would be a great pity if we were forced to conduct discussions on these most grave matters with every word quickly reaching the enemy. No justice could be done to the argument in such circumstances."

Former War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha joined others in asking the Prime Minister to reconsider, reminding Churchill of "the effect created in the United States when he began to publish our shipping losses on a monthly instead of a weekly basis."

Hore-Belisha said, "It is most important to get the full cooperation of public opinion in the United States in order to get further help from that country, if possible in convoy."

He asked, in view of President Roosevelt's statement that losses were thrice the capacity of British yards to replace them, "is it not desirable that we face them (the facts) with candor and resolution?"

Laborite Emmanuel Shinwell also appealed the decision, saying:

"Many conflicting and, indeed, alarming statements, have been made by responsible statesmen—President Roosevelt, for example, the first lord of the admiralty and many others—and it is desirable to remove this confusion which keeps the public in the dark."

The prime minister told the House it was not convenient for him to make a war review today.

TO ASK COMMONS FOR $4,000,000,000

JUN 20 1941

British Government Tells Extra War Needs.

London, June 19 (A. P.).—The House of Commons will be asked at its next session to approve the expenditure of an additional $4,000,000,000 to meet war and other expenses during the year ending March 31, 1942, a White Paper announced today.

This is the second vote of credit to be asked this year. The first, approved by the Commons on February 6, also was for $4,000,000,000.

The vote of credit does not mean raising money by taxation or by other new revenue-raising means. It simply authorizes the government to spend that much money from the national revenue raised by budget provisions.

No Crisis Signs In Moscow

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 19—A Reuters dispatch from Moscow tonight said nothing could be learned there concerning reported German or Rumanian demands upon Russia.

JUN 20 1941

Reuters said there were no signs of crisis in the Soviet capital, and that the streets were thronged with young women and men who would have been called up in event of a general mobilization.

Sweden Appropriates $7,000,000 for Defense

London, June 19 (A. P.).—Reuters reported today from Stockholm that the Swedish Parliament had appropriated the equivalent of $7,000,000 for defense purposes. Most of the money, the agency said, would be expended on planes and anti-aircraft defenses.

BELGIANS ON STRIKE

125,000 Are Reported Out in Occupied Nation.

London, June 19 (A. P.).—A Belgium news agency report said here today that 125,000 workers in German-occupied Belgium were striking for additional rations and a 25 per cent wage increase. The strike started among Liege miners and street railway employees and has spread to textile workers at Verviers, the agency said.

JUN 20 1941

JUN 20

COMMONS DENIED LIGHT ON HESS

JUN 20 1941

Butler Says Public Interest Forbids a Statement.

London, June 19 (A. P.).—Long Parliamentary pressure on the Government for a statement on the Rudolf Hess case resulted today in a declaration by Richard Austen Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that such a statement was not regarded "as being in the public interest."

Laborite Samuel Sydney Silverman recalled Prime Minister Churchill's speech June 10 in which the Prime Minister said Britain had advised the Government of the United States about the German deputy fuehrer's flight to Scotland May 10.

"What is the Government of the United States entitled to know that our people should not know?" Mr. Silverman demanded.

Mr. Butler said that rumors that Hess was held at Chequers, the country home of Britain's Prime Minister, were "nonsense." This was elicited by the comment of Laborite Richard R. Stokes, who said:

"We now have the cheerful news that Hess is at Chequers. Is that so? Why is he down at Chequers? I do not know, but that is common talk."

To these and other comments, Mr. Butler reiterated the Government position that Hess "is being treated as an officer and kept in detention as a prisoner of war." He denied "statements implying that he is receiving very special and luxurious treatment."

JUN 20 1941

PEACHES 75 CENTS EACH IN LONDON

E. Gilmor

Strawberries Are Offered at $3.80 a Pound.

London, June 19 (A. P.).—The coming of warm weather and ripening of fruit brought some rare bargains in London's crowded markets today. One store had a shelf of peaches which a Georgia grower wouldn't bother to send to market, and the price was 75 cents each.

"Yes, sir," said the clerk. "We've sold quite a few. There's nothing like a fresh peach, you know."

Lots of strawberries—knotty little specimens—were on display at another store, for sale at $3.80 a pound. A shop offered unrationed cheese from Wisconsin at $1 a pound.

"It's straight from America," the clerk said, "and shoppers like it mighty well."

Tomatoes have come down. You could get them at many places for $1 a pound. String beans sold for 90 cents a pound. Asparagus, which has been difficult to obtain, was on the market at $1.50 a bunch.

"It's a large bunch," said a clerk, "enough for two people."

Incidentally you can buy a champagne cocktail for $1.25 and a razor blade for six cents, providing you can find some one who wants to get rid of either.

British Women Praised

Mrs. Winant Speaks on Their War Work in New Fields

LONDON, June 19 (AP).—Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the American Ambassador, complimented British women tonight for making themselves new opportunities in war work in fields never before entered by women.

Addressing the Forum Club, Mrs. Winant said the roles taken by women in air-raid precaution work, fire-watching and in the auxiliary services of the Army, Navy and Royal Air Force had advanced beyond the novelty stage to become ceaseless hard work and an invaluable and essential part of the nation's war effort.

India Mission Set Up in U.S.

Agency to Purchase War Supplies in Collaboration With British

LONDON, Jun 19 (AP).—The India Office announced ' ight the establishment of an Indian Purchasing Mission in the United States for procurement of war supplies. It will collaborate closely with the British Purchasing Mission.

Sir Shan mukham Chetty, former First Minister of Cochin, will go to the United States soon to head the mission.

U. S. Agrees to Transfer Two Cargo Ships to Irish

First Shipment of American Wheat Reaches Dublin

DUBLIN, June 19 (AP).—The American government has agreed to transfer two merchant ships to Irish ownership, it was announced today. The announcement followed authorization for Supplies Minister Sean Lemass to spend $400,000 for new Irish shipping.

Lemass announced that the first cargo of wheat from the United States via Lisbon had arrived in Dublin.

JUN 20 1941

U. S. Seaman Reported Hiking Length Of Italy

Man Identified As Detroit Stoker Of Torpedo Ship Held By Police At Udine

Rome, June 19 (AP)—Police at Udine were reported by the newspaper *Il Giornale D'Italia* today to be holding a man who identified himself as Louis Bergery, 27, of Detroit, a stoker shipwrecked from the torpedoed merchant ship Bristol.

[Lloyd's register of merchant ships lists no vessel named the Bristol, but there is a 2,864-ton British freighter Bristol City which has been operating between the United States and European ports.]

Bergery, the dispatch said, told police he had been hiking at night in an attempt to reach Germany after landing near Taranto. He almost succeeded. Taranto is in the heel of the Italian boot in the far south and Udine is close to the border of Italy, Germany and Yugoslavia.

JUN 20 1941

Vichy Cleared To Admit Ill For Treatment

By Taylor Henry

Associated Press Staff Writer

Vichy, France, June 19.—Drastic measures have cleared room in the crowded hotels of this once-quiet health resort—now capital of unoccupied France—for the return of the halt and the ill to take the curing waters.

Before the resort season opened on June. 15, government agents went from hotel to hotel warning persons considered "unnecesary" to leave town within 24 or 48 hours.

First persnos affected were members of Vichy's Jewish population, who have been the object of a police recheck of residence permits.

Vichy's waters have been a haven of international dyspepsia since the spa was found by Louis XIII. The aristocracy of Europe has been bringing its stomach troubles to Vichy ever since Madame De Sevigne toward the end of the seventeenth century made herself the spa's star publicist by her letter-writing.

Besides ordering "unnecessary" residents to leave town for the two-month watering season, the government has freed other hotel space by moving banks and insurance companies out of town.

Still, the government has a serious problem in making room for the dyspeptics, because all the 221 hotels of Vichy not requisitioned for government ministries, banks and embassies have been jammed with government employes' families and with journalists. The aptly named Ambassadors' Hotel now houses 18 out of Vichy's 41 foreign missions.

One of the main social activities is hunting better places to eat, although the food situation is not as bad as it might be.

VICHY'S 140 DOCTORS WELCOME THE RETURN OF THE INVALIDS, FOR THE TOWN HAS BEEN OVER-FULL OF HEALTHY PEOPLE SINCE THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE MOVED INTO THE PARC HOTEL. JUN 20 1941

ADD-VICHY-JUN2-19

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS WERE ADDED BY THE ARRIVAL OF EXILED DIPLOMATS ASKED TO LEAVE PARIS BY THE GERMANS. HALF OF THE 500 ROOMS WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAD ORIGINALLY PROMISED TO TURN OVER TO CURE-SEEKERS HAD TO BE COMMANDEERED FOR THESE DIPLOMATS.

BECAUSE ROOM IS SO SCARCE, CURE-SEEKERS ARE REQUIRED TO SHOW A BILL OF BAD HEALTH BEFORE THEY COULD RESERVE ROOMS, AND NONE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE TOWN WHO CANNOT SHOW ROOM RESERVATIONS.

THE CURE-SEEKERS WILL NOT FIND VICHY THE GAY TOWN OF OTHER YEARS. THE SUN IS SHINING AND THE CHESTNUT TREES ARE IN BLOOM, BUT THE NIGHT LIFE OF THE PRESENT CITY IS LIMITED. TWO HOTEL LOBBIES HAVE BEEN THE ONLY GATHERING PLACES OPEN AFTER 10 P.M.

FOR THE TWO MONTHS' SEASON, HOWEVER, THE BIG CASINO IS REOPENING, ALTHOUGH TWO SMALLER CASINOS AND THE MUSIC HALL WILL REMAIN CLOSED.

30.24—9877

JAPAN SEES U. S. ENTRY INTO WAR ALMOST CERTAIN

JUN 20

Official Spokesman Says Our Policy Is Wholly in Roosevelt's Hands.

Tokio, June 19 (A. P.).—Ko Ishii, spokesman of the Japanese Government, addressing the Central Co-operative Council tonight, declared "it is almost certain that the United States will enter the European war on the British side."

He asserted that Japan's primary goal is the "construction of a new order in East Asia." He mentioned no other aim.

Ishii said that "though rumors are rife about Japanese foreign policy . . . Japan has not budged from her established road since conclusion of the three-Power (Axis) pact." He said that Emperor Hirohito had issued his rescript approving the treaty and that Japan must go ahead with national policy as indicated.

In an hour-long discussion, Ishii listed four points in his survey of the international situation. They were:

1. The present stage of the British-German war.
2. Italian and German relations.
3. The question of the entry of the United States into the war.
4. German-Soviet relations.

United States aid to Britain has increased tremendously of late, he said, but Germany is taking a deliberate attitude and is refraining from any step which would stir up the United States. In the world war United States expeditionary forces were able to land on the European Continent, he added, but the situation is different today.

Ishii said the "future attitude of the United States is wholly in the hands of Roosevelt" since he had been elected for a third term and is "invited with the right of supreme command as a Constitutional right."

The general trend of events makes it essential to the United States to come to a decision, he said.

U. S. TO ENTER WAR, TOKYO AIDE HOLDS

Official Spokesman Sees Us at Britain's Side, but Says Japan Is Deterrent Now

JUN 20

REAFFIRMS BOND TO AXIS

Ishii Thinks Reich Is Showing Restraint—Batavia Believes Talks Were Blow to Nazis

TOKYO, June 19 (AP)—Koh Ishii, director of the official Japanese Information Bureau, declared tonight that although "it is almost certain that the United States will enter the European war on the British side," the Washington Government was now strongly deterred by Japan's dominance in the Far Eastern seas.

Addressing the Central Cooperative Council, Mr. Ishii said that "Japan, as a partner in the tripartite alliance, remains dominant on the other side of the Pacific and is playing an important role as a strong deterrent" to United States entry into the war.

"As things stand," he asserted, "the United States will think twice * * * or thrice."

Growing international tension and the general tide of events are making it essential to the United States to reach a decision, Mr. Ishii said, adding:

"The future attitude of the United States is wholly in the hands of Roosevelt. It must be borne in mind that he is invested with the right of supreme command as a constitutional right."

Asserting that President Roosevelt had announced "United States readiness for unlimited patrol," Mr. Ishii noted that "he said nothing of Japan, presumably under some political consideration."

"We must be cautious on this point," Mr. Ishii added.

He said Japan's primary goal remained "construction of a new order in East Asia."

"Though rumors are rife about Japanese foreign policy * * * Japan has not budged from her established road since conclusion of the three-power pact," he declared.

In his hour-long discussion Mr. Ishii said that although United States aid to Britain had increased tremendously, Germany deliberately was avoiding any step that would stir up the United States. He pointed out that the military situation in Europe was vastly different today from that during the World War, when the American Expeditionary Force was able to land on the Continent.

Setback for Nazis Seen

BATAVIA, Netherlands Indies, June 19 (AP)—The failure of Japan's efforts to obtain a larger share of the Netherlands Indies' exports of raw materials needed in war was interpreted by informed circles today as a major setback for Germany.

The belief is prevalent in authoritative quarters that Germany's needs lay behind Japan's insistence in the long economic negotiations broken off yesterday on such commodities as oil, tin and rubber in far greater amounts than Japan has obtained hitherto.

It was asserted that the arrival in Tokyo a month ago of Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, Germany's chief economic negotiator, was the reason for this entire section of the Japanese "requests."

The Japanese demands were divided into two general categories: First, expansion of Japan's present interests in the Indies by establishment of an air line, opening of cable and telegraph service and acquisition of fishing, mining and exploration rights; second, permission to increase greatly the purchases of oil, rubber, tin, copra and coconut and palm oils. Authoritative sources said there was "strong evidence" that the latter half of the program had been written on behalf of Germany.

Japan's own industrial consumption of most of the listed items has been decreasing steadily since 1938 owing to military restrictions on "non-essential" industries. Also, Japan's recent moves in Indo-China and Thailand gave her traders access to large new sources of the same materials as are produced in the Netherland islands.

Observers expressed belief that a danger point still lay in the words "normal relations," which communiqués in both Tokyo and Batavia said would be continued between the two countries.

It was considered highly possible that the Netherlands Indies might reduce present sales to Japan, especially if the United States armament program called for diversion of strategic raw materials from Japan to the United States.

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, chief Japanese negotiator, whose recall was announced by Tokyo yesterday, declined to say whether Japan would consider this an alteration of "normal relations." The influential newspaper Javabode expressed satisfaction that although the negotiations had been ended "a rupture was avoided."

"The negotiations have been discontinued in an atmosphere of peace and friendship awaiting better times for problems that have proved insoluble in wartime," the newspaper said.

It praised Mr. Yoshizawa for the "courteous manner" in which he had negotiated with the Netherland representatives.

Thai Ratifies French Pact

BANGKOK, Thailand (Siam), June 19 (AP).—The Thai (Siam) national assembly ratified unanimously today the peace convention with France and the final phase in the acquisition of border areas from French Indo-China through Japanese mediation.

Premier-Foreign Minister Luang Bipul Songgram, in thanking the house, expressed appreciation for the good offices of Japan and said the Thai policy of friendship for all remained unchanged.

By the treaty, Thailand obtains 69,420 square kilometers (26,796 square miles) of territory in Cambodia and Laos states, including the town of Batambong. The territory ceded by the French abounds in forests and has vast rice-producing areas, coal deposits and precious stones.

JUN 20

JAPANESE FLEET SEEN OFF CHINA

Shanghai, June 19 (A. P.).—Passengers arriving from Hongkong today aboard the President Coolidge reported seeing an estimated 100 Japanese battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers, submarines and supply ships moving slowly southward in the Formosan Straits off Amoy.

Quezon Leads Philippines In Affirming Loyalty To U. S.

Millions Celebrate Holiday Dedicated To Allegiance.

JUN 20 ent Addresses Commonwealth

[By the Associated Press]

Manila, June 19—Millions of Filipinos, led by their President, Manuel Quezon, today reaffirmed their loyalty to the United States in event of war and pledged their all, even their lives, to the defense of democracy.

Loyalty Day—a new holiday for the islands—was the occasion for the island-wide expression of allegiance. In cities and villages the populace paraded and pledged fidelity anew.

Highlight of the observance was the address of the Commonwealth President. Stricken for months by illness, Quezon was unable to deliver it personally so it was transcribed and broadcast from Manila.

In effect, Quezon assured the United State it would face no internal trouble in the islands if involved in war, approved the recent fireside address of President Roosevelt and urged support of the Commonwealth's defense activities in the words of Roosevelt's declaration of a state of unlimited national emergency.

"We owe our loyalty to America and we are bound to her by bonds of everlasting gratitude," said the Filipino President.

"Should the United States enter the war, (she) . . . will find all of the people of this country, to the last man, on her side. Our stake in this war is our own future independence, and assurance that independence may endure."

SINO-BURMESE PACT IS SIGNED AT LAST

Border Negotiations Ended After Forty-nine Years.

Chu JUN 20 1941 e 19 (A. P.).—The British Embassy announced today that a final agreement defining a disputed Sino-Burmese frontier had been reached after negotiations which began in 1892.

Notes exchanged between China and Burma related principally to about 200 miles of territory between the Namting and Namkha rivers with a provision whereby Burma agreed to permit Chinese participation in any mining enterprises which may be undertaken in the area by British concerns. The question again became a live issue when the Chinese Government decided to hasten the construction of the Burma-Yunnan Railway and found that the easiest alignment would take the line across the disputed area.

"In these circumstances, aided by a more friendly atmosphere prevailing between China and Great Britain, a solution was quickly found," the embassy said.

To Keep Sailings Secret

American Lines in Far East to Imitate British War Precaution

HONGKONG, June 19 (AP).—Offices of the American President and American Pioneer Lines announced today that advertising of sailing dates, destinations and ship names of their vessels would be discontinued, effective tomorrow, as a war precaution.

T. B. Wilson, Hongkong general agent of the President Lines, Associated, said: "The new measure places American shipping in the Far East on the same basis as British and Allied shipping as regards keeping the identity and movements of vessels secret." JUN 20 1941

HARRIMAN REACHES CAIRO

Roosevelt Lend-Lease Aide Says Help Is on the Way

CAIRO, Egypt, June 19 (AP)—W. Averell Harriman, abroad to assist in speeding up United States aid to Britain, arrived here tonight with his party of experts.

The group was welcomed at the airport by United States Minister Alexander Kirk.

Mr. Harriman is here to discuss receipt of American equipment now en route to British Middle East forces. In his party were Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce, Colonel G. A. Green and R. P. Melklejohn.

Mexico Frees American

Court Finds Charges of Operating Illegal Radio Unfounded

MEXICO CITY, June 19 (AP).—Criminal Court Judge Jose Gonzalez Bustamente dismissed today for "lack of merit" charges of operating an illegal radio station which the government had made against Edward Vanderfield, an American engineer, and Maria Luisa Yarse, Mexican telephone operator.

Vanderfield, who said he was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1911 and has lived in Mexico for twelve years, is employed by a telephone company. He was detained on Tuesday. JUN 20 1941

Judge Busta[illegible] said there was "no evidence whatever" of law violation or of participation in "any subversive activity of any nature." He said the apparatus found in Vanderfield's home was incapable of transmitting radio messages.

Argentine Nazi Probe

Buenos Aires, June 19 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies voted overwhelmingly today for a far-reaching investigation of Nazi influences in the country.

The investigation may go far in determining whether the nation sticks to its oft-reiterated policy of "strict neutrality," or abandons it in favor of cooperation with hemisphere defense against totalitarianism.

JUN 20 1941

COSTA RICA TO ASK LOAN

$5,000,000 Wanted From U. S. Bank—Defense Offer Debated

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 19 (AP)—Official sources said today Costa Rica would ask the United States Export-Import Bank for $5,000,000 to strengthen the nation's economy.

Financial Agent Julio Pena is expected to go to Washington for the negotiations.

Lower Bracket Taxes Doubled By Bill House Group Approves

Committee Votes Sharp Rise in Levy for All Who Pay on Income—Corporation Profits Rates Increased.

JUN 20 1941

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—The House Ways and Means Committee decided tentatively today to recommend drastic increases in surtaxes on individual incomes and to tighten up on corporation excess profits taxes so as to raise an estimated $2,480,900,000 in additional revenue.

The new individual income surtax schedule was said to more than double the tax bill of every taxpayer.

Chairman Doughton announced that the committee had voted tentatively to adopt an individual income tax program providing for imposition of surtax rates beginning at 5 per cent on the first $2,000 of taxable income and graduated up to the present maximum of 75 per cent. The latter rate starts on net incomes above $5,000,000.

Lowest Tax 9.9 Per Cent.

The surtax would be in addition to the present normal 4 per cent tax. The committee also left untouched the present one-tenth defense supertax. The combined effective rate of 4 per cent normal tax, 5 per cent surtax and 0.9 per cent supertax would make 9.9 per cent for lower bracket incomes.

The taxpayer, however, would pay an initial rate of 5.5 on the first segment of his taxable income. This would be true because taxpayers are permitted to deduct a 10 per cent earned income credit before applying the normal tax but are allowed no such deduction before the surtax. The bottom tax rate, therefore, is the 5 per cent surtax to which must be added an additional 0.5 per cent supertax.

Mr. Doughton disclosed that the committee also gave tentative approval to a special 10 per cent excess profits tax recommended by the Treasury and designed to reach the excess profits made under war contracts.

The special levy, he said, was estimated to yield about $65,000,000.

Change in Computation.

In the field of corporation taxes, the committee gave tentative approval to a plan calling for imposition of a surtax of 5 per cent on surtax net incomes of $25,000 or less, and of 6 per cent on net incomes above $25,000. It would revise the method for computing excess profits by disallowing the deduction of regular income taxes, but would allow deduction of the excess profits tax in computing normal income taxes, including surtaxes.

The committee estimated the revised method would produce a net increase of $1,118,400,000 from the excess profits tax and $651,600,000 in surtaxes and estimated that the Government would lose $514,800,000 in the normal corporation tax return.

All excess profits rates would be increased by 10 per cent in each bracket. In other words the minimum excess profits tax which now starts at 25 per cent would be increased to 35 per cent and the present maximum of 50 per cent would be boosted to 60 per cent.

Excess Profits Explained.

The special excess profits tax of 10 per cent designed for defense contracts would be levied, the committee said, on the difference between the rate of return in the base period and the lower of the sum of the excess profits credit plus the unused excess profits credit computed on the proposed law basis, or the excess profits net income in the taxable year, less the specific exemption of $5,000.

As an illustration, the committee said that if a corporation using the invested capital method of computing excess profits had made 2 per cent over the base period (1936-1939) and then in the taxable year had made 4 per cent, it would take the difference between the two, that is 2 per cent, and compute the 10 per cent special tax upon that.

Corporations would be allowed an invested capital credit, in computing their regular excess profits taxes, of 8 per cent on the first $5,000,000, the same as at present, and 7 per cent on any excess.

Surtax Tax Rates

The individual income surtaxes under the tentative schedule would start at 5 per cent on the first $2,000 of taxable income and increase to 8 per cent on taxable income between $2,000 and $4,000. On each $2,000 of additional taxable income from $4,000 to $20,000, the following surtax would apply: 11, 15, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31 and 33.

The surtax rate would reach 50 per cent on the $44,000-$50,000 taxable income bracket and 61 per cent on the $90,000-$100,000 bracket.

Illustrating how the new individual tax program would affect the average taxpayer, the committee said that a single person with $900 net income, before deduction of personal exemptions, pays 44 cents under the present law, but would pay $5.94 under the proposed rates, including the normal tax of 4 per cent and the defense surtax of 10 per cent imposed last year.

A married couple with $2,500 net income now pays $11, but would pay $38.50 under the new plan. A married couple with two dependents and $3,000 of net income pays nothing under existing law, but would pay $11 under the proposed schedule.

BIG STEEL BOOST PLANNED IN WEST

JUN 20 1941

OPM Announces Proposals For $100,000,000 Expansion In Plants

Provision Would Be Made For 1,556,000 Tons Additional Capacity

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 19—A $100,000,000 expansion of the steel industry in the West was proposed today to provide 1,556,000 of the additional 10,000,000 tons of ingot capacity which the Office of Production Management has asked.

The OPM requested steel companies to submit proposals on how much of the added annual capacity they would undertake to provide, and the Western expansion plans were in response to that request.

The enlarged facilities would be built in California, Washington, Utah and Colorado and all would be located at established coal and iron ore mines and steel plants.

U. S. To Bear Large Part

A large part of the cost of the expanded facilities would be borne by the Government. OPM officials said that various Federal agencies now are considering the proposals.

A deficit of 6,400,000 tons in steel capacity in 1942 was estimated recently by Gano Dunn in a report to President Roosevelt. Dunn resigned last week from his position as special consultant to the OPM.

Dunn estimated requirements for next year at 97,500,000 tons.

U. S. Curtails Consumption Of Rubber

JUN 20 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 19—The effects of the defense program were brought sharply home to consumers today when the Government ordered a cut in the consumption of rubber.

Officials of the Office of Production Management declared that rubber consumption would be cut to a rate of about 600,000 tons annually in the last six months of 1941. At present consumption is proceeding at the rate of 817,000 tons annually.

To Cut Down On Tires

About seventy per cent. of the rubber used in the United States goes into automobile tires. It was made plain that tire manufacturing would be curtailed, but the amount of the curtailment was not known.

It was explained that a formula would be worked out later under which rubber processors would be allowed a fixed percentage of the rubber they formerly processed.

To Add To Defense Stock

Much of the rubber used in the United States comes from the Dutch East Indies and British Malaya. There has been considerable concern in some quarters lest the supply be cut off by a Japanese move into that area of the world. The rubber saved by the cut in consumption will go into stock piles for use in the defense program.

It was stated that there was no shortage of rubber at present, but controls were considered necessary because of shipping uncertainties and the necessity of building up adequate stocks for defense.

Counting crude and finished goods, the rubber industry has about a ten-months' supply available, spokesmen for the industry said at Akron, Ohio.

GASOLINE CARDS FOR EAST WEIGHED

JUN 20 1941

Ration Plan for Motorists Is One Way to Meet Expected Shortage, Ickes Warns

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The possibility of gasoline ration cards for Eastern motorists arose today as officials considered ways of combating a threatened oil shortage in this area of the country.

Secretary Ickes told his press conference that a ration-card system was "one of the things under consideration," if rigid restrictions on non-essential use of automobiles became necessary. He previously indicated, however, that the first step would be a government appeal for voluntary conservation by motorists.

Asked how a ration system would work, Mr. Ickes, who is Oil Coordinator, said that no details had been worked out. Mr. Ickes previously told an emergency conference of nearly 800 representatives of the twelve-billion-dollar oil industry that unity of effort was imperative "to defend democracy." He said "our very national existence may be at stake" in the preparedness and aid-to-Britain drive.

Ralph K. Davies, deputy petroleum coordinator, added that broad readjustments might be necessary in the industry during the emergency.

Supplying of East Is Discussed

The prime immediate objective of the conference was to ease, so far as possible, the Eastern shortage expected to result from transfer of one-fifth the United States coastwise tanker ships to British service.

Leon Henderson, government price administrator, addressing the meeting, requested oil refiners and dealers throughout the country not to advance prices except after consultation with the Office of Production Management. He read a letter being sent to oil companies, which said:

"We request your company not to make any further advances in prices, except when this office has been given reasonable advance notice and opportunity is had to study the proposed increase on the basis of appropriate data indicating that costs of operation have increased."

Mr. Davies admonished the industry that while today the problem was one of transporting oil to the East, "tomorrow will bring other problems."

Japanese Freighter Sails Empty

PHILADELPHIA, June 19 (AP)—The Japanese freighter Azuma Maru sailed into the Atlantic today without loading a cargo of lubricating oil which was banned on Monday by Secretary Ickes, Defense Petroleum Coordinator.

Port authorities said that she was empty. They declined to reveal her destination.

U. S. Agencies Probe Sale Of British Company

Wall Street Bankers Said To Have Made Big Profit In Selling Viscose Corporation

New York, June 19 (AP)—The New York *Times* said tonight that Federal agencies were investigating the recent sale by Wall Street bankers of the British-owned American Viscose Corporation to the American investing public.

JUN 20 1941

The *Times* said the investigation was to determine whether a refund of about $1,000,000,000 could be obtained for the British Treasury out of commissions and profits made by the bankers.

The British Treasury received $54,348,923 from the banks, and the bankers in turn sold the company to the public for $62,193,600. The paper declared it was understood that the United States Treasury and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had questioned the amount of underwriting commission and profits involved.

30.24-9879

30.24-9879

Nation's Master Plan For Civilian Defense

By Don Whitehead and Frank J. Weller

Associated Press Staff Correspondents

JUN 20 1941

New York, June 19—Many strange, fearsome and important lessons are in store for Americans from Europe's unnatural sky-war on helpless human beings.

The United States Office of Civilian Defense, directed by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York, will teach them. They will begin soon. They are dedicated to protection of the non-combatant.

War may never come, but the OCD insists that potential victims here know beforehand, and be fortified thereby, the things it may be too late to learn if someday warplanes roar to our shores:

"The taller the building the safer its occupants; bomb damage is comparatively negligible to steel and concrete structures.

Bomb-Proofed Garages

"Buildings supported by walls alone readily collapse.

"Massed residences made of wood cannot be protected.

"Bomb-proofed private garages and public buildings are the safetest air-raid shelters.

"Huge municipal above-ground shelters are not feasible.

"Subway protection is questionable.

"Modern building basements are relatively safe.

"Private home and small apartment sub-cellars are risky.

"Death and injury is inescapable for many.

"Great fires cannot be prevented, but may be controlled.

"Hunger, privation, disease and mental and nervous disorders are constant problems.

Use Of Poison Gas

"And the enemy will use poison gas whenever it no longer fears retaliation."

All this the British know. They have told officials here. The next step is to make the people understand, and win their help in a national effort to save their lives in the event of war.

OCD believes Europe's air *Blitz* would have been far less effective if weaker neighbors had been informed and armed to resist, as this nation now has a chance to be.

Officials will concentrate first on protection of buildings housing 100 or more persons whether they be apartments, hotels, theaters, office buildings, factories, warehouses, stores, shops and all manner of properties. Lesser units and the individual household, too, will receive safety instructions and escape facilities.

The big task is to handle mankind marked for mass murder in the great concentrated centers and on crowded streets. Fifth columnists spotted these first for the *Luftwaffe* in seventeen vanquished European countries, with devastating effect where defense mechanism faltered and hysteria took its toll.

"Service Squads" Planned

In LaGuardia's plan, wardens for each strategic city will designate "safety" areas, namely those in which buildings offer air-raid shelter.

The superintendent or manager will have charge of his building's defense plan, the tenant defense groups, first-aid and rescue supplies and be responsible for sounding the alarm. He will be the "control director."

Next in authority will be "key men" in charge of "service squads" trained in emergency duties. They must account for every person in the building, his identity and citizenship and see that he is jailed as an enemy-alien or is at his designated post as a loyal citizen and eager patriot.

These key men will conduct defense classes, regulate the blackouts and enforce rules for personal behavior of their people while bombs are falling.

To Maintain Shelters

The service squads will construct and maintain shelters, cooperate with police and firemen, assist mobile first-aid and rescue squads, safeguard water and gas lines, roofs, sanitation, boiler rooms and steam pipes, ventilation, elevators, refrigeration, auxiliary power plants and the thin beams of permissible indoor lighting.

Telephone operators will serve as building messengers whenever other communications are destroyed. Radio men will operate short-wave sets wherever available to direct defense operations. Signal squads will man observation posts continuously to spot and report enemy bombers.

Watchers and guards will try to prevent sabotage, robberies and acts of violence, shadow persons with relatives in enemy countries whose safety there might influence their conduct, close all building entrances after hours, patrol vital service centers and supply depots, register visitors and tag strangers and supervise building employes.

"One In A Million"

In event of war, shelters buttressed with sandbags will be provided in the central corridors of "safe" structures. Normally, these will be six stories above the ground and six stories below the top of steel and concrete buildings.

An oddity of air attack is that only one bomb in a million strikes center atop a skyscraper. Americans have shuddered in apprehension of thousands of persons toppling to death from great heights if these buildings were hit. Bombs more likely strike a glancing blow and rip out sections of sidewall without serious damage, or hit the street and shatter the first six floors with steel splinters.

The central structure stands and the basements are safe from collapse of superstructure. Occupants are more or less secure.

Officials advise separate underground shelters for occupants of collapsible buildings such as small store, brick or wood houses standing alone or in rows and tenements.

Wooden Structures Hopeless

Hopelessness of saving wooden structures is a tragedy of air attack on civilians. Acres and acres of densely compact frame houses are doomed in any city under bombardment. If they do not keel over, LaGuardia says, incendiary bombs could make a bonfire of all homes in New York's lower East Side. Firemen might save the outer fringe.

Public air-raid shelters present a problem even the British have not solved. The Federal Government here has announced no policy. Authorities say there is not enough money available to build shelters everywhere. Nor would they want them as vast municipal units. When a bomb penetrates a shelter for more than fifty persons, unless they are in separate sections, the death and injury creates uncontrollable terror.

Most experts favor bomb-proofing of private garages, public parking garages, schools, theaters, auditoriums, community houses, health centers, park pavillions and armories. These, in greater numbers, will care for more people in smaller groups and perform more satisfactory service. Peacetime use pays for wartime cost.

Officials frown on basement and subcellar shelters unless they are under non-collapsible buildings and are staffed by crews to prevent drowning and suffocation from broken water mains and gas lines.

Opinion is divided on the use of subways. For the most part, they are only six to seven feet under ground, whereas a large bomb makes a crater twenty-five to thirty feet deep. There is always danger of flooding and death from gas.

Because of British experience, OCD is training repair crews to make subways safe for street crowds and throngs in the vulnerable residential districts. London tried to keep her citizens out of subways, which are perfect conduits for poison gas. The enemy did not use gas, and the effort failed. Officials still expect gas if the Royal Air Force ever is too weak to repay the attacks—and then subways, perforce, will have to be closed.

Here, people are instructed to seek any kind of shelter the moment a bomb may fall — preferably a safe building and last of all the subways. But modern war's primitive slaughter has produced primitive instincts of self-preservation. When the air-raid sirens sound, twentieth century civilization seeks safety in the ground.

Juliana and Prince in Canada

OTTAWA, June 19 (CP).—Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands have returned to Ottawa after a short visit to the United States, Willem van Tets, private secretary to the Princess, said today.

JUN 20 1941

LA GUARDIA NAMES AIDES

Picks Landis, D'Olier and R. J. Kelly as Area Defense Heads

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—F. H. La Guardia, director of the Office of Civilian Defense, has named three regional defense directors, with headquarters, as follows:

First Army Corps Area, Boston—James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School.

Second Corps Area, New York—Frank D'Olier, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company.

Sixth Corps Area, Chicago—Raymond J. Kelly of Detroit, past national commander of the American Legion.

The First Corps Area covers New England, the Second includes New York, New Jersey and Delaware and the Sixth embraces several Midwestern States.

JUN 20 1941

Mail Censorship Set Up On Island Defense Bases

Confined To Sites Leased From Britain, War And Navy Departments Emphasiz

Washington, June 19 (AP)—The War and Navy departments announced today establishment of mail censorship at the bases established on Atlantic island sites leased from Great Britain.

The action was taken, the departments said, in the interest of safeguarding defense information.

The censorship will be caried out only at the postoffices at the bases, the announcement said, stressing that no censorship activities were being carried on within the continental limits of the United States.

Says FCC May Revoke Fisheries' Radio Permit

Paper Reports Notice Served On Pacific American Alien Direct Must Resign

Seattle, June 19 (AP)—The *Post-Intelligencer* said tonight the Federal Communications Commission had notified Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., one of the world's largest salmon-packing corporations, that unless one of its directors resigned it would revoke all its radio licenses.

The newspaper said the director was Erling D. Naess, wealthy fugitive from Nazi-occupied Norway.

The commission said that under Section 310-A of the Federal Communications Act no company with an alien as an officer on its board may receive or hold authorization for operation of a radio station. The company operates in remote parts of Alaska and uses radio as its sole means of communication between canneries, fishing fleets, supply ships and the Bellingham (Wash.) office.

FIRST AXIS VESSEL IS TAKEN BY U. S.

JUN 20 1941

The Clara Will Be Placed in Service Soon.

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—The Maritime Commission announced today that it had taken formal possession of the first of the twenty-eight sabotaged Italian ships laid up in the United States waters.

The Commission said its representatives took possession of the Clara, 6,131 gross tons, at Savannah, Ga., yesterday.

The Clara, the commission said, will be taken to Newport News, Va., for drydocking before being placed in service.

The commission said that it had not been decided to what service the vessel would be assigned.

Least damaged of the twenty-eight laid-up Italian vessels, the Clara already had been repaired at Savannah.

It was the seventh foreign vessel formally taken over by the Maritime Commission under the recently enacted ship-seizure bill. Six Danish vessels were taken over last week end. The commission's records indicate there are eighty-four foreign vessels which may be requisitioned under the act.

U. S. Engineer Refuses Credit For Detector

Elwell Says Basic Idea Originated With Employe Of British Firm

Washington, June 19 (AP)—Cyril F. Elwell, American radio engineer, today disclaimed credit for originating the idea behind the British radiolocator, credit which had been attributed to him by former associates at Stanford University.

JUN 20 1941

The basic idea, he said, was originated by an employe of a British radio company, of which he was a member of the board of directors. It was bought by the British Government he said, and developed by scientists working under the direction of Robert Watt, a Scotch radio engineer.

Elwell said his only connection with the development of the device was in designing and erecting specially constructed towers supporting a series of aerials along the English North Sea coast, which are a part of the system.

Robin Moor's Third Engineer Set To Return To Sea Again

28-Year-Old Sailor From Richmond, Va., Says One [illegible]loing Can't Stop Him

JUN 20 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 19—Virgil Sanderlin, third engineer of the torpedoed Robin Moor, said today he was going back to sea again—"I'm not going to be a piker just because I got torpedoed once."

Sanderlin, a 28-year-old Richmond (Va.) seaman, came here to tell officials his story of the sinking of the United States freighter in the South Atlantic. He was one of eleven survivors rescued by the Brazilian freighter Ozorio after nineteen days in a lifeboat.

His immediate plans, he said, are to take a trip with his wife after he has gone to his home in Richmond to see his daughter, Jean Anne, 7, who is ill.

Away Over A Year

When he arrived today at the Washington airport from Miami, Mrs. Sanderlin saw him for the first time since he left home, February 14, 1940, to go to work as a laundry truck driver. Instead, he went to sea and for a while worked in oil fields in Venezuela.

He said he was sure the submarine which sank the Robin Moor was German. The officers spoke with German accents, the name of the submarine was painted in German letters and there were German labels on the cans of food given the survivors, he asserted.

As for the Robin Moor, he said, "it was as plain as day to anybody we were on an American ship."

Morale High

Morale of the Robin Moor's passengers and crew was high, the slender seaman related.

"The women too kit very calmly," he said. "After our boat left the other three lifeboaots, we were still more concerned about those women and the 4-year-old child than we were about our own shipmates.

"The last we saw of the child, he was smiling; everyone knew it was a desperate situation we were in, but they all took it very bravely."

War Communiques of Belligerents

JUN 20 1941

British

LONDON, June 20 (Friday) (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

R. A. F. bombers escorted by a strong force of fighters again raided northern France in daylight yesterday. Very little opposition was encountered from enemy fighters, one of which destroyed. Docks at Le Havre were attacked by the aircraft bomber command and bursts were seen among wharves and oil storage tanks.

Coastal command aircraft bombed and hit an enemy supply ship escorted by destroyers near the French coast.

None of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

CAIRO, June 19 (AP).—A communique of the British Middle East command:

LIBYA: Nothing of importance to report.

ETHIOPIA: While patriot forces are steadily increasing their pressure on Italian garrisons in the Gondor district, our own troops are continuing their advance on Debra Tabor. In the southern areas, operations are proceeding satisfactorily.

IRAK: No change.

SYRIA: Progress again has been made in the coastal sector, while further important positions have been captured just south of Damascus. In the central sector, Allied troops have successfully reoccupied Kuneitra, while a strong Vichy force in Merdj Ayoun now has been surrounded.

A communique of the Royal Air Force Middle East command:

CYRENAICA: Normal patrols were carried out by aircraft of the R. A. F. and S. A. A. F. (South African Air Force) in the Western Desert yesterday. In addition our bombers raided the landing grounds at Derna and El Gazala. One unidentified aircraft was destroyed on the ground at El Gazala.

SYRIA: A combined force of the Royal Australian Air Force and R. A. F. bombers attacked opposing positions which were holding up our troops near Damascus. At Beirut, shipping in the harbor was bombed, one very near miss being made on (beside) a destroyer. Two Vichy aircraft were shot down at Soueida.

MALTA: Enemy aircraft approached the island yesterday on two occasions but owing to the interception of our fighters, raids did not materialize. Instead one Macchi 0200 fighter was shot down and others were badly damaged.

From all these operations, four of our aircraft are missing.

LONDON, June 19 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Ports and naval bases in northwest Germany as well as the naval base at Brest were attacked in force last night by aircraft of the Bomber Command. Bremen in particular was subjected to heavy attack as also were docks at Brest, where three German warships are lying. From these operations four of our aircraft are missing.

Another Air Ministry communique:

Examination of individual reports from numerous squadrons which took part in daylight offensive operations by the R. A. F. on Tuesday (June 17) has shown that sixteen enemy fighters were destroyed. Our losses were ten fighters.

A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

A very small number of enemy aircraft crossed our coast last night and dropped bombs at a few points in East Anglia and at one point in the East Midlands. The damage caused was slight and no casualties have been reported.

Another communique of the same ministries:

Up to 8 p. m., today there has been nothing to report.

French

VICHY, June 19 (AP).—A communique on fighting in Syria:

Although there were violent combats in different sectors during the last twenty-four hours there was no notable change in the situation as a whole.

In the mountainous region of southern Lebanon and southern Syria, while our detachments held the position they reached during their counter-offensive, repulsing counter-attacks, the British adversaries continued their efforts around Kissoue with the aim of advancing toward Damascus.

On June 18 our troops northwest of Kissoue repulsed an attack of infantry and tanks, causing considerable losses to the attacker. Last night Hindu and de Gaullist elements tried to infiltrate in the same region. This morning the combat was resumed.

Along the coast the English fleet reappeared the morning of June 19 and bombarded our positions. No change along the Euphrates. During the day of June 18 our aviation carried out bombardments of the adversary's rear. During one of these actions pursuit planes protecting our bombers engaged with British pursuit planes and certainly shot down a Gloster Gladiator and probably a second.

Bombardments, whose effectiveness was proved in each case, continued into the night by harassing actions. During the night of June 17 to 18, the R. A. F. bombed Beirut, taking several victims among the civilian population. Material damage was insignificant. Our anti-aircraft defenses entered into action and a British plane was shot down.

It is specified that the number of prisoners recently captured in southern Syria is seventeen officers, including a colonel, and 500 men.

All information in detail received about operations in the Levant during the last twelve days and which cannot be published show that in the unequal fight carried out under the most difficult conditions our troops, despite losses and fatigue, in all circumstances showed the greatest heroism and the purest spirit of sacrifice.

BEIRUT, Syria, June 19 (AP)—A communique of the French command:

During the night of the 18th to the 19th a detachment of Hindus penetrated the region of Mezze. They were driven out during the morning and 160 prisoners remain in our hands. An enemy attack launched against Merj Ayoun failed and we took eighty prisoners. No change in the situation in the region of Djezzine.

In the coastal sector contact was made between reconnaissance units. British warships bombed the region north of Sidon during the morning without results.

During last night and today bombs were dropped on the port of Beirut without result. Our aviation continued reconnaissance and bombing missions all night and during the morning.

Units of the naval division of the Levant bombarded British positions north of Sidon.

German

BERLIN, June 19 (AP).—A communique of the high command:

In Northern Africa during mopping-up and skirmishes south of Sollum more British armored vehicles were destroyed and six British planes were shot down in an air fight. German combat planes on the morning of June 18 again effectively dropped heavy-caliber bombs on military objectives at the British naval base of Alexandria.

In waters around England, the Air Force last night sank two enemy merchantmen totaling 5,000 tons, which sailed in a strongly protected convoy northeast of Cromer. Combat planes effectively bombed Great Yarmouth's port facilities and airports in southeastern England.

The mining of numerous British harbors recently continued increasingly by day and night. British shipping through this operation suffered additional heavy losses and disturbances. Bomber units of the air fleet of Field Marshal Gen. Kesselring took an important part in these operations.

During the enemy's attempts to fly over the Channel coast of the occupied regions yesterday four British pursuit planes were downed by chasers. Last night the enemy dropped a small number of explosives and incendiaries in the western German coastal region. There are a number of dead and wounded among civilians. In residential sections such as Hamburg and Bremen several buildings were destroyed or damaged.

Night chasers and anti-aircraft scored special defense successes, downing eight of the attacking British planes.

Italian

ROME, June 19 (AP).—A communique of the high command:

NORTH AFRICA: Our air force continued to hammer the rest of retreating British troops. Cleaning up of territory and gathering in of men and material abandoned by the enemy is under way. Enemy tanks put out of action total about 200. In air fights six more enemy planes were brought down, bringing the losses inflicted by the Axis on English air force in the four days of battle to forty-two planes.

Tobruk positions and supplies at Mersa Matruh were bombed. British planes again bombed Bengasi.

Ex-U. S. Ships Test Out Bombs

JUN 20 1941

British Tars Practice With American Depth Charges—Reporter Gets Surprise.

By MORGAN M. BEATTY.

Aboard H. M. [illegible] Sea.—"Release depth charge!"

The order came down from the bridge of our lease-lend ship. The English tar at the racks on the stern pulled a plug, and the ashcan of death to submarines splashed into the ocean.

We put on a burst of speed while the bomb was finding the deep level where it would burst automatically from pressure. I braced myself for an explosion.

I got the surprise of my life. I heard a noise like a distant shotgun firing in a fogy November field. A sort of a "boom." In a minute or two I saw a great area of the ocean behind us suddenly flatten out, glisten in the sun. There was a shimmery, rapid vibration on the surface, like heat waves, only faster and mushier.

That was all.

"What?" I asked. "No explosion?"

"No," explained the officer at my side. "Not at that depth. Nor fish, either."

No Fish for Supper.

He was looking over the side, obviously disappointed at bringing up no fresh fish for supper.

Nor was there any submarine, for we were just practicing with American depth charges. Our senior officer was putting our squadron through the paces of submarine attack, our last drill before I was to leave ship at an Eastern Canadian port.

I was glad of that for the crew's sake. I thought they needed a respite, even though they never seemed to mind the pace. We had zigzagged ourselves seasick. We hac signalled ourselves blue in the face. We fired practice rounds frequently, did 45-degree starboard turns.

Recalls American Visit.

Now we were about to get a rest. I went below, asked my cabin boy to pack me up when he had a free moment.

"Davey," I asked, "what did you like most about America on your brief stay with us?"

"The big cities. They were fine. Life seems to begin at midnight."

"And how about our girls, Davey?"

"They're a bit fresh, don't you think, sir?"

"Fresh?"

"I've seen them roll their stockings in the street, sir."

Davey was embarrassed.

Impressed by Gadgets.

He and the other lads who kept the wardroom shipshape and fed the crew obviously were tickled pink with their American ship. What impressed them most was

30.24— 9881

30.24-9881

the gadgets.

"There seems to be a gadget for everything except your fingernails," he said, "and you're likely to get them clipped too if you don't mind out."

Our food was well prepared, extremely clean, and less greasy than the fare on most American warships. Outstanding was their standard curried rice with chutney, though it's hot enough to scalp a fellow.

The coffee? Let's skip it. They tried very hard, but they just don't know what to do with coffee. The big coffee percolator—a standard fixture in the crew's quarters of every American warship—was soon being used to distill cocoa.

Differ on Cigarettes.

British officers liked American desserts better than their own, wished they could get coffee the American way. But they didn't like our cigarettes very much, thought they were a bit strong. I thought the same thing about theirs.

The ship lost its prohibition regulations when the British took over. With them came barrels of rum. Every man over 21 years old got his three fingers of grog every night—or the equivalent in pay, about $1.50 a month. Nearly half the men prefer the pay to the rum. When I tasted the stuff, I agreed with the men who took the pay.

I couldn't find a soul with a complaint against the lend-lease vessel I was leaving. That is, I could dig out only one grumble.

"'Fess up," I said to one of the officers. "Isn't there one single thing you don't like about this ship?"

"Well, if you put it that way," he said. "I own the bunks in the cabins are a bit too comfortable."

"Too bad," I sympathized.

"Oh, I remedied that well enough. I stuck a board under the mattress. Now I sleep like a babe."

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE [redacted] NEW YORK OFFICE STATED TODAY IT HAD BEEN ADVISED BY ITS CAIRO AND JERUSALEM REPRESENTATIVES THAT DOWNES AND LOW "ARE SIMPLY OUT OF TOUCH AND PROBABLY NOT AS YET TO BE CONSIDERED LOST." A DISPATCH HAS RECEIVED IN NEW YORK FROM DOWNES YESTERDAY, BUT SINCE HIS CABLES HAD BEEN DELAYED IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT HE HAD SENT [redacted] IT SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE.

LIBERTY MAGAZINE SAID IT HAD LAST HEARD FROM LOW IN A CABLE [redacted] MONDAY DATED FROM CAIRO. IT WAS POSSIBLE HE HAD GONE ON TO SYRIA, THE NEW YORK OFFICE REPORTED, SINCE HE IS FREE TO MOVE ABOUT AT HIS OWN DISCRETION. HE HAS BEEN THE MAGAZINE'S NEAR [redacted] EAST CORRESPONDENT FOR THE LAST YEAR.

JUN 20 1941 ---RC 21 DIGIOS 01729 -CITY DESK

CAIRO, JUNE 19 (AP)- THE AMERICAN LEGATION HERE HAS REQUESTED THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT JERUSALEM TO ATTEMPT TO TRACE KENNETH DOWNES, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE CORRESPONDENT, AND [redacted] ROBERT LOW, OF LIBERTY MAGAZINE, REPORTED [redacted] MISSING IN SYRIA SINCE SUNDAY.

JUN 20 1941

WHEN LAST REPORTED SEEN THE TWO WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN DRIVING SOUTHWARD ON THE ROAD TO DAMASCUS. THIS WAS JUST BEFORE THE VICHY FRENCH FORCES LAUNCHED THEIR COUNTEROFFENSIVE AGAINST THE ADVANCING BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH TROOPS.

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 19 -(AP)-A SPECIAL TRAIN BROUGHT 305 UNDERNOURISHED BELGIAN CHILDREN INTO SWITZERLAND TODAY FOR VACATIONS.

JUN 20 1941

THE [redacted] WERE UNDER CARE OF GERMAN RED CROSS WORKERS.

FIVE HUNDRED YOUNG BELGIAN RECRUITS, INTERNED IN SWITZLERLAND WITH ALLIED TROOPS, WERE SENT HOME TWO DAYS AGO TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE CHILDREN.

BERN PW [redacted] 01010 JPH 531AED

BY EDDY GILMORE

JUN 20 [redacted]

LONDON, JUNE 19 -(AP)-MUCH TO HIS SORROW, 27-YEAR-OLD RALPH MARSHALL FOUND OUT TODAY THAT THE RAF AND ELEPHANTS DON'T MIX.

MARSHALL, A THEATRICAL AGENT, WAS ORDERED TO REPORT FOR DUTY WITH THE AIR FORCE NEXT WEDNESDAY AND THAT "MEANS GETTING RID OF MY TWO ELEPHANTS, MOLLY AND MANNEKIN."

FOR FIVE YEARS MARSHALL HAS BEEN WORKING THE ELEPHANTS AT SMALL CIRCUSES.

"I'VE BECOME VERY ATTACHED TO THEM," HE SAID

WHEN HE ASKED THE RAF WHAT ABOUT THE PACHYDERMS, AN OFFICER SAID BLUNTLY:

"YOU CAN'T BRING THEM TO THE RAF."

MARSHALL SAID HE OFFERED THEM TO THE MINISTRY OF LABOR.

"THEY'RE FINE WORKERS AND I BELIEVED THERE WAS SOMETHING THEY COULD DO FOR THE WAR EFFORT, BUT THE MINISTRY DOESN'T WANT THEM," HE SAID.

THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTION RAISED BY THE MINISTRY WAS THAT IT WOULD HAVE TO TRAIN A MAN TO TRAIN THE ELEPHANTS TO WORK.

"I'LL SWAP THEM FOR A PACKAGE OF CIGARETS PROVIDING THE PERSON WHO TAKES THEM AGREES TO KEEP THEM DURING THE WAR," MARSHALL VOLUNTEERED. JUN 20 1941

THE HITCH IS THAT RIGHT NOW THE ELEPHANTS ARE EATING $22 WORTH OF HAY A WEEK AT NORTHAMPTON. MARSHALL SAID HE TRIED GIVING THEM TO A ZOO, BUT THE ZOO WAS OVERSTOCKED ON ELEPHANTS.

"SURE, I'LL SEND THEM TO THE UNITED STATES," HE SAID.

30.24—9883

30.24—9883

"BUT THE UNITED STATES TAKER WILL HAVE TO ARRANGE FOR THEIR TRANSPORTATION. THEY CAN'T FLY, YOU KNOW."

APL GILMORES 1-THIRD 1138 JPH 612AED

LONDON, JUNE 19--(AP)---KING GEORGE VI DECORATED MATTHEW BRADLEY, MACHINE SETTER, WITH THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE [redacted] AMID THE TURMOIL OF A BIG ARMAMENT WORKS [redacted] IN APPRECIATION [redacted] FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION IN THE FACTORY. [redacted]

[redacted] CP 122PED JRT 155PED

JUN 20 1941

LONDON, JUNE 19--(AP)--- JUAN T. TRIPPE, PANAMERICAN AIRWAYS PRESIDENT WHO ARRIVED IN LONDON FROM NEW YORK THIS WEEK, [redacted] PAID A FLYING VISIT TO IRELAND TODAY. HE IS RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES IMMEDIATELY.

JUN 20 1941

AP 91 ROBINSONS 0195I JRT 211PED

new york, june 19 (ap)--- the german radio said today that 18,753 pprisoners have been counted thus far in the conquest of crete[redacted]

JUN 20 1941

[redacted] the total was divided as follows: 5,608 greeks, 5,659 from the united kingdom, 2,883 from australia, 1,593 from new zealand and the remainder from [redacted] other parts of t e british empre.

JUN 20 1941

NEW YORK, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO IN A ONE-HOUR BROADCAST BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES IN ENGLISH TODAY MADE NO MENTION OF THE TENSE SITUATION IN THE SOVIET'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

THE ANNOUNCER TOLD OF THE "ABUNDANCE OF FOODSTUFFS ON MARKET PLACES ALL OVER THE SOVIET UNION," AND THERE WAS A RESUME OF HOME NEWS IN WHICH PRAVDA, THE OFFICIAL PARTY ORGAN, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE "SOVIET PEOPLE ARE ON VACATION, AT THE SEASHORE, IN THE MOUNTAINS..."

THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD HERE BY CBS.

[redacted]PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 19-(AP)-A BERLIN BROADCAST DECLARED TODAY THAT 426 BRITISH TANKS WERE DETROYED IN THE FIERCE, THREE-DAY DESERT BATTLE OF ARMORED FORCES ON THE EGYPTIAN-LIBYAN FRONTIER. THE REPORT WAS HEARD HERE BY NBC.

THIS IS MORE THAN DOUBLE THE FIGURE OF ABOUT 200 WHICH THE COMMUNIQUE OF THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND PREVIOUSLY HAD REPORTED.

KA214PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION TODAY QUOTED A NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM ANKARA, TURKEY, AS SAYING THAT "MARTIAL LAW IN ISTANBUL AND OTHER TURKISH COASTAL REGIONS IS TO BE CONTINUED FOR ANOTHER SIX MONTHS."

THE BROADCAST WAS PICKED UP HERE BY CBS.

(TURKEY PLACED AREAS ALONG HER WESTERN FRONTIER UNDER MILITARY CONTROL PRIOR TO THE GERMAN INVASION OF GREECE AND REMOVED A PORTION OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION TO THE INTERIOR.)

ED835AED

JUN 20 1941

LOS ANGELES,JUNE 19-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES "WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN" IF JAPAN RESORTS TO MILITARY MEANS TO ENFORCE HER TRADE DEMANDS, SAYS DR.J.R.VAN DER SCHRIECK, ATTACHE OF THE DETHERLANDS LEGATION IN LONDON.

JUN 20 1941

HE ARRIVED ON THE LINER MATSONIA FROM HONOLULU, AFTER TRAVELING 50,000 MILES---40,000 OF THEM BY AIR---IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS ON A MISSION TO THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

"WE WANT TO TRADE WITH JAPAN IN AN ORDERLY WAY," HE TOLD INTERVIEWERS, "BUT WE WILL NOT AID A POTENTIAL ENEMY. MY PERSONAL OPINION IS THAT JAPAN WILL TAKE NO MILITARY ACTION AGAINST THE INDIES AND THAT NEGOTIATIONS FOR A TRADE AGREEMENT WILL SOON BE RESUMED.

"HOWEVER, IF JAPAN ATTEMPTS TO USE FORCE WE WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST MAN. IF THEY TRY INVASION, WE WILL MAKE IT UNHEALTHY---JUST AS UNHEALTHY AS THE NETHERLANDS HAS PROVED FOR THE GERMANS.

"THE DEFENSES OF THE EAST INDIES HAVE BEEN GREATLY STRENGTHENED IN THE LAST YEAR WITH AMERICAN PLANES ARRIVING ALMOST DAILY.

"HIGH SPEED TORPEDO BOATS TO DEFEND THE NUMEROUS STRAITS AND CHANNELS BETWEEN THE ISLANDS ARE BEING BUILT IN THE EAST INDIES AND ALSO IMPORTED FROM ABROAD."

DR.VAN DER SCHRIECK WILL GO TO WASHINGTON BY PLANE AND LATER TO LONDON.

FJ629ACS NM

DRY BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

CHICAGO, JUNE 19-(AP)-A NEW PORTABLE KIT FOR GIVING EMERGENCY TRANSFUSIONS OF DRIED BLOOD PLASMA HAS BEEN DEVELOPED TO SAVE CRITICAL HOURS IN SUCH TREATMENT IN WARTIME AND IN CIVILIAN LIFE.

JUN 20 1941

IT WAS DESCRIBED TODAY IN THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION BY DR.JOHN R.UPTON, B.E.EMERY AND R.B.CLARK, ALL OF SAN FRANCISCO, WHO SAID ITS WIDESPREAD USE WOULD GUARANTEE A CONSTANT AND ADEQUATE SUPPLY FOR TRANSFUSIONS IN SHOCK, BURNS AND HEMORRHAGE.

THE KIT IS SO COMPAT AND WELL-EQUIPPED THAT IT CAN BE SET UP AND USED AT OR NEAR THE PLACE WHERE AN INJURY OCCURS.

IT WAS RECOMMENDED FOR THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE, EXPERIENCE IN THE PRESENT WAR HAVING SHOWN THAT DANGEROUS AND IRREPARABLE CHANGES OCCUR IN MANY INJURIES IF TRANSFUSION IS DELAYED DURING THE FIRST

30.24— 9885

30.24—9885

CRITICAL HOURS.

IN ACTUAL WARFARE, TRANSFUSIONS COULD BE MADE AT MORE ADVANCED POSITIONS AND EVEN SMALL BOATS COULD HAVE THE KITS.

THEY COULD BE KEPT ON HAND ALSO BY SMALLER HOSPITALS, EMERGENCY STATIONS, FIRE HOUSES, INDUSTRIAL FACTORIES AND OIL REFINERIES.

THE KIT CONTAINS ENOUGH DRIED PLASMA, THE LIQUID PART OF BLOOD, AND STERILE WATER TO MAKE A SOLUTION EQUIVALENT TO 500 CUBIC CENTIMETERS OF WHOLE BLOOD.

JUN 20

THE DRY PLASMA IS CONTAINED IN A RUBBER-STOPPERED BOTTLE HERMETICALLY SEALED IN A SNUG-FITTING TIN CAN 3 1/2 INCHES IN DIAMATER AND 8 INCHES TALL.

ALSO IN THE KIT ARE A NEEDLE FOR INJECTING THE SOLUTION INTO A VEIN, RUBBER TUBING, MECHANICAL FILTER AND OTHER APPARATUS.

"IN THESE GRIM DAYS," THE AUTHORS SAID, THE NEED FOR A "FOOLPROOF DEPENDABLE TRANSFUSION OUTFIT WHICH CAN BE SET UP BY ANY DOCTOR OR WELL TRAINED NURSE" IS OF "TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE."

MS317ACD NM BJTS

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

- - -

THE WAR TODAY

JUN 20

- - -

(THIS DAILY FEATURE, CONDUCTED BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, IS BEING WRITTEN IN HIS ABSENCE ON VACATION BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT)

- - -

HITLER HAS CALCULATED AND TIMED THE GERMAN-TURKISH TREATY OF "FRIENDSHIP" SO THAT IT WILL ADD THE GREATEST POSSIBLE WEIGHT TO HIS MILITARY PRESSURE ON RUSSIA. THE EFFECT ON BRITAIN IS NOT SO IMMEDIATE, ALTHOUGH THE TREATY IS, OF COURSE, INTENDED BY THE NAZIS AS A WAR POLITICS WEAPON IN THEIR LONG-RANGE STRATEGY AGAINST THE BRITISH IN THE NEAR EAST.

THE TREATY CLOSES THE LAST EFFECTIVE ROUTE BY WHICH WESTERN AID MIGHT CONCEIVABLY REACH RUSSIA, AT A TIME WHEN GERMANY SEEMS TO BE TELLING THE SOVIETS THAT THEY MUST EITHER ENTER INTO A STATE OF ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND MILITARY SUBJUGATION OR FIGHT AN ENORMOUS CONCENTRATION OF NAZI TROOPS FROM THE BALTIC TO THE BLACK SEA. IT SHUTS OFF THE AIR BASES FROM WHICH BRITISH PLANES MIGHT ATTACK GERMAN TROOPS IN RUSSIA. THE BLACK SEA ALREADY IS SO FRINGED WITH GERMAN AIR POWER THAT IT WOULD BE A TRAP FOR THE BRITISH FLEET, ALTHOUGH TURKEY MIGHT, UNDER PREVIOUS OBLIGATIONS, BE REQUIRED TO LET THAT FLEET GET THROUGH THE DARDANELLES TO GO TO RUSSIA'S AID.

THE TURKISH PACT PERMITS GERMANY TO BEGIN THE FAMILIAR PROCESS OF INFILTRATION AND DOMINATION OF TURKEY; TO WEAKEN TURKISH RESISTANCE IN PREPARATION FOR THE DAY WHEN THE REICH MAY FIND IT CONVENIENT TO USE ASIA MINOR AS A MILITARY ROAD TO SYRIA AND SUEZ.

BRITAIN IS NOT SURPRISED, NOR ARE THERE ANY ILLUSIONS IN LONDON ABOUT THE TREATY'S ESCAPE CLAUSE WHICH ON PAPER PERMITS THE CONTINUATION OF THE TURKISH-BRITISH ALLIANCE. THIS TREATY, NEGOTIATED ALMOST

EXACTLY TWO YEARS AGO, PLEDGED FRANCE, BRITAIN AND TURKEY TO HELP EACH OTHER "IN CASE OF AN ACT OF AGGRESSION WHICH MIGHT LEAD TO WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION." BUT THE PACT WENT INTO A STATE OF COMA WITH THE FALL OF FRANCE, WHICH WAS TO HAVE SUPPLIED AND EQUIPPED TURKEY, & AND VERY SHORTLY THEREAFTER TURKEY MADE IT PLAIN SHE WOULD NOT FIGHT UNLESS ATTACKED.

SHE KEPT HER POWDER DRY WHEN GERMANY SWEPT THROUGH THE BALKANS AND AS A RESULT WAS ALMOST COMPLETELY ISOLATED FROM BRITAIN. BRITAIN HAS BEEN TRYING TO UNLOCK THAT ISOLATION BY HER ADVANCE THROUGH SYRIA, BUT HER PROGRESS HAS NOT BEEN SWIFT ENOUGH TO COUNTER THE GERMAN PRESSURE ON ANKARA.

JUN 20 [illegible]

TURKEY, FORCED INTO THE POSITION OF A LITTLE RUSSIA, UNWILLING TO TAKE THE RISK OF MILITARY DESTRUCTION AT A TIME WHEN SHE COULD GET LITTLE HELP, SIGNED THE PACT IN THE HOPE OF GAINING TIME, PRAYING THAT SOMETHING MAY HAPPEN TO UPSET THE GERMAN WAR WAGON BEFORE HITLER FINDS THE TIME APPROPRIATE TO ASK OR TAKE SOMETHING ELSE FROM THE TURKISH.

GERMANY'S MILITARY PREOCCUPATION IN THE EAST, ALREADY, HAS BROUGHT OUT ONE VERY BRIGHT SPOT FOR THE BRITISH. THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GIVE THE WESTERN ARSENALS OF THE REICH THE WORST AERIAL SHELLACKING OF THE WAR, NIGHT AFTER NIGHT, DAY AFTER DAY, USING HUNDREDS OF PLANES. HITLER, ON HIS PART, HAS BEEN UNABLE TO MAKE GOOD HIS OLD THREAT OF MANIFOLD REPRISAL. GERMANY'S PLANES ARE ON THE EASTERN FRONTIER AND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, AND THE EVENTS OF THE LAST WEEK OR SO APPEAR TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THE NAZIS DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH OF THEM FOR AERIAL WAR ON TWO OR THREE MAJOR FRONTS.

THIS IS A FAR DIFFERENT STORY FROM THAT OF JUNE 19, 1940, WHEN AT LEAST 100 GERMAN PLANES BATTERED THE BRITISH COAST IN THE OPENING PHASE OF THE FURIOUS BATTLE OF ENGLAND.

ME905AED

WON'T YIELD SEAS, ROOSEVELT SAYS, BRANDING GERMANY AS AN OUTLAW

F.D. Calls Moor Sinking Piracy. Won't Yield Sea

[illegible] 21 1941

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—Serving notice that the United States does not propose to yield the seas to the Nazis, President Roosevelt informed Congress today that this Government holds Germany responsible "for the outrageous and indefensible sinking" of the American steamer Robin Moor.

In a strongly-worded special message, he asserted the sinking was the act of "an international outlaw" and "full reparations" are expected from the German Government.

Roosevelt likened the sinking by a German submarine to "the methods of terrorism" which the Germans used against "the innocent and the helpless in other countries."

"The Government of the German Reich," he added, "may, however, be assured that the United States will neither be intimidated nor will it acquiesce in the plans for the world domination which the present leaders of Germany may have."

The President made his pro-

30.24-9887

30.24—9887

Roosevelt's Message on the Robin Moor Case

JUN 21 1941

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the sinking of the Robert Moor follows:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I am under the necessity of bringing to the attention of the Congress the ruthless sinking by a German submarine on May 21 of an American ship, the Robin Moor, in the South Atlantic Ocean (25 degrees and 40 minutes west, 6 degrees and 10 minutes north), while the vessel was on the high seas en route to South Africa.

nouncement in a special message which permitted of stronger language than a formal diplomatic note.

Roosevelt stated without qualification that the vessel was sunk by a German submarine.

The Robin Moor went down in the South Atlantic on May 21. All passengers and crew subsequently reached safety.

Survivors said a German submarine torpedoed and shelled the ship.

(First word of the sinking came June 9, when the Brazilian ship Ozorio flashed word she picked up a lifeboat containing 11 survivors. On June 16 a British vessel arrived at Capetown with the 35 other persons. The first boatload picked up drifted in mid-Atlantic 18 days and the others for 13 days).

Sees Intimidation

Roosevelt said the general purpose of the sinking "would appear to be to drive American commerce from the ocean wherever such commerce was considered a disadvantage to German designs."

Its specific purpose, he said, "would appear to be interruption of our trade with all friendly countries."

"We must," he added, "take it that notice has now been served upon us that no American ship or cargo on any of the seven seas can consider itself immune from acts of piracy. Notice is served on us, in effect, that the German Reich proposes so to intimidate the United States that we would be dissauded from carrying out our chosen policy of helping Britain to survive.

"In brief, we must take the sinking of the Robin Moor as a warning to the United States not to resist the Nazi movement of world conquest. It is a warning that the United States may use the high seas of the world only with Nazi consent.

"Were we to yield on this, we would inevitably submit to world domination at the hands of the present leaders of the German Reich.

"We are not yielding and we do not propose to yield."

Old Nazi Custom

Roosevelt told the legislators the implications of the incident might be less serious if it could be regarded apart from a more general background. But it must be interpreted, he said, "in the light of a declared and actively pursued policy of frightfulness and intimidation which has been used by the German Reich as an instrument of international policy."

"This Government can only assume," he continued, "that the Government of the German Reich hopes, through the commission of such infamous acts of cruelty to helpless and innocent men, women and children, to intimidate the United States and other nations into a course of non-resistance to German plans for universal conquest—a conquest based upon lawlessness and terror on land and piracy on the sea."

These methods are completely in line with those used heretofore by the German leadership against many nations subsequently victimized, Roosevelt said.

Asks No Reprisal

He proposed to Congress no line of action or retaliation.

Roosevelt told Congress the Robin Moor was sunk without provision for the safety of passengers and crew, despite the fact that its nationality was known to the submarine commander and was clearly indicated by her flag and markings.

"The total disregard shown for the most elementary principles of international law and of humanity brands the sinking of the Robin Moor as the act of an international outlaw."

According to the formal depositions of survivors the vessel was sunk within thirty minutes from the time of the first warning given by the commander of the submarine to an officer of the Robin Moor.

The submarine did not display its flag, and the commander did not announce its nationality.

The Robin Moor was sunk without provision for the safety of the passengers and crew.

It was sunk despite the fact that its American nationality was admittedly known to the commander of the submarine and that its nationality was likewise clearly indicated by the flag and other markings.

Act of an International Outlaw

The sinking of this American ship by a German submarine flagrantly violated the right of United States vessels freely to navigate the seas subject only to a belligerent right accepted under international law. This belligerent right, as is known to the German government, does not include the right deliberately to sink a merchant vessel, leaving the passengers and crew to the mercies of the elements. On the contrary, the belligerent is required to place the passengers and crew in places of safety.

The passengers and crew of the Robin Mooor were left afloat in small lifeboats from approximately two to three weeks, when they were accidentally discovered and rescued by friendly vessels. This chance rescue does not lessen the brutality of casting the boats adrift in mid-ocean.

The total disregard shown for the most elementary principles of international law and of humanity brands the sinking of the Robin Moor as the act of an international outlaw.

The government of the United States holds Germany responsible for the outrageous and indefensible sinking of the Robin Moor. Full reparation for the losses and damages suffered by American nationals will be expected from the German government.

Our government believes that freedom from cruelty and inhuman treatment is a natural right. It is not a grace to be given or withheld at the will of those temporarily in a position to exert force over defenseless people.

Were this incident capable of being regarded apart from a more general background, its implications might be less serious—but it must be interpreted in the light of a declared and actively pursued policy of frightfulness and intimidation which has been used by the German Reich as an instrument of international policy.

U. S. Will Not Be Intimidated

The present leaders of the German Reich have not hesitated to engage in acts of cruelty and many other forms of terror against the innocent and the helpless in other countries, apparently in the belief that methods of terrorism will lead to a state of affairs permitting the German Reich to exact acquiescence from the nations victimized.

This government can only assume that the government of the German Reich hopes through the commission of such infamous acts of cruelty to helpless and innocent men, women and children to intimidate the United States and other nations into a course of non-resistance to German plans for universal conquest—a conquest based upon lawlessness and terror on land and piracy on the sea.

Such methods are fully in keeping with the methods of terrorism hitherto employed by the present leaders of the German Reich in the policy which they have pursued toward many other nations subsequently victimized.

The government of the German Reich may, however, be assured that the United States will neither be intimidated nor will it acquiesce in the plans for world domination which the present leaders of Germany may have.

We are warranted in considering whether the case of the Robin Moor is not a step in a campaign against the United States analogous to campaigns against other nations. We cannot place reliance on official declarations to the contrary.

Like statements, declarations, and even solemn pledges have been forthcoming in respect of many nations, commencing with the statement that the government of the German Reich considered its territorial aspirations satisfied when it seized Austria by force. Evidence that the government of the German Reich continues to plan further conquest and domination is convincing, and, indeed, scarcely disputed.

We Do Not Propose to Yield

Viewed in the light of the circumstances the sinking of the Robin Moor becomes a disclosure of policy as well as an example of method. Heretofore, lawless acts of violence have been preludes to schemes of land conquest. This one appears to be a first step in assertion of the supreme purpose of the German Reich to seize control of the high seas, the conquest of Great Britain being an indispensable part of that seizure.

Its general purpose would appear to be to drive American commerce from the ocean wherever such commerce was considered a disadvantage to German designs; and its specific purpose would appear to be interruption of our trade with all friendly countries.

We must take it that notice has now been served upon us that no American ship or cargo on any of the seven seas can consider itself immune from acts of piracy. Notice is served on us, in effect, that the German Reich proposes so to intimidate the United States that we would be dissuaded from carrying out our chosen policy of helping Britain to survive.

In brief, we must take the sinking of the Robin Moor as a warning to the United States not to resist the Nazi movement of world conquest. It is a warning that the United States may use the high seas of the world only with Nazi consent.

Were we to yield on this we would inevitably submit to world domination at the hands of the present leaders of the German Reich.

We are not yielding and we do not propose to yield.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Nazis Bitter

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 20—A German spokesman, although bitter, declined for the present to comment tonight on President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the Robin Moor case. He said, however, that the message was carefully noted.

Break Believed Nearer.

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—A diplomatic war of nerves brought the United States and the Rome-Berlin Axis today perilously close to formal severance of relations.

The initiative for the moment appeared to rest with the United States, and informed persons predicted that President Roosevelt would act promptly by setting a dead line for all Italian consular officials to leave this country.

This would hit back at Italy for her part in the Axis double-play yesterday, directing the expulsion of all American consular officials from Germany, Italy and seven Axis-conquered nations by July 15.

Many to Feel Effects.

Not only Italian consular authorities but Italian nationals here may feel the results of American counteraction.

It was pointed out that the Government could invoke the same restrictions against Italian nationals as were recently put into effect against citizens of the Reich in this country—and Italian nationals are considerably more numerous.

Under these restrictions Italians could be prohibited from leaving the United States on the ground that Italian funds here have been frozen like German funds and departure might facilitate evasion of the freezing order.

Entrance permits likewise could be denied Italian immigrants on the ground that they might have been forced to come here for subversive work, leaving relatives abroad as hostages for the proper performance of their mission. Such a ban now applies to immigrants from Germany and German-occupied countries.

Has 49 Offices Here.

Italy now maintains forty-nine consular offices here, staffed by fifty-five representatives. Several months ago the consulates in Newark and Detroit were closed at the request of the State Department, and consular officials in the remaining offices were requested to confine their activities to the district in which they were situated.

The present plans for getting German consular staffs out of the country indicate the course that would be followed with their Axis colleagues. The United States has asked Britain to give them safe conduct through the blockade to Europe, thereby hoping to assure their return to their homeland, rather than have them go to a Latin-American country and continue activities there.

In the period since Munich, the United States has progressively been deprived of all diplomatic and consular representation in Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Luxemburg or occupied France. Diplomatic representation in the Reich and Italy was not affected.

The American legation in Prague, the American embassy in Warsaw and the consulates in both countries were closed by German order soon after German occupation. Diplomatic officers were ordered out of the other conquered countries with the same promptness, but consuls were allowed to remain. Yesterday's Nazi order removes them.

Breach Near, British Feel

LONDON, June 20 (AP). — Commenting upon President Roosevelt's Robin Moor speech, "The Daily Express" said today, "Clearly this sort of undeclared war cannot go on without reaching a breach."

Lord Beaverbrook's newspaper continued: "Although Roosevelt does not reveal his plans, it is easy to surmise what he will do. He will not see American ships like the Robin Moor sunk with impunity. He will protect his ships."

"Clearly the New World balance is shaping rapidly under the hands of the United States." "The Daily Telegraph" said. "As this fateful struggle advances to its climax it is for the words of the President of the United States that the world waits most anxiously. It is in American hands, and not those of the dictators, that the ultimate issue lies."

"The Daily Sketch" said that "even the wildest of Berlin optimists can have no illusions about where the great American nation stands today."

AMERICANS SPY FOR BRITAIN, NAZIS CHARGE

JUN 21 1941

Information Declared Gathered In Reich By U. S. Consular Aides

Data Passed On To English In Washington, Germans Allege

Nazis Say U. S. Consuls Gave Information to the British

JUN 21 1941

Charge Made in Explanation of Request for Closing of Offices—Assert Berlin Has Proof of Dozens of Cases

Berlin, June 20 (A. P.).—An authorized spokesman said today that the German Government has evidence that some American consular officials gathered information in Germany for the British secret service. This charge was made in explanation of the German request of yesterday for the closing of United States consulates in Germany and seven German-conquered European nations by July 15.

"We have evidence that information gathered by American consular officials was directly submitted to the British secret service in whose behalf they acted," the spokesman said.

He asserted that Germany had proof of dozens of cases in which, he said, data collected by the officials was sent to "a certain central office" in Washington and there made directly available to Britain.

U. S. Envoy at Foreign Office.

Leland B. Morris, Charge d'Affaires of the United States embassy, discussed increasingly tense German-American relations at the Foreign Office today.

Many problems urgently requiring clarification were said to have been raised by the German request and by other issues, including the sinking of the American steamship Robin Moor.

Besides the consulates, the German request applied also to American Express Company offices in Germany, occupied France, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Serbia and Greece, and they, too, were getting ready to close. Many technical questions are involved in closing of the consulates, including caring for French and English interests. For the last eighteen months these have been a large part of American consular activity.

Who will do this work and what nation will look after American interests remain to be adjusted. It was estimated that from seventy-five to eighty American consular officials and employees were affected by the closing orders. Some of these have families in Germany or the occupied nations. Whether they will be removed in a body was not decided.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 20—An authorized German spokesman declared today Germany has proof of "dozens of cases" of espionage in which he said United States consular officials in Germany gathered information for the British secret service and passed in on directly or through "a certain central office in Washington."

The question of whether closing each other's consulates would lead to a break in diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States was a matter of lively speculation in both German and American quarters tonight.

Development Expected Soon

The general impression was that there would be some development soon, possibly in the next few days, to clarify the confusion in the delicately balanced situation.

"If it does lead to a break in relations it will be the strangest rupture in modern times," one American official observed.

"Usually when nations come to a parting of the ways they first are irritated by each other's diplomatic activity. That is, the break comes from the top down.

"From Bottom Up"

"In this situation the misunderstanding develops over the functioning of consular officials whose work normally is purely official routine. If there's to be a break, it will be from the bottom up."

Offering an explanation of the Reich's request yesterday that American consulates in Germany and seven German-conquered nations be closed by July 15, along with offices of the American Express Company, an authorized German spokesman said it resulted from circumstances persisting "over a long time."

He denied the measure had a direct relation to a similar request last Monday by President Roosevelt through the State Department.

"Magnanimity" To Cease

"Indirectly," however, the American action "made it unnecessary to respect any longer international usages" and thus Germany's "magnanimity," by which allegedly subversive activities by American officials were tolerated, had come to an end, it was said.

"For a long time alread, the necessity of closing American consulates had become apparent," the spokesman continued. "We have evidence that information gathered by American consular officials was directly submitted to the British secret service in whose behalf they acted.

Claim To Have Proof

"We also know that information went to a certain central office in Washington where it was made directly available to the British. In yesterday's communique (a recital of the charges against certain officials given by DNB) several individual cases were cited. We have proof on dozens of such cases.

"Nevertheless, with the greatest magnanimity and with the most broad-minded consideration for international usage, we refrained from putting an end to the condition until it became more and more unbearable.

"Then suddenly, without the least apparent or understandable reason, the United States Government ordered closure of German consulates in the United States, one big news agency and so forth. As indicated in our protest, this closure was legally unjustified.

"After America's action, however, there was no longer any reason for us to continue our magnanimous attitude toward American machinations in Germany.

"Regulation had to follow which does justice to the existing situation. Our action, however, was not one of reprisal."

Citizens Abroad Face Problem.

It was also estimated that several thousand American citizens in the countries concerned, who are not yet subject to any official action, are wondering whether they will have to travel soon. It was said that there are many instances of doubtful citizenship, such as naturalized Americans who returned to their native lands and American women married to Europeans.

The fate of American property stored with the American Express Company, was also a question mark, and thousands of Jews who have had on the file at the consulates applications for permits to enter the United States, wondered whether the closing would hamper their chances of obtaining visas.

This afternoon, authorized German spokesmen declared in comment on the Government's action that it was due wholy to circumstances persisting over a long time, and had no direct relation to the similar action taken by the United States.

Indirectly, however, the American action "made it unnecessary any longer to respect international usages," they declared, and Germany's magnanimity, as a result of which subversive activities by American officials had been tolerated, had now come to an end.

"For a long time already the necessity of closing American consulates had become apparent," they continued. "We have evidence that information gathered by American consular officials was directly submitted to the British Secret Service on whose behalf they acted. We also know that information went to a certain central office in Washington where it was made directly available to the British. In yesterday's communique, several individual cases were cited. We have proof on dozens of such cases.

"Nevertheless with the greatest magnanimity and with the most broad-minded consideration for international usage we refrained from putting an end to the condition until it became more and more unbearable.

"Then suddenly, without the least apparent or understandable reason, the United States Government ordered the closure of German consulates in the United States, one big news agency and so forth. As indicated in our protest, this closure was legally unjustified.

"After America's action, however, there was no longer any reason for us to continue our magnanimous attitude toward American machinations in Germany.

"Regulation had to follow which does justice to the existing situation. Our action, however, was not one of reprisal."

Solidarity Demonstration Seen.

Without awaiting an answer to her protest against the closing of German consulates in the United States Germany struck back with a similar step here yesterday, charging the American representatives with espionage, propaganda and other activities hostile to the Reich. All American citizens working in consulates and in the American Express Company offices here were ordered to leave before July 15. The fact that Italy also ordered the closing of American consulates there was taken as an indication that the action was intended to be a demonstration of Axis solidarity.

[The Italian Government, which reserved decision in regard to American Express Company offices, also fixed July 15 as the final date for the closing of United States consulates. Consular employees were asked to leave Italy and Italian-controlled territory because of their attitudes and activities.]

Newspapers Alter Tactics.

The entire Berlin press gave prominent front-page display to the announcement of the order closing the American consulates without comment. This handling marked a departure from the practice of the controlled press regarding recent developments in German-American relations. Such news has generally been relegated to an inside page, an obscure corner, or ignored.

The fact that Italy also ordered the closing of American consulates there was taken as an indication that the action was intended to be a demonstration of Axis solidarity.

Consular officials did not expect closing instructions from Washington until late this evening. In Germany and the occupied areas, forty-four American Consular officers were on duty today with staffs of more than 100 helpers.

The American Consulates in Denmark, Bulgaria and Rumania, where German troops are present, were not mentioned in the German announcements, since those consulates fall under the jurisdiction of the respective sovereign governments, authorized spokesmen said.

The American Express Company offices on Berlin's Unter den Linden were jammed with buzzing crowds of Germans and Americans inquiring about money and passage. An embassy spokesman said that no plans or routes had been considered yet for the removal of Americans to the United States.

Americans In Italy Pressed For Cash

Rome, June 20 (AP)—The fifth day since Italy's retaliatory freezing of United States credits found Americans here counting over their remaining lire and, in some cases, wondering where Sunday's dinner was coming from.

JUN 21 1941

Their bank accounts were still blocked, their commercial relations with Italian firms clouded with uncertainty and the usual over-the-counter dealings with the corner grocer and baker entailed endless palaver.

Americans protested the situation was ambiguous for, though Italian sources said easing of the money control depends upon how Washington applies the freezing regulations against Italy, it was undertsood here that Washington left ample loopholes for Italians in the United States to draw running expenses from their banks.

Add Rome xxx banks.

(The U.S. Treasury department last Monday issued a blanket license exempting resident aliens who have lived in the United States continuously since June 17, 1940--date of French surrender--from the freezing order.)

When Italy ordered closed all U.S. Consular offices in Italy--after the closing of German Consulates in the United States--informed American circles remarked that it was a significant measure of the strength of Berlin's influence here. When Italy took the action all her consulates in the United States were functi ning except two.

##

JUN 21 1941

Express Employees [illegible] Italians.

Rome, June 20 (A. P.).—Sixteen American consular officers and twenty-four clerks began preparations today to leave Italy by July 15 at the request of the Italian Government.

It was considered doubtful that the American Express Company's only office in Italy would close. This has engaged almost exclusively in the banking business here since American tourists quit the country at the outbreak of the war, and all the office employees are Italians.

Nazi in Manila Delayed

MANILA, P. I., June 20 (AP). — H. Lautenschlager, German Consul here, was reported tonight to have advised the office of Francis B. Sayre, American High Commissioner, that it was doubtful whether suitable transportation was available for him to leave prior to July 10 in accordance with the order closing all German consulates in the United States and its possessions.

Authoritative sources said no formal order for closing the consulate had been issued by Mr. Sayre because he preferred to grant the courtesy of allowing the German Embassy in Washington to send the instructions to the consul.

It was believed that Lautenschlager was planning to return to Germany via Japan, but reliable informants said the first suitable vessel, the Husimi Maru, did not depart until July 13.

30.24-9889

30.24—9889

VICE-CONSUL CABLES

Official Accused by Reich Transferred to Zurich.

Ocean City, N. J., June 20 (A. P.).—Ralph C. Getsinger Jr., American vice-consul reported accused by the German Government of attempted espionage, sent his family a cablegram on June 5 that he was being transferred immediately from Cologne, Germany, to Zurich, Switzerland.

His brother, Gordon Getsinger, 20 years old, revealed receipt of the cablegra mtoday.

"We expected to get another cablegram from Zurich immediately," said Gordon, "and I've been wondering about his whereabouts."

JUN 21 1941

The vice-consul was a lifeguard on Ocean City's beach for several years, and his brother was taking an examination for the same job today. The Getsingers live in Detroit, where the father is an automobile upholstery salesman, but the family has spent its summers here for sixteen years.

Young Gordon, now a junior at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., said his brother was graduated from Harvard University in 1938, and after working a year in the foreign news department of Time magazine was sent to Hamburg, Germany, by the State Department.

While the capital was perfectly calm, intensive training of the Red Army and its reserves was under way throughout the Soviet Union.

The Russians were represented as ready to answer blow for blow any attempt to violate the Soviet frontier.

This stand was reiterated by Izvestia when it said "the enemy" would never trespass on the far-flung borders. Izvestia's declaration came in a description of the special border units of the NKVD (State police), "who keep watch all year 'round, day and night, afoot, on horses and camels, or drawn by reindeer."

The words gave full geographical scope to the watchfulness of the Soviet Union over her frontiers.

Nothing in the behavior of authorities or the population suggests the imminence of conflict.

The press devoted a major part of its space to routine problems of industry and agriculture. Today's editorial of Pravda, Communist party organ, for example, was directed against idlers, while the midday radio described the life of Leningrad workers on vacation at rest homes and sanitariums on the shores of the Gulf of Finland.

police, which it said "keep watch all year round, day and night, afoot, on horses and camels, or drawn by reindeer."

The description was extensive enough to cover all the Soviet's borders.

Aside from this one promise to return blow for blow with anyone bold enough to invade the Soviet, the press devoted full attention to normal problems of agriculture and industry.

JUN 21 1941

Finns Publicly Call Up Troops

HELSINKI, June 20 (AP).—Large posters calling into service Army reservists up to forty-five years of age went on display in Finland today, bringing extensive defense measures, under way for several days, into the open. Postcards were sent to reservists to report immediately to specified posts. President Risto Ryti issued additional decrees tightening the already strict censorship. Labor regulations were suspended to permit longer working hours and increase the efficiency of civilian work.

The population maintained its traditional calm, despite departure of the first group of reserves for maneuvers and evacuation of women and children to the country for farm work.

A communique urging unity in the face of the new crisis was issued by the Central Federation of Labor Organizations.

"Comrades, citizens, the time of heavy trials may be before us. Only by uniting closely can we emerge successfully. Let each, inspired by the living desire to work for the fatherland as free citizens of free Finland, work particularly for the democratic social order," the communique said.

The federation compared the present necessity for military preparedness with that in the fall of 1939, when Russia began her invasion, and said: "Finland again is being drawn into the orbit of the storm enveloping the great powers. . . . It is important to refrain from all opportunistic action."

bers of which are 43 and 44 years old—to report for service immediately. Military punishment was ordered for those failing to obey.

For the last two days calls for various groups of reservists have been issued as Finland, alarmed by rumors of an impending clash between Germany and Soviet Russia, prepared to defend herself.

Finnish leaders have expressed fears that their country could not escape involvement should conflict come between her two mighty neighbors.

Defense measures and decrees designed to maintain civilian work while army reservists, summoned to the colors unexpectedly last night, are away from their jobs, were enacted by the Finnish Government.

Official spokesmen, in press campaigns, warned that all necessary steps must be taken at once to insure the nation's food supply. The British blockade of Petsamo came as a blow, following the loss of agricultural self-sufficiency through land cessions to Russia.

JUN 21

Finns Tighten Censorship

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, June 20—The Finnish radio announced that Finland today decreed temporary state control of all publications, the radio, posts, telephone and telegraph for censorship of reports on "political conditions abroad, Finland's relations with other states or questions of national defense."

The extent to which the censorship will be carried will be defined by the Home Ministry in accord with the general staff, the broadcast said.

SOVIET PAPER SAYS ENEMY WILL NEVER CROSS ITS BORDERS

Moscow Remains Calm, but Army and Reserves Go Into Training.

JUN 21 1941

Moscow, June 20 (A. P.).—There was no outward indication in Moscow today that Soviet Russia expects an invasion, but the Government newspaper, Izvestia, declared that "neither through the forests, nor the steppes, mountains nor seas will the enemy ever step across the forbidden boundary."

Red Army Speeds Training; Moscow Itself Stays Cool

JUN 21 1941

[*By the Associated Press*]

Moscow, June 20—Intensive training of the Red army and its reserves was in full swing throughout Soviet Russia today, but the capital preserved an atmosphere of outward calm and nowhere was there any public indication of a crisis in relations with Germany.

Although the Government newspaper *Izvestia* declared that "neither through the forests, nor the steppes, mountains nor seas will the enemy ever step across the forbidden boundary," nothing in the conduct of officials or the populace suggested to foreign observers that the Soviet is expecting any imminent invasion.

Izvestia's declaration was contained in a description of the special border guards of the NKVD, secret state

Finland Calls More Men.

Helsinki, June 20 (A. P.).—The Finnish Defense Ministry today ordered reservists of all classes up to that of 1897—mem-

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, June 20—The Budapest radio, in German-allied Hungary, said tonight diplomatic circles there were convinced German-Russian tension must shortly reach the breaking point.

JUN 21 1941

New York, June 20 (AP)—Heavy troop concentrations were reported in the Leningrad area of Russia today by Martin Agronsky, NBC correspondent in Ankara, who said in a broadcast that Russian troops were believed to be moving up toward the Finnish frontier.

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Saturday, June 21—The British news agency Reuters, in a dispatch from Istanbul today, said passengers arriving from Rumania reported clashes occurring on the Rumanian-Russian border and that "hostilities are developing" between Rumania and Red Army soldiers.

JUN 21 1941

Saracoglu Says Nazi Pact Saves British Alliance

JUN 21 1941

Avers Preamble Lets Turks Preserve Earlier Treaty; Press Affirms Neutrality

ANKARA, June 19 (Delayed) (AP).—Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglue, in a typewritten statement given to British and American newspaper men, declared today that the preamble of the new friendship treaty with Germany was meant to safeguard Turkey's alliance with Great Britain.

The statement said Saracoglu had been asked: "What are the engagements which Turkey intended to safeguard in the preamble?" Tis answer was: "In the first place the treaty with Britain and other treaties and agreements in force between ourselves and other countries."

The preamble to the treaty says, in part, that it was entered into "without prejudice to mutual obligations of the two lands."

The official newspaper "Ulus" keynoted the Turkish press reaction to the pact with this opinion: "Turkey will remain neutral despite complications surrounding her. She will neither become an instrument of aggression against Britain, her ally, nor undertake against Germany any action incompatible with true friendship and confidence."

Worried Over United States Aid

Some Turkish quarters, however, expressed concern over the possible exclusion of Turkey from the provisions of the American lease-lend act, as a result of the treaty. A technical commission already has been sent to the United States to work out details of aid to Turkey under the act.

Following announcement of the signing of the treat hundreds of Germans were reported to have appeared in the streets of Istanbul wearing swastika buttons for the first time there since the European war started.

Another consequence of the pact, evidently, was the increasing difficulty for Britain in the Turkish market in her economic warfare against Germany.

A new German trade drive has been launched for the purpose of obtaining chrome, copper and other ores on which British buyers have options but which they have been unable to take out of the country because of transportation problems.

Under the treaty pledge that Turkey will abstain from any direct or indirect action against Germany, Nazi circles contended that the Ankara government hardly could continue to assist the United Kingdom Trading Corporation's purchase monopoly over vital Turkish raw materials. The corporation is a British government export-import agency.

British Disclaim Fear.

London, June 20 (A. P.).—Informed spokesmen said today that there was no reason to believe that Britain's existing political and economic relations with Turkey would be affected immediately by the Turco-German friendship treaty signed on Wednesday at Ankara. Britain has a military alliance with Turkey which, however, has remained non-belligerent in the present war.

These spokesmen said they believed it likely that the Turkish Government had given the British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, assurances that Turkish territory would remain closed to German military forces, but added that the Ambassador had not yet reported such assurances to London. Although confidence was expressed that existing commercial agreements between Turkey and Britain would not be disturbed vigorous German attempts to get a foot further inside the door of Turkey's economic life were expected.

Turks Ban Newspaper

Berlin, June 20 (AP)—The Turkish Government has banned the newspaper *Tasviri Efikar*, apparently as a result of the Turkish-German agreement to bring press and radio in line with the new friendship pact, DNB, official German news agency, reported today from Istanbul.

JUN 21 1941

Italo-Turk Pact Foreseen

Rome, June 20 (AP)—Stefani stated tonight in a dispatch from Ankara that Turkey and Italy would sign a commercial treaty next week.

European Congress Rumored.

Berne, June 20 (A. P.).—The Vichy correspondent of the Swiss newspaper Le Democrate de Delemont quoted persistent reports of diplomatic circles in unoccupied France today as saying that Berlin was planning a European congress to formulate a new order for the Continent.

The paper suggested that Soviet Russia would be invited, and that occupied countries would be represented along with neutrals. Its Stockholm correspondent likewise referred to unverified reports of a conference soon to be held in Berlin, including all countries of Europe.

Headquarters Of Nazis Moved Near Bucharest

London, June 20 (AP)—German Field Marshal Siegmund List, who commanded the Balkan campaign, was said in a report quoted by Reuters today to have established his headquarters at Slatina, after visits from Bucharest.

JUN 21 1941

The report, attributed to London diplomatic circles, said List, commanding a group of German armies in Rumania, had a Rumanian army staff attached to his headquarters.

It added that the Moldavian capital of Jassy and other Rumanian towns on the Soviet frontier are being evacuated.

The same report declared the Rumanian radio had been broadcasting military marches and patriotic poems throughout the day and that the Rumanian press was referring to "forthcoming decisive events."

R. A. F. OUT TO KILL INVASION THREAT

Purpose Behind Unprecedented Bombing Campaign Is Revealed

Possible Nazi Springboards Are Blasted For Nine Nights In Row

JUN 21 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 20—In a powerful running aerial offensive against German industrial and troop centers the R. A. F. is trying to cripple at its prospective bases a Nazi attempt at invasion of Britain which was expected to come at once if Hitler takes Stalin into camp without fighting.

This, it was disclosed today, is the urgent purpose behind the unprecedented British bombing campaign which for nine successive nights has spread a red pattern of violence from deep into the German Ruhr to the occupied French ports whence an attempt to leap the Channel would be sprung.

British Map Course

While thousands of tons of British bombs are falling through the darkness upon the Continent, however, British diplomacy is considering its course against the alternative in the German-Russian crisis: The possibility that the Russians might not give in to the current Nazi demands, and thus might have to meet the shock of Nazi divisions marching from Poland and Rumania.

Authoritative sources declined today even to speculate on what British policy would be in such an event, remarking: "It is strictly a matter for the Cabinet; Hitler, too, probably would like to know what we would do."

But some private quarters expressed the opinion that if the Soviet fought the Germans, the Russians "would be our allies and it is reasonable that we would give them whatever aid possible."

"The London Standard," published by Lord Beaverbrook, a cabinet Minister of State, declared plainly for British aid to the Russians in such circumstances, saying: "If Germany goes to war with Russia, we should recognize our interest in sustaining Russia's resistance—we should attempt to make our friends, the Americans, understand, too." For, "The Standard" said, should Hitler be able to smash the Soviet "He would be free to hurl all his weapons against us."

British Ponder Aid If Russia Is Attacked

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 20 — The British weighed today a policy of aid to Soviet Russia in event she, and not Britain, is next on Adolf Hitler's invasion schedule. The question of United States support of such a plan as a consideration.

But on the chance that Hitler would be able to strike a bloodless bargain with Joseph Stalin, freeing the Germans for an all-out thrust against the British Isles, the R. A. F. was engaged in an unprecedented offensive of obstruction.

JUN 21 1941

"Would Be Our Allies"

Some British sources, following the lead of the London *Standard*, a newspaper published by Minister of State Lord Beaverbrook, a key figure in the Churchill Government, declared that if the Russians go to war against Britain's enemy "they would be our allies and it is reasonable we would give them whatever aid possible."

There was no speculation, however, as to what form that help might take.

Problem Of U. S. Attitude

The Standard noted the problem of the United States attitude when it said Britain should try "to make our friends, the Americans, understand" the reasons for a British-Russian alliance against Germany if ever the alliance is deemed necessary.

Most observers felt that Britain would be Hitler's next all-out objective when he could settle with Russia—either by parleys or *Panzer* divisions.

An Exchange Telegrapn dispatch from Goteborg, Sweden, today quoted the Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Dagens Nyheter as saying that the Russian Ambassador to Germany had seen German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop several times recently and was expected to see Adolf Hitler. The envoy is V. G. Dekanozov.

Cologne Is Bombed.

Last night the Royal Air Force carried out its ninth successive night attack on Germany, bombing Cologne and Duesseldorf, the Air Ministry said today, and as a result of these operations two British aircraft were reported missing.

The bombers have been smashing at the heart of German war industries in their attacks on western Germany, while at the same time keeping up the pressure on submarine and warship bases.

R. A. F. Reported in All-out Bid To Block Imminent Invasion

Cologne and Duesseldorf Battered on Ninth Consecutive Night of Attacks on Reich —Britain Set for Onslaught

JUN 21 1941

London, June 20 (A. P.).—The intensive British air assault on channel invasion ports and the German Ruhr and Rhineland, now in its ninth successive day, was described as an all-out effort to obstruct a big Nazi push against England which informed spokesmen today declared frankly that they expect as soon as Germany settles matters with Russia.

Repeated smashes at the industrial Ruhr with the new British super-bombs, which produce a devastating splash blast, were said to have the dual objective of slowing the German war effort by hampering industrial output, particularly of synthetic oil, and of snarling the transportation routes from base pools of material and personnel which the Germans will need when a full scale offensive against Britain starts.

British planes have been over the Ruhr eight times in the last nine nights, for heavy attacks, and over other industrial regions in Germany on the other night. For four successive days, too, there have been daylight attacks on Channel harbors, camps and airdromes that would be used in connection with an invasion, and these attacks, too, have had a twin purpose—to drive back the fringe of combat by making forward German bases unsafe or difficult to use and to impair facilities which would be needed for the expected offensive against Britain.

On the other hand very little enemy activity over this country was reported. Bombs were dropped at a few widely separated points, where a small number of casualties were caused and some damage was done, the Government said. One bomber was destroyed during the night, the communique added.

Apartment Houses Hit.

Berlin, June 20 (A. P.).—The German High Command again today acknowledged that British planes last night struck against Germany. The communique declared that the raiding forces were weak and mentioned damage only to apartment houses at several places in western Germany. Three British bombers were shot down by anti-aircraft and night fighters, it said.

German air attacks on Britain's commerce, ranging from the Atlantic off Spain to Britain's own home waters, left two freighters sunk and three others crippled yesterday, the High Command also reported. One of the sunken ships, the communique said, was a 3,500-ton freighter destroyed by a Nazi long-range bomber about 680 miles west of Cadiz, which is on the Atlantic coast of Spain just north of the Strait of Gibraltar. "Bombers in waters around England sank a 2,000-ton freighter and badly damaged three large merchantmen," it was also stated.

For the second successive day, the High Command mentioned the English east coast port of Great Yarmouth as a specific target of German night raids. It also said that one airport in the south of England had been attacked.

The British lost ninety-six planes and the Germans twelve in four days of air fighting from June 15 through June 18, DNB, official German news agency, said today.

Allies Pierce Main Damascus Defenses In Rain of Shells

JUN 21 1941

Jerusalem, June 20 (AP).—Allied forces attacking the historic Syrian capital of Damascus today pushed into the main lines of the city's defenses under a severe artillery fire, a British military spokesman announced tonight.

French resistance stiffened today, he said, as the attackers reached the "last lap" in operations for capture of the capital which the French governor, Gen. Henri Dentz, refused to surrender on British demand that it be declared an open city to avoid bloodshed and destruction.

Heavy French artillery replied to the British batteries as the Allies closed in.

British and Indian troops when pushed forward to Mezze airdrome, about 3½ miles west of Damascus, were hotly engaged there, and the spokesman described their positions as uncertain.

To the south numerically superior Vichy forces were said to have counter - attacked Free French troops in the neighborhood of Jebel el Kelb, but the Allies still held the railroad and highway leading back to Transjordan.

BRITISH ARTILLERY SHELLS DAMASCUS

Fires Started In One Section Of "Holy City," Beirut Reports

Syrian Moslems, Fearing For Shrines, Send Protest To Baghdad

[By the Associated Press]

Beirut, Lebanon, *Saturday*, June 21—The British started shelling the Syrian "holy city" of Damascus, French authorities said today, as the British advance pressed to within a few miles of the metropolis.

JUN 21 1941

The Mahajam[illegible] section of Damascus was reported the worst hit by the shelling, which began last night. The French said fires were started throughout that quarter of the city.

Syrians Send Protest

Syrian authorities at once sent a protest to Baghdad, asking the Iraqis to point out to the British that the bombardment would have an adverse effect upon Arab opinion.

The city contains many shrines of the Moslems, and the French previously had expressed the view the British would go slow in firing upon the city.

False Rumor in Damascus.

Damascus, June 20—11:45 A. M. (5:45 A. M., New York time) (A. P.).—Rumors, which proved unfounded, that British forces had entered Damascus spread through this ancient city during the night, causing the mandate Government to issue a stern warning against public disorder, and calm was restored a few hours later. Heavy penalties were ordered to meet any further disorders.

Following broadcast of the British demands on Gen. Henri Dentz for peaceful surrender of the Syrian capital to the siege forces just outside, British planes Wednesday night dropped pamphlets urging French troops in Syria to join the British and De Gaullists.

This pamphlet bombardment in turn was followed by rumors that the British actually had entered Damascus and by general excitement among the population.

French Claim 400 Prisoners

[By the Associated Press]

Beirut, Lebanon, June 20—More than 400 prisoners were captured yesterday by the French defense forces in "cleanup operations" south of Damascus, the French command reported this evening.

JUN 21 1941

By day and night the French air force smashed at Allied concentrations in the region of Kissoue, 10 miles south of Damascus, the communique said, and during yesterday French reconnaissance detachments struck at the rear of the Allies.

The French reported all their planes returned safely to base and that today "the situation is unchanged on all fronts."

--Dash--

Damascus, a city of nearly 200,000, contains about 200 mosques, including that of the Ommiads, a heathen temple converted into a Christian church at the end of the fourth century which was believed to have contained the head of St. John the Baptist.

###

JUN 21 1941

30.24-9891

30.24-9891

3 Jabs At Capital

[By the Associated Press] JUN 21 1941

London, June 20—Allied troops hammering at the gates of Damascus were reported today hopeful of fully occupying that ancient Syrian capital "in a matter of hours."

Reports from Cairo said British, Indian and Free French units were attacking from three sides after the French commander and governor, Gen. Henri Dentz, disregarded a British demand for the capital's capitulation yesterday morning.

Meeting Strong Resistance

The middle east command in Cairo, however, indicated the French resistance still was firm on all Syrian fronts and claimed only "local advances" by British and Indian forces outside Damascus.

Free French units south of the Syrian capital, it said, were holding off determined Vichy counter-attacks. In the south, the communique said, heavy fighting still continues around Merdjayoun and on the coast it acknowledged that Australians were making only slow progress toward Beirut against strong resistance.

Beirut dispatches that French troops had ejected Hindu soldiers from the airport of Mezze, about three and one half miles west, in a biter struggle early yesterday, were not borne out by British sources. The French said they took 160 prisoners.

Furious Gunfire On Roads

Two of the British assaults on the capital were along the roads leading from Kissoue and Kuneitra. French snipers and machine-guners have been laying down a furious fire from the slopes above these roads.

British bombers systematically attacked French entrenchments around the capital.

The left flank of General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson's army driving along the coast, meanwhile, has been within sight of Beirut, the Lebanon capital, for several days.

British naval forces in Alexandria said the fleet was sporadically "shelling Vichy troop columns and supply bases wherever their destruction" aided the land drive on Beirut.

R. A. F. bombers also have repeatedly attacked the port of Beirut.

Allied reinforcements apparently were taking care of the French in the central sector of Kuneitra, Djezine, and Merdjayoun, although fierce resistance in these areas was admitted.

Merdjayoun Holds Out

Merdjayoun, near the Palestine frontier where it juts into southern Lebanon, is still held by the French, but the British said those troops were trapped by the encircling British.

French counter-attacks in this central area for a time seriously threatened the entire British drive on Beirut and Damascus by cutting communications, but the Allies rushed reinforcements into the area from Palestine, and the British say there is no chance for the French to rush up more men.

British Re-enforcements.

Vichy, June 20 (A. P.).—French military sources reported tonight the British were rushing up English regiments to re-enforce Indian and De Gaullist troops in the battle of Damascus. All attacks, they said, have been repulsed.

The heaviest action was declared to be taking place some six miles southwest of the 4,000-year-old capital of Syria, where the British sought to capture the airdrome of Mezze. French reports said that of two battalions (perhaps 1,600 men) attacking the airport, some 400 prisoners were taken.

Indian units managed to penetrate the French lines at one or two points south of the capital, the French said, but were mopped up quickly and the ancient capital, it was emphatically declared, is still holding firm.

The French acknowledged that the British were attacking the Oasis of Guta, on which Damascus is located, but said that the infantry, led by tanks, had apparently not pushed within several miles of the city itself. The fighting was going on in terrible heat and see-sawing back and forth through the gardens and across the irrigation canals that criss-cross the oasis, they declared.

Along the coast, the British fleet was said to be pounding the French positions in the Sidon area, while violent actions were reported in the Kuneitra and Deraa sectors.

Downs and Low Safe

CAIRO, June 20 (AP).—Military sources said today that Kenneth Downs and Robert Low, American war correspondents reported missing in Syria since Sunday, had been found safe and unharmed. The American Legation here had asked the American Consul at Jerusalem to attempt to trace the two. Mr. Downs is an International News Service correspondent. Mr. Low is on the staff of "Liberty" magazine.

British Bombs Wreck Bengasi Port Buildings

Machine Guns Smash Axis Motor Vehicles: Italians Shell British at Tobruk

CAIRO, June 20 (AP).—Direct hits demolished water-front buildings in the Libyan port of Bengasi, chief supply base for the Axis' western desert forces, in a raid Wednesday night, the British air command reported today. JUN 21 1941

An undisclosed number of Axis motor transport vehicles also were said to have been destroyed yesterday by machine-gun fire from Royal Air Force planes in offensive patrols on the western desert.

The communique reported the safe return of two pilots of a South African Air Force squadron who were shot down but who were credited with having bagged four Axis planes.

VIOLENT BATTLES RAGE IN ETHIOPIA

Italians Say Fierce British Attacks Are Repelled.

JUN 21 1941

Rome, June 20 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today reported that fierce fighting had begun again in Ethiopia. A strong British atack in the Gondar zone three days ago was repulsed with 400 British casualties, and a surprise attack against the Italian garrison at Debra Tebor the same day was broken up by a counter-attack, the communique said.

The Gondar area, northwest of Addis Ababa and just above Lake Tana, is held by one of the strongest Italian forces left in East Africa. British re-enforcements sent into the area two days ago were scatter-bombed by Fascist planes, it was announced.

The High Command also reported that Italian artillery and airplanes continued pounding the British forces at beleaguered Tobruk, Libya, and in the desert around Salum in Egypt.

'Minor Scouting' at Border

BERLIN, June 20 (AP).—The battle of the Egyptian-Libyan border has tapered off into "minor scouting activity on both sides," the German high command said today.

Haile Selassie Orders Arrest Of Son-In-Law For Treachery

Two Other Chieftains Also Accused Of Trafficking With Italians In Ethiopia

JUN 21 1941

By GODFREY H. P. ANDERSON
An English Journalist

Cairo, June 20—The restored Emperor Haile Selassie has ordered the arrest of his own son-in-law and two other powerful Ethiopian tribal chieftains for treachery in trafficking with the Italians in their conquest and five-year occupation of Selassie's kingdom.

Reliable information received from Addis Ababa said the three were Ras Haile Selassie Gugsa, who married the Emperor's daughter Zenab Wark; Ras Seyoum and Ras Hailu.

Reports filtering out of the Ethiopian capital indicated the Lion of Judah had only Ras Hailu in custody. It was considered likely the other two were hiding out in the back country.

Of the three, only Ras Seyoum, hereditary ruler of Tigre province and father-in-law of Ethiopia's Crown Prince, has escaped the imperial wrath in the past.

Ras Gugsa's family has been on the outs with the ruling clan for more than half a century.

He is a great-grandson of Johannes, who though nominally Emperor for twenty years had to share his power with King Menelek, who controlled the rich central provinces.

TOTAL TOLL HIT HIGH FOR WAR IN APRIL

Ninety-Eight Vessels Sunk Last Month, Admiralty Announces

JUN 21 1941

Number Of German Subs Operating Off England Believed Increased

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 20—Britain disclosed today that April was her worst month of this war for shipping losses and authoritative sources asserted that sinkings in the battle of the Atlantic still rose during May although ship losses for all seas declined in that month.

The Admiralty announced that ship losses in May were ninety-eight ships, totaling 461,328 tons, or 119,823 tons less than revised figures for April. But the corrected April total—581,251 tons instead of the previously announced 488,124 tons—indicated that May figures might be much higher when all returns were in.

U-Boats More Active

Furthermore, it was stated authoritatively that the number of German submarines operating against the British in the Atlantic is believed to have increased "despite the fact that we have taken a heavy toll."

April's figure included heavy Mediterranean losses during the battle for Greece.

In May, it was indicated, the sea warfare slackened in areas other than the Atlantic, bringing the total losses down, but Britain's position in the all-important battle of the Atlantic itself was worse.

Details Not Supplied

Authorities declined to break down the May totals into losses in the different seas.

The deduction that the number of U-boats at large against Britain had increased was made, it was said, "on the basis of all figures, including the number of attacks made by our defenses against submarines, the number of targets our shipping has presented, the number of known losses of our ships and the 'kills' of U-boats."

Britain for her part during May sank 299,000 tons of Axis shipping, it was announced.

In accordance with naval policy, any estimate on the number of submarines "killed" was refused, but it was added that "we can say that the number of attacks on U-boats since March is a record."

Improvement Noted

There has been a distinct improvement, it was stated, in one unspecified area of the Atlantic which formerly was the U-boats' most profitable hunting ground. German undersea and air raiders, it was said, have now been forced to change their tactics and go farther afield.

The British Admiralty, it was said, still is in favor of the convoy system on the basis of proved results.

The total of British, Allied and neutral shipping losses from the beginning of the war to the end of May were set by authoritative sources at 1,639 ships of 6,702,807 tons, broken down as follows: British, 1,008 ships of 4,302,445 tons; Allied, 314 ships of 1,411,543 tons, and neutral, 317 ships of 988,819 tons.

Nazi Claims Cited

The British figure of 461,328 tons lost for May was compared by authorities with a German claim of 805,000 British tons sunk and an Italian claim of 56,000 tons, making "a total enemy claim of 861,460 tons."

Reviewing the British fight in the battle of the Atlantic, the informant said a number of recently acquired United States Coast Guard cutters "are now at work."

"They are very fine ships and are fine for our use," it was said.

The British defense is being aided by an increasing number of corvettes, and in Iceland the British "have been mproving facilities ever since we have been there," the informant added.

BRITISH REPORT FEWER SINKINGS

Total for May Is Lower, but Atlantic Losses Are Up.

London, June 20 (A. P.).—Great Britain announced today a drop in her total shipping losses in May but authoritative sources said sinkings in the battle of the Atlantic were growing and the number of German submarines apparently increasing "despite the fact that we have taken a heavy toll." JUN 21 1941

The total for May was given as 461,328 tons, a drop of 119,823 from April. But new, corrected figures for Britain's April losses made that the most disastrous month of the war, with a total of 581,251 tons destroyed. And, it was said authoritatively, the tonnage sunk in the Atlantic itself increased in May over April.

The surmise that more German submarines were at work on the vital Atlantic commerce lanes, this source said, is based on "all figures, including the number of attacks made by our defenses against submarines, the number of targets our shipping has presented, the number of known losses of our ships and the 'kills' of U-boats."

Specific figures were not given.

It was stated authoritatively, however, that:

1. The general decrease in merchant shipping tonnage sunk dropped due to a slackening of sea warfare in other areas, not in the Atlantic.

2. The number of attacks on German submarines since March is a record.

These sources said a number of newly-acquired United States Coast Guard cutters are operating in the Atlantic and are proving to be very fine ships. They reported an improvement in one area of the Atlantic battleground which formerly was a profitable hunting ground for submarines and declared the German undersea and air raiders had been compelled to change their tactics and go futher afield.

The costly German air pounding of Greek withdrawal harbors occurred during April and most of the retreat from Greece was completed before May 1.

Authoritative spokesmen asserted that the total of British, Allied and neutral losses for the war up to the end of May were 1,639 ships of 6,702,807 tons, as follows: British, 1,008 ships of 4,302,445 tons; Allied, 314 ships of 1,411,543 tons; neutral, 317 ships of 988,819 tons.

These spokesmen said that the losses for the past twelve months had averaged 441,740 tons. The May losses were listed at ninety-eight vessels.

"The Germans claim to have sunk during the month of May 805,000 tons of merchant shipping," the announcement continued. "The Italians have been content with a claim of 56,000 tons, making a total enemy claim of 861,460 tons."

The Admiralty said that losses of German and Italian vessels and of ships useful to the enemy during May were estimated at 290,000 tons and that the total of these losses from the beginning of the war up to June 10 was estimated at 3,211,000 tons—1,888,000 tons of German shipping, 1,293,000 of Italian and 84,000 of shipping useful to the enemy.

The May losses were divided thus: British, 355,032 tons; Allied, 92,201; neutral, 14,095.

The announcement today placed British, Allied and neutral losses in April at 581,251 tons, explaining the increase over the previously announced figures for the month was "due mainly to further losses in connection with the evacuation from Greece, the bulk of the tonnage so lost being Greek."

JUN 21 1941

Five Saved From Ship That Submarine Sank

Portuguese Steamer Reports Rescue Of Members Of Crew Of British Freighter

Oporto, Portugal, June 20 (AP)—The Portuguese steamer Malange today reported she had rescued five survivors of thirty-eight in the crew of the 4,070-ton British freighter Bjurdjura, which was sunk by a submarine June 13 about 500 miles south of the Azores.

The Bjurdjura, loaded with ore, survivors said, was the last ship in a convoy of fifty-eight vessels.

Formerly French, she had been taken over by the British for war duty.

Dutch Halt French Ship, Seize Nazi Passenger

Warship Takes Liner Into East Indies Port To Remove German

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, June 20 (AP)—The Netherlands East Indies Admiralty announced today that a Dutch warship had brought the French liner Compiegne into the port of Tandjong Priok and removed a German passenger for internment.

The Compiegne was en route to Saigon, French Indo-China, when she was intercepted by the Dutch vessel. The French captain refused to permit a search, the Admiralty said, and the Dutch commander thereupon took the liner into Tandjong Priok.

After the German was taken off the French ship was permitted to proceed.

Believed Former Consul

Saigon, French Indo-China, June 20 (AP)—Informed sources here said today they believed the German passenger taken off the French liner Compiegne by Netherlands East Indies authorities war Dr. Neumann, former German consul at Hanoi, French Indo-China, who was returning to his post.

JUN 21 1941

U. S. AVIATRIX FLIES BOMBER TO ENGLAND

Jacqueline Cochran Pilots Plane Across Without Relief

"Ship Wonderful To Handle," She Says On Arrival In Britain

By William W. White

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 20—Jacqueline Cochran delivered an American-built Hudson bomber to Great Britain today as the first woman transatlantic bomber pilot and at once upset the routine of silence clamped down by British officials upon the ocean plane-ferrying flights.

The 32-year-old American aviatrix, holder of many flying records, wife of an American financier and a business woman herself, flew the bomber all the way without relief.

Then she tried her best to cooperate with officials of the Ministry of Aircraft Production who strove to keep her transatlantic flight quiet.

Officials Have To Yield

But these officials were forced to give way before the demands of the many who wanted the story of this definitely modern version of woman's part in war.

With unmistakable evidence that she knows a thing or two about other women at war, she immediately displayed three dozen pairs of silk stockings and some oranges she had brought to give away to friends in this rationed nation.

At Controls All The Way

"I was at the controls all the way and had a wonderful trip completely without incident," said Miss Cochran in the few brief words the Government officials would permit her to say. "My only companion was Captain Carlisle (Capt. Grafe Carlisle) who captained my craft and did the navigating.

"The ship was wonderful to handle. I think Hudsons are grand planes. This was my first trip across the Atlantic. We had plenty of sandwiches, boiled eggs and tomato juice."

Miss Cochran said she "probably" would fly back to the United States and added: "I hope to fly the Atlantic route again many times."

"My only companion was Capt. Grafe Carlisle, who captained the craft and did the navigating," said Miss Cochran. "The ship was wonderful to handle," she continued. "This was my first trip across the Atlantic and we had plenty of sandwiches, boiled eggs and tomato juice."

She said that 13 was her lucky number and promptly got Room 913 in a London hotel.

"I think British women are doing a grand wartime job," she commented, "and I want to meet more of them."

Learned to Fly on Bet.

Jacqueline Cochran learned to fly on a bet in 1932. She was 23 years old, a graduate nurse, working as a beauty operator in a Fifth avenue department store. When she told a friend she wanted to spend her vacation learning to fly he tried to dissuade her, arguing that she might get hurt, would spend a lot of money and undoubtedly would waste a lot of time without learning to fly. So she bet him $200 she would have her license in three weeks and she did.

A native of Pensacola, Fla., Miss Cochran was orphaned early and has been earning her own living since she was 11 years old. Even though married to the wealthy Floyd B. Odlum, Miss Cochran takes pride in the fact that she supports herself on the earnings of her cosmetic firm.

In 1938 she won the Bendix trophy race from Los Angeles to Cleveland. She was entered in the London to Melbourne race in 1934, but got only as far as Rumania.

Several times she has had narrow escapes. Once over Indianapolis she dived 8,000 feet with a blazing motor and landed safely at 125 miles an hour. Another time, also at Indianapolis, which seems to be her jinx town, she cracked up a racing plane, stepped out, surveyed the wreckage, and asked: "Where's my traveling bag?" She then ran across the field, boarded a T. W. A. plane and continued her trip to New York.

Jacqueline Cochran Flies Bomber Overseas; First Woman to Take U. S. Plane to Britain

JUN 21 1941

London, June 20 (A. P.).—Blond Jacqueline Cochran, first woman to fly a bomber across the Atlantic, arrived in London today after delivering an American-built Hudson bomber and instantly became the envy of every woman in England—she brought three dozen pairs of silk stockings with her.

It was the American flyer's first flight across the Atlantic, but she said she was "at the controls all the way and had a wonderful trip completely without incident."

She said her plans were not complete, but added that she probably would fly back to the United States and hoped to fly more bombers across.

She has won the Harmon trophy as the world's outstanding woman flyer three times in succession. Among her accomplishments in the air are the following records: National speed for 100 kilometers, at 293 miles an hour in 1940; national speed for 1,000 kilometers, at 305 miles an hour in 1939; national and international speed for 2,000 kilometers, at 331 miles an hour in 1940; New York to Miami speed in 1937; the national woman's altitude record of 30,052.[illegible] feet in 1939; national and international woman's speed record, 293 miles an hour in 1939, and the woman's national transcontinental flight, West to East in 1940.

The Admiralty said Kauffman's commendation came in the form of a letter from King George citing him "for brave conduct and devotion to duty." The commendation is technically described as a "gazette award," published in the Government Journal of Official Announcements.

Kauffman is now acting as a temporary Lieutenant-Commander in the Royal Navy, the Admiralty said.

AMERICAN HONORED

Former Midshipman Wins Praise of King George.

London, June 20 (A. P.).—Draper L. Kauffman, a United States citizen and former midshipman at Annapolis Naval Academy, was commended by King George VI today for bravery while in the service of the Royal Naval Voluntary Reserve.

The United States embassy said Kauffman left the United States naval services because of bad eyesight, coming here to join the Royal Navy. The embassy said it was believed that Kauffman's home was in Washington, D. C., and that his father was a "Capt. Kauffman" in the United States Navy.

$120,000 FINES IMPOSED ON BRITON

London, June 20 (A. P.).—Robert Hogg, a Scottish potato grower, was fined the equivalent of $60,000 in the Bow Street Court today for failing to offer $26,882 in American currency for sale to the British Treasury.

Yesterday Hogg was fined $60,000 at the Mansion House for failing to register with the Bank of England securities worth $156,428 held in the United States.

Wartime Cricket Played in Pajamas

London, June 20 (A. P.).—Rather than squander their clothing coupons for the proper flannels—a peacetime must—players in a military cricket match at Aldershot turned out today in pajamas.

JUN 21 1941

Golf Club Gets Ambulance

LONDON, June 20 (AP).—The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, founded in 1754, received an ambulance from the United States Golf Association today for war duty in St. Andrews and the neighborhood.

Post-War Defense Urged With International Army

League of Nations Union Calls for Disarmament Plan

LONDON, June 20 (AP).—An "effective collective system of defense" backed by armed international authority is the basis of a post-war policy for the world outlined by the League of Nations union executive committee and to be presented at a union meeting June 26.

Abolition of aggressive weapons and supervision to prevent their construction also should be obtained by international agreement, the committee said.

"We believe," it added, "that when this war is over there will be a popular demand in all countries for the abolition of bombing aircraft and if the demand should lead to the abolition of military air forces and to international control of civil aviation, it would be possible for the first time to arm an international authority with a weapon possessed by no national state."

New Zealand Leader Arrives in England

London, June 20 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand arrived by airplane in England today on the British Government's invitation to discuss empire war problems. He will sit in on Cabinet meetings.

Pajamas Worn in Cricket Game

LONDON, June 20 (AP).—Rather than squander their clothing coupons on the proper flannels—a peace-time must—players in a military cricket match at Aldershot turned out today in pajamas.

Bombed Papers Publish

"News Chronicle" and "Star" Lose Plant, But Not An Edition

LONDON, June 20 (AP).—The morning "News Chronicle" and the evening "Star," which are published in the same plant, were bombed out in a recent raid, but neither missed an edition. The censor permitted publication today of the fact that a large amount of machinery in the plant in Bouverie Street was destroyed by two direct hits, one a high-explosive bomb and the other a big oil bomb. There were no casualties.

JUN 21 1941

"The Daily Sketch" offered its plant facilities, and the two papers rushed to the rival establishment to continue publication.

Armored Cars Reach Britain

LONDON, June 20 (AP).—Arrival of the first armored fighting cars from Canadian factories, a fleet of Bren gun carriers, was announced today. The carriers, built in Ontario, are ready for operations.

American Flag in Ulster

PORTADOWN, Northern Ireland, June 20 (AP).—This textile manufacturing town, largest inland community in Ulster, decided today to fly the American flag alongside the Union Jack on July 4.

Beer or Pork Put Up to Nazis

BERLIN, June 20 (AP).—The newspaper "Illustrierte Nachtausgabe" advised its readers today to do with less beer, if they want to eat more pork. It explained that the 1,000,000 tons of cereals used annually for German beer production is sufficient to fatten 2,000,000 pigs—enough pork to provision Berlin for eighteen months.

JUN 21 1941

Croats Execute Serbians

Fascists Report Police Reserves Had Ambushed Food Convoy

ROME, June 20 (AP).—A Zagreb dispatch reported today an announcement by staff headquarters of the Ustachi (Croat Fascists) that several members of a band of Serbian police reserves, who ambushed a food convoy June 12, had been arrested and shot immediately.

The attack was reported to have occurred near Komar, in the Travnik district. A Ustachi guard was accompanying the food shipments. Some of the attackers escaped.

30.24-9893

ARMY TO RULE CROATIAN LIFE

To Serve as Nation's School Under Present Plans.

JUN 21 1941

Zagreb, June 20 (A. P.).—The new Kingdom of Croatia, created upon the collpse of Yugoslavia, is going to be a country built around the army, according to Field Marshal Sladko Kvaternik commander-in-chief. Every State position will be filled by a man who has gone through the army's rigid training, and the army will be the great school of the nation, he said in an interview, adding: "Every Croat will in the future spend one year in labor service, which will be closely bound to the defense force and under control of the Commander-in-Chief."

After the year of labor service there will be a two-year period of military service. In some branches of the service the term will be for two to five years.

"Every young Croat will go through the school," the marshal said. "We shall be very radical, for it will be impossible for any one to hold even the lowest State position without going through our school. I shall even go so far as to say that this applies also to private business which will be controlled by the State."

The army is to be built on modern lines, with all new types of weapons available, he said, and racial purity will be a determining factor in the selection of officers' corps.

"Army service is a service of honor and it will be impossible for any one from the lowest soldier to the highest officer to serve in the army without first being examined on his honor," the Marshal also said, and added that all who fail to meet the honor requirements will be put in a special laborers' service.

Standards and conduct of officers have already been determined, and the public will be invited to report the names of any prospective officers who have violated the national honor. Boys between 15 and 18 are to be registered and taken provisionally into labor and preliminary services, and the Marshal said he hopes to obtain from the registration a valuable selection of candidates for leadership schools.

Pro-Nazi Group In France Has 35,000 Troops

JUN 21 1941

Deloncle, Ollé-Laroulard, Heads Blue Shirts Behind National Popular Assembly

PARIS, June 16 (via Berlin) (delayed) (AP).—Armed troops, living under military law and wearing special party uniforms, form the protective background of France's newest movement favoring collaboration with Germany—the National Popular Assembly (Rassemblement National Populaire).

At their head is Eugene DeLoncle, whose title is president of the party security committee and who won fame in the much-publicized Cagoulards, or hooded men, movement, which was broken up by order of the French authorities prior to the war. DeLoncle assumed his new position after leaving prison when he was freed of charges of undermining the security of the state.

The "R. N. P." troops (called by the initials of the French name for the assembly) are estimated to number 35,000. They are strictly party forces whose duties, Deloncle reported at a party congress June 15, are "to form the party's advance guard in all fights that may develop for the defense and growth by action of the R. N. P.'s revolutionary ideal."

Bearing the name "Legionnaires," the troops are quartered in barracks and earn 1,800 francs ($36 at the offical exchange rate) a month. They wear dark-blue shirts, ski pants, gray spats and blue berets. On their shirts is stamped the R. N. P. insignia of an inverted horseshoe surmounted by three torches of red, white and blue.

Six brigades already have been formed for the Paris region, and 120 sections are being assembled in the provincial areas. Marcel Deat, Jean Goy and Jean Fontenoy, of the party directorate, are honorary commanders.

Appealing for increased enlistments, Deloncle promised that "some day" the legion would welcome Marshal Henri Petain to Paris.

U. S. VICE-CONSULS IDLE IN MOROCCO

JUN 21 1941

Left With Nothing to Do as Aid to Vichy Is Halted.

By Wilbur McGaffin

Casablanca, Morocco, June 10 (via Vichy—delayed)—(A. P.).—Newly arrived American vice-consuls were idle today because a $15,000,000 economic agreement between the United States and France has largely been nullified apparently, by recent friction in their diplomatic relations.

The vice-consuls were to have supervised the administration of the agreement, which would have permitted France to dip into her frozen assets in the United States to buy fuel for harvest tractors, binder twine and general merchandise to be passed through the British blockade to French North Africa. At least ten vice-consuls have arrived so far, to be scattered over North Africa. An eleventh was aboard the oil-laden French tanker Sheherazade, which the British seized and took to Bermuda. Two or three more are scheduled to come from Washington.

Reliable spokesmen say the Sheherazade incident had been patched up and she was ready to start on her way again with five other vessels loaded with American merchandise when friction in relations of France, Britain and the United States caused a halt. The spokesmen were pessimistic of the chances for placing the agreement into successful operation now. The only deliveries under the agreement to date have been two shiploads of oil which arrived in April, one at Casablanca and the other at Tunis.

FRENCH BARRED BY ARGENTINA

JUN 21 1941

Visas Refused Until Vichy Clears Up Refugee Issue.

Vichy, June 20 (A. P.).—The French Government wrestled today with the problem of refugees for the Americas after the Argentine Charge d'Affaires, Carlos Echague, had informed the Foreign Office that no visas would be issued to Frenchmen by Argentina until a satisfactory settlement was reached concerning Argentine nationals interned at Casablanca, Morocco The authorities reported that some 2,500 refugees of various nationalities are in Morocco and that all wish to leave for North or South America.

Senor Echague declined yesterday to grant visas to two French diplomats assigned to Argentina but indicated that he would relax his ban if the French brought the Argentine nationals back from Casablanca to Marseilles, from where they had sailed originally. Some Argentines were among the 400 America-bound refugees who were brought to Casablanca a week ago aboard the liner Alsina from Dakar where they had passed four months on shipboard.

Most of the Alsina's passengers were interned with passengers from two other refugee ships, the Wyoming and the Mont Viso, which arrived recently in Casablanca from Marseilles. Most of the passengers aboard these two ships were bound for the United States via Martinique.

About 150 Frenchmen have been permitted to live aboard the ships in Casablanca harbor, paying 45 francs a day for board and lodging. Most of the rest of the passengers were interned.

Senor Echague protested four days ago to the Vice-Premier, Admiral Jean Darlan, against lodging Argentine refugees in internment camps in the Morocco interior. He was promised that every effort would be made to avoid such action, but was informed that Casablanca lacked facilities with which to house the refugees.

Germans on the Winnipeg.

The French Admiralty decided early this month to discontinue trans-Atlantic refugee sailings after a Dutch warship had intercepted the French liner Winnipeg and escorted her to Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. The Dutch Navy announced in London on June 2 that 210 Germans were among passengers aboard the Winnipeg.

MORE TROOPS GO TO AZORES

Portugal Sending Reinforcements After Warning To U. S.

Lisbon, June 20 (AP)—More soldiers left today for the Azores on a troopship to reinforce the islands which Portugal told the United States she was determined to defend.

A hospital and supply ship, en route to the Grand Banks to join the cod fishing fleet, also dropped anchor at Horta to land a detachment of Portuguese marines assigned to strengthen the guard of the naval base.

NAZIS REPORTED ACTIVE IN CHINA

Hongkong, June 20 (A. P.). The Hongkong Telegraph declared today that Germany would shortly open a consulate In Macao, Portuguese colony forty miles west of Hongkong, for the purpose, it was believed, of spreading Axis propaganda in South China.

JUN 21 1941

Nazi Envoy Calls on Matsuoka.

Tokio, June 20 (A. P.).—German Ambassador Major-Gen. Eugen Ott conferred today with Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister.

HEPBURN OF ONTARIO ASKS 'WAR MACHINE'

It Must Be More Efficient Than Hitler's, He Tells Editors

TORONTO, June 20 (AP)—Premier Mitchell Hepburn, welcoming a group of United States editors to Ontario today, said that the United States and the British Empire must create a war machine more efficient than Adolf Hitler's to withstand the Axis plan for world domination.

Mr. Hepburn told the visitors, from Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsyvania, New Jersey and New York, that French workmen who had refused to produce sufficient tools for France to defend herself were now slaves to Nazi domination, under which they were producing six times the material they turned out before the invasion.

JUN 21 1941

QUEBEC, June 20 (CP)—A peace dictated "by the people" and a post-war world where problems will be solved "by the will of the masses of the people" were visualized today by Pensions Minister Ian Mackenzie.

He told members of the Quebec Canadian Club that if "old dogmas and old doctrines" could not solve the post-war problems, then "we must look to newer remedies and newer faiths and newer solutions" of collective democratic action.

DECLARES QUEBEC IS IN WAR TO WIN

JUN 21 1941

French Canadian Premier Praises British Rule.

Oka, Quebec, June 20 (A. P.).—Adelard Gorbout, the Premier of Quebec, declared in the course of an address here last night that "you will find very few people who do not realize that we French Canadians are treated better under the British Crown than we would have been under our own mother country, France.

Speaking before the annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers Association, the Premier said: "The people of this province are more attached to the English Crown than you yourselves because we needed it. We are a minority and we have needed its protection. We are British as much as any one. We are in this war to fight to the end, and we are willing to bear any sacrifice asked of us."

CANADIAN WAR LOAN OVER TOP

Ottawa, June 20 (A. P.).—Canada's 1941 Victory Loan subscriptions have passed the initial objective of $800,000,000, national loan headquarters announced today, and Canadians were urged to add more millions before the close of the drive tomorrow.

"This is a mechanized war," said the executive chairman, George W. Spinner, "and machines cost money." The total reported subscriptions to noon today: $631,096,100.

JUN 21 1941

Windsors May Visit Canada

Going to Reach in August, End of Duke's Exile Year in Bahamas

NASSAU, Bahamas, June 20 (AP).—An official spokesman disclosed today that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor hope to visit the duke's Canadian ranch in August, Edward, abdicated British King, in August will have completed a year as Governor of the Bahamas.

Details of the trip have not been completed, and the exact date of the Windsors' departure has not been set.

SOLIDARITY ACTION TAKEN BY URUGUAY

Montevideo Says All American Warships Can Use Its Harbors

JUN 21 1941

Feels Those On This Side Fighting Foreigners Are Non-Belligerents

[By the Associated Press]

Montevideo, June 20—Uruguay announced today she would not consider any American countries warring against foreign powers as belligerents and would permit United States and other American warships to use Uruguayan harbors if war spreads to the Western Hemisphere.

Uruguay, the first South American nation to make such an announcement, took similiar action in the World War. She notified all other American nations of her action and proposed that they act similarly under the Panama and Havana accords.

Expect Most To Accept

American diplomats here predicted the Uruguayan initiative would be accepted by almost all the nations on the continent and that she may "possibly obtain authority to make a collective declaration."

The announcement was made by Foreign Minister Alberto Guani.

The action will permit patrol of Uruguayan waters at the mouth of the Plata river in case of war. It was there that the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee was scuttled by its German crew after the epic battle of the South Atlantic in December, 1939.

Uruguay May Let Belligerents Use Ports

Montevideo, June 20 (A. P.).—The Uruguayan Government has decided to propose a vote by American nations on the question of opening ports of the Western Hemisphere to warring European nations, it was reported in diplomatic circles today.

Diplomats said that Foreign Minister Alberto Guani and President Col. Alfredo Baldomir had agreed to propose a choice of three methods—by unanimous vote, simple majority or regional accord—to comply with obligations toward the League of Nations in voting on the question.

Nazi Flag Torn Down

CORDOBA, Argentina, June 20 (AP) Three members of a group vigorously protesting the presence of a German flag alongside the Argentine flag scaled the front of the German Consulate here today and tore down the Nazi emblem. Police dispersed the crowd but did not arrest the climbers.

Foe Of Totalitarianism Heads Argentine Probe

Buenos Aires, June 20 (AP)—The bitterest enemy of totalitarianism in Argentina, Deputy Raul Damonte Taborda, was named today to direct the congressional investigation of anti-democratic activities in Argentina.

The committee of six men will begin preliminary sessions Monday by questioning Dr. Miguel Culaciati, Minister of the Interior, who acknowledged in a congressional debate that four army men and a naval officer had been detained last week end after a suspicious meeting.

His appointment culminated two years of constant attacks upon the Nazis and their alleged influence by Taborda, the son-in-law of Natalio Botana, publisher of the newspaper *Critica*.

JUN 21

Charges Conspiracy

Critica three days ago charged that a number of military and civilian leaders had met in secret to plot overthrow of the Government and added, "the truth is, a conspiracy is on foot and the Government knows it."

Taborda was the author of the resolution to create the investigating committee which was approved by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday with only one dissenting vote.

Three of the six members of the committee had offered evidence of totalitarian activity during the debate in Congress.

Police Chiefs Called

Interior Minister Culaciati summoned all provincial police chiefs to a conference, presumably in connection with the investigation.

Informed sources said the conference would be held in Buenos Aires June 27 to discuss measures for surveillance of all extremist activities throughout the nation, including alleged Nazi, Fascist and Communist agitation.

War Communiques

JUN 21 1941

British

CAIRO, June 20 (UP).—A communique of the British Middle East command:

In Libya and Abyssinia (Ethiopia) there has been no change in the situation.

In Syria, on all fronts, fighting continues. In the coastal sector Australian troops are slowly advancing in the face of stiff resistance. South of Damascus Free French forces met a determined counter-attack by numerically superior Vichy troops but they are holding their ground.

British and Indian troops in this area made a further local advance. The situation at Merj Ayoun has not yet been fully cleared up and heavy fighting is in progress. In other areas local advances were made despite continued resistance by Vichy troops.

CAIRO, June 20 (AP).—A communique of the Royal Air Force Middle East command:

In the course of normal offensive patrols in the western desert yesterday, aircraft of the R. A. F. machine-gunned and destroyed a number of enemy motor transport vehicles.

During the night of June 18-19 shipping in the harbor at Bengasi was bombed, harbor buildings were demolished by direct hits and a number of fires were started.

Two pilots of a squadron of the South African Air Force who were reported missing on June 16 have rejoined their unit. Before they were shot down they destroyed in combat over our troops one ME-109, one G-50 and two Junkers-87's.

There is nothing of importance to report from other fronts. All our aircraft have returned safely.

LONDON, June 20 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

Aircraft of the bomber command attacked industrial targets at Cologne and Duesseldorf during last night. Two of our aircraft are missing.

A communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security:

There was very little enemy activity over this country during the night. Bombs were dropped at a few widely separated points. A small number of casualties was caused and some damage was done. One enemy bomber was destroyed during the night.

Another communique of the same ministries:

Two of our fighters, flying over the Channel off the southwest coast, today intercepted a small formation of enemy bombers escorted by fighters. Two of the enemy fighters were shot down into the sea, while the remaining aircraft made off. Apart from this, there is nothing to report.

An Admiralty communique:

A German bomber was shot down into the sea early this morning by H. M. trawler Capstone (Skipper A. E. Rudd, R. N. R.). The enemy was sighted at close range and promptly destroyed. Its type could not be identified. H. M. trawler Capstone suffered neither casualty nor damage.

German

BERLIN, June 20 (AP).—A communique of the high command:

In the waters around England bombers sank a 2,000-ton freighter and badly damaged three large merchantmen. In the Atlantic a long-distance bomber destroyed a 3,500-ton freighter about 100 kilometers (about sixty miles) west of Cadiz. Bombers' night attacks were directed against harbor facilities of Great Yarmouth and one airport in southern England.

In northern Africa there was minor scouting activity on both sides.

Weak enemy forces last night dropped a small number of explosives and incendiaries at several places in western Germany. A number of apartment houses were damaged. Night chasers and anti-aircraft downed three attacking bombers.

The group of one combat squadron under Maj. Peterson, which later was commanded by Capt. Fliegel, since the middle of April, 1940, had destroyed in unabating, audacious attacks against British supply shipping around England, extending far into the Atlantic, a total of 109 merchant ships of roughly 636,000 tons and badly damaged an additional sixty-three ships through bomb hits.

In fights on the Sollum front the commander of a tank regiment, Maj. Bolbrinker; the commander of an anti-tank detachment, Capt. Fromm; the leader of an infantry battalion, Col. Bach, and the chief of a company in an armored regiment, Lieut. Gierda, as well as soldiers of an anti-aircraft detachment, Sgt. Genssler, Sgt. Brink and Sgt. Kiel, distinguished themselves with special bravery.

French

VICHY, June 20 (AP).—A communique on fighting in Syria:

A British effort yesterday was carried out without success against Damascus and Merj Ayoun. English and Indian elements which succeeded in advancing in the region south and southwest of Damascus have been counter-attacked by our armored detachments, which threw them back, capturing 400 prisoners.

In the mountainous region of south Lebanon an attack against Merj Ayoun this afternoon of June 19 was repulsed by our troops. We took eighty prisoners during this action. Along the coast the British fleet continued to bombard our positions. There is nothing to report in the Euphrates sector.

Our aviation continued reconnaissance missions and, at the end of the day yesterday, effectively bombed adversary troop concentrations in the region south of Damascus.

BEIRUT, Syria, June 20 (AP).—A communique of the French command:

The situation is unchanging on all fronts. During clean-up operations carried out yesterday in the region south of Damascus we captured more than four hundred prisoners. During the day many reconnaissances were carried out in the zone of combat and against the enemy's rear.

Our aviation attacked enemy concentrations in the region of Kissoue several times both day and night. All our planes regained their bases.

Italian

ROME, June 20 (AP).—A communique of the high command:

NORTH AFRICA: Mopping-up operations on the Sollum front continue. On the Tobruk front our artillery effectively pounded enemy detachments in movement, scattering them. The air force bombed the stronghold's defenses and supplies. Also repeatedly hit were British mechanized forces south and east of Sollum. Three Hurricanes were downed.

EAST AFRICA: On June 17 the enemy attempted to attack in force in the Uolchefit zone around Gondar. Repulsed, he left more than four hundred dead and wounded on the ground. The same day he attempted to surprise our Debra Tabor garrison, but was promptly counter-attacked and dispersed. Enemy reinforcements moving into the same zone June 18 were bombed and scatter-bombed by our air force.

Funds in U. S. Thawed For Swedes and Swiss

Licenses Indicate Guaranties Credits Will Not Aid Axis

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—The Treasury "thawed" tonight the frozen assets of Sweden and Switzerland, indicating that the two countries had given assurances that their credits would not be used to the advantage of Axis or Axis-occupied nations.

General licenses were issued exempting Swiss and Swedish funds from President Roosevelt's order of last Saturday, which tied up approximately $2,500,000,000 of German and Italian funds and property and the American holdings of a number of other countries.

The aim of the order was to prevent the use of such capital for purposes harmful to this nation and the objectives of its foreign policy.

Release of the Swiss holdings, sources here said, involved about $1,400,000,000. Figures on Swedish credits in the United States were not available.

The Swedish general license authorizes transactions by that government or by the Swedish Central Bank "provided that no other blocked country or national thereof is interested in such transaction." Swedish nationals must have their transactions approved by a representative of the Swedish Legation in New York City, the Treasury said.

The Swiss license eliminates the consular-approval requirement, and the variation was said by the Treasury to conform to differences in control of exchange in the two countries.

PRESIDENT PUTS EXPORTS OF OIL UNDER CONTROL

JUN 21 1941

Shipments From East Are Limited to Hemisphere, Britain and Egypt.

ACTS TO AID SHORTAGE HERE

No Further Restrictions Placed on Petroleum From Gulf and Pacific Coast.

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—By direction of President Roosevelt, all petroleum products were subjected today to export control, and exports from the Eastern seaboard may be made only to the British Empire, Egypt and the Western Hemisphere.

The White House disclosed that the President had directed the export control administrator to place the restrictions on oil products.

A plan will be prepared, the White House said, for the most effective use of tanker facilities in supplying petroleum to the Eastern seaboard and the other American republics.

Further restriction of shipments of petroleum from the Gulf or Pacific ports is not contemplated, the White House said.

The Chief Executive acted, apparently, because of a threatened shortage of oil and gasoline along the Eastern seaboard. The shortage has become imminent because of lack of transportation facilities, resulting from the transfer of tankers to Britain.

The text of a formal White House statement on the oil control follows:

"The President announced today that to meet a threatened shortage of petroleum products in the Eastern United States he had directed the administrator of export control to place all petroleum products under control and to permit exports from the Eastern seaboard only to the British Empire, Egypt and the Western Hemisphere, since supplies to these destinations are dependent in part on shipment from Eastern ports.

"Meanwhile a plan will be prepared for the most effective use of tanker facilities available to supply petroleum to the Eastern seaboard and the other American republics. Further restriction of shipments of petroleum from the Gulf or Pacific ports of the United States is not contemplated."

Shortage Laid to Tanker Lack

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 20 — The prospective oil shortage on the Atlantic Coast was ascribed today to diversion to British use of part of the tanker fleet which normally carries oil from Southwestern fields to Eastern seaboard points.

Restrictions are now in effect on export of aviation gasoline and some other petroleum products. The announcement that these would not be extended was regarded as assurance to Japan and other foreign purchasers of American petroleum that today's action was not aimed at them. There has been agitation in Congress and elsewhere for a ban on sale of all petroleum products to Japan.

The text of the formal White House statement on the oil control follows:

"The President announced today that to meet a threatened shortage of petroleum products in the Eastern United States he had directed

JUN 21 1941

30.24-9895

30.24-9895

New York, June 20-(AP)-The British radio reported late today that Free French troops had entered the outskirts of Damascus in the British-Free French invasion of Syria. The broadcast was heard here by NBC.

##

JUN 21 1941

CRAFT BEGINS TO FALL APART UNDER PRESSURE AT DEPTH OF 402 FEET

Navy Continues Rescue Work, Although Officers Unofficially Admit They Hold Little Hope Of Saving Any Of 33 Aboard

JUN 21 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Portsmouth, N. H., June 20—Crushed by the tremendous pressure of a 402-foot depth, the sunken submarine O-9 began to disintegrate tonight and death of all of her thirty-three officers and men was unofficially acknowledged by the navy.

The rescue ship Falcon radioed ashore just after midnight "have two grapnels fouled on object on bottom."

The naval officer who made the announcement said it could not be said definitely whether the Falcon had contacted the sunken submarine.

83.17

Position Carefully Marked

The position where the contact was made, however, was carefully marked with three buoys.

After a day of desperate search for the craft by a sizable navy fleet, and with her exact location still uncertain, one high navy officer viewed wreckage that shot to the surface and said he held no hope that the men on the ocean floor could have lived.

Officially, however, the navy refused to give up.

Searchlights On Oil Slick All Night

Searchlights of the rescue fleet were trained through the night on the spot where oil slicked the surface for 1,000 square feet, where occasional air bubbles rose, with bits of cork from the inner hull of the submarine and pieces of deck grating sometimes spotting the surface.

Four of the navy's most expert divers stood at ready on the deck of the rescue ship Falcon. Helium was rushed from the Portsmouth navy yard, approximately eighteen miles from the scene, in the event the divers went down. Officers reported the men could descend to 500 feet if necessary.

More Helium Loaded

Another batch of helium, 9,000 cubic feet, was loaded aboard two trucks at the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J., for an all-night trip to Portsmouth. Lieut. Com. George Watson, public relations officer, said the cargo was requested by officials directing rescue operations at Portsmouth.

Rear Admiral John D. Wainwright said dragging operations had been suspended for the night, which would definitely seal the fate of the crew if any were still alive, but the Falcon kept a magnetic drag over the side.

[A method of locating metal objects, such as ship hulks on the bottom, consists of the use of two magnetic coils, towed at some distance apart. An induction is set up between the two and if a metal object appears between them the current is diminished. A reading shows whether the break in the current is nearer to one or the other of the coils, thereby giving the location of the hulk.]

Lieut. Com. Edmund F. Jewell, returning from the scene, said that if the magnet should be attracted to the O-9 during the night, divers would go down. Only if a line were attached to the submarine, which lay not far from where the Squalus sank in 1939, could the rescue bell be used. The bell saved thirty-three of the Squalus' fifty-nine men in a series of sensational dives.

Without a line to the surface the O-9's men had no hope of using their Momsen Lungs, with which men have come up from great depths by ascending in easy stages. An ascent without a retarding line would mean instant death.

Jewell said he had not given up all hope. He asserted that, although the submarine undoubtedly was punctured, it might be possible that some compartments still remained intact.

He added that air bubbles at least showed "there is still air in the ship," but that even the oil slick and the wreckage did not give the exact location of the O-9, because the tide might shift them before they reached the surface.

May Be Still Alive

"There's a slight chance that some may be alive," Jewell said.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, who flew from Washington, said in his near-by Manchester home that he had not abandoned hope. But he added the depth of the submarine was a discouraging factor.

"The marvelous rescue of thirty-three men from the Squalus was effected at the greatest depth ever successfully handled," Knox said. "Consequently, if the O-9 should be discovered at a greater depth, then the obstacles in the way of a successful rescue, if any are alive in the hull, will be appreciated."

Twice during the night President Roosevelt was in personal touch with the Navy Department in Washington, making his last call shortly before midnight. Officers said he expressed deep concern and regret when they advised him the navy "was not optimistic" about the situation.

One Of Oldest Subs

The O-9, one of the nation's oldest submarines and only recently recommissioned after a decade of idleness, went into a deep trial dive at 7.56 this morning. About two hours later a smoke bomb distress signal came to the surface.

A frantic search followed, but no sound came from the O-9, nor was any direct contact made. Then the rescue ship Falcon, one of a dozen navy vessels which rushed to the scene, radioed shortly before 8 A. M.:

"Have picked up painted cork, pieces of O-9 deck grating, oil slick, air bubbles, depth 67 fathoms."

The submarine previously had been reported at a depth of 370 feet, although it was built to stand only the pressure of a 200-foot depth. The Falcon placed her at 402 feet.

The craft was commanded by Lieut. Howard J. Abbott, of Osceola, Iowa. The only other officer aboard was Ensign M. P. Wangsness, a Naval Reservist from San Diego, Cal. The crew of thirty-one had been assembled from all sections of the country, with many of them from the West Coast.

The navy rushed all available rescue equipment to the scene. It was within a few miles of the spot where the submarine Squalus went down in May, 1939, when thirty-three of the fifty-nine men aboard were rescued sensationally by a diving bell.

Twenty-one expert divers were flown here from the Washington Navy Yard. More flew from the New London (Conn.) submarine base. A diving bell similar to that of the Squalus rescue was rushed from New London aboard the salvage vessel Chewink.

Could Use Diving Bell

Officers said a diving bell could be used on the O-9, despite the craft's lack of other safety features.

At New London, Lieut. Com. George C. Crawford expressed confidence that the submarine could withstand the pressure of 370 feet. Others said, however, she might possibly be crushed.

Crawford said divers could work at that depth, but the difficulties were tremendous. The Squalus lay only at 240 feet, and the divers who worked on her were declared heroes.

The O-9 was one of the nation's oldest submarines. She had been lying idle for ten years. In 1935 she was decommissioned, but was recommissioned June 1 as part of the defense program, and was undergoing her first extensive trials. She is 135 feet long and has an escape hatch and water tight compartments.

The O-9 was equipped with an underwater radio and an oscillator, or sound-making device used in signaling through water.

Searchers Hear Sounds

In midafternoon the Boston Navy Yard reported that "searching vessels think they have located underwater sounds," but hours dragged on without further word.

Locating the Squalus was a comparatively easy matter compared to the search for the O-9. The Squalus had just been built and was equipped with a safety device which enabled the men trapped aboard her to send up a buoy, which both set off smoke signals and contained a telephone.

The thirty-three men on the Squalus who eventually were pulled to the surface would have been saved hours earlier had not the telephone line and cable broken in the heavy swells during a conversation with a sister submarine. It took hours of dragging to get another line on the Squalus from the surface.

Raising Difficult

Raising the submarine and her crew of twenty-six dead was extremely difficult, and it was not until late summer that the water-filled craft finally was towed into Portsmouth. Huge pontoons were used to bring her part way to the surface, but time and again the Squalus broke away, shot to the surface and plunged to the bottom again, throwing off her chains and pontoons.

The sinking of the O-9 was the fourth submarine disaster in New England waters. Prior to the Squalus, the S-4 went down off Provincetown, Mass., with all hands lost, and in 1925 the S-51 was rammed and sank off Block Island, R. I., with thirty-three dead.

Hancock Man Had Served In Navy For Three Years

Hancock, Md., June 20 (AP)—Herbert T. Fost, 23, quartermaster, third class, and the only Maryland sailor aboard the submarine O-9, went to sea three years ago shortly after graduation from Hancock High School.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Fost, he lived in Hancock all his life. He had been in submarine service most of the time since enlistment in the navy. He had four sisters and three brothers.

JUN 21 1941

Believes Men Died Before Sub Hit Bottom

Southwest Harbor, Maine, June 20 (AP)—Edward Ellsberg, long a navy submarine salvage expert, expressed belief tonight that the O-9's thirty-three officers and men probably died before their undersea craft struck bottom.

"If the depth is what you say," the former commander said, "under no conceivable circumstances could the O-9 stand any such pressure as that.

"It's an absolute certainty that nobody could be living in her. She probably was crushed and her men killed before she reached the bottom."

Momsen Lung Success In Test

Washington, June 20 (AP)—The navy's individual escape device for submarine crews, the Momsen lung, has been used successfully in experiments at a depth approximating that of the O-9, reported trapped on the ocean bottom off Portsmouth, N. H.

The successful tests were reported in 1937 at the diving school in the Washington Navy Yard, where water-pressure conditions equivalent to a depth of 370 feet were created. The O-9 was believed to have sunk to 402 feet.

Bell Hatches Installed on O-9

PHILADELPHIA, June 20 (AP)—The Submarine O-9 was equipped with special hatches fore and aft to receive the mouth of the Navy's diving bell should the need arise, a spokesman for the Philadelphia Navy Yard said today. The special hatches were installed when the O-9 was reconditioned at the Navy Yard a few months ago, he added.

Submarine Commander Once Helped Sea Rescue

Lieut. Abbott Was on Peary When Silver Hazel Sank in '35

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 20 (AP).—Lieut. Howard Joseph Abbott, commander of the submarine O-9, was born in Des Moines, Iowa, May 21, 1910. He was attached to the destroyer Peary serving in the United States Asiatic Fleet from 1933 to 1936. He was aboard the Peary when it rescued the passengers and crew from the wrecked steamer Silver Hazel in San Bernardino Straits, Philippine Islands, in November, 1935. Lieut. Abbott's address in 1937 was 302 West McLane Street, Osceola, Iowa.

Ensign Marks Peyton Wangsness, naval reserve, was born on Aug. 29, 1913, in Garretson, S. D. His wife is Mrs. Katherine Hyatt Wangsness, and his residence is at 4538 Terrace Drive, San Diego, Calif.

Officers And Crew Aboard Sunken Submarine

JUN 21 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New London, Conn., June 20—Lieut. Com. George C. Crawford announced today the names of the two officers and thirty-one crew members aboard the submarine O-9 when she sailed yesterday from New London, her home port, for the trials off Portsmouth.

Her commander was Lieut. Howard J. Abbott, of Osceola, Iowa. The only other officer aboard was Ensign M. P. Wangsness, a naval reservist, of San Diego, Cal.

The crew members:

MARVIN D. BARRY, seaman, second class, Manhattan, Kan.
W. R. CANNADAY, electrican's mate, third class, Blytheville, Ark.
WILLIAM T. CRUTE, seaman, second class, Halifax, Va.
JOHN F. DUFRESNE, machinist's mate, first class, Great Barrington, Mass.
CHARLES L. EAGLETON, signalman, third class, Del Norte, Cal.
JOHN H. EDWARDS, mess attendant, third class, Ittabenna, Miss.
H. T. FOST, quartermaster, third class, Hancock, Md.
EDWARD G. FOSTER, chief machinist's mate, Seattle, Wash.
JAMES D. FOWLER, chief machinist's mate, Lattimore, N. C.
BOB A. GARDNER, torpedoman, third class, Alsea, Ore.
N. GERSEN, seaman, Bronx, N. Y.
JAMES G. GILLIES, fireman, first class, Port Richmond, N. Y.
FRANCIS H. GOLDEN, fireman, second class, Holyoke, Mass.
F. A. GRIFFITHS, seaman, second class, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
FRANCIS L. GRUEN, torpedoman, second class, Greenville, Ill.
HENRY J. GUNN, machinist's mate, first class, Garr, Neb.
JOE A. HARTZOG, ship's cook, second class, Ardmore, Okla.
GADDIS I. HENDY, radioman, first class, Mountain View, Cal.
WALTER J. JASKOWIAK, fireman, third class, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAM C. KAUFMAN, machinist's mate, second class, Indianapolis.
LEVITT E. KRUEGER, torpedoman, third class, San Diego, Cal.
ALLAN H. LITTLEFORD, electrician's mate, second class, Waterford, Connecticut.
CHESTER L. MILLER, quartermaster, second class, Harrisburg, Pa.
EMILE A. OULLETTE, seaman, second class, Central Falls, R. I.
F. P. SCHNEIDER, fireman, third class, New York.
SAM E. SONNENBURG, chief electrician's mate, San Diego, Cal.
JAMES S. STRANG, yeoman, third class, Indianapolis.
THOMAS W. TILLERY, JR., machinist's mate, first class, New London.
EARL V. VARNER, chief machinist's mate, Los Angeles.
BERNARD J. VENHAUS, seaman, second class, Lawrence, Neb.
WILLIAM C. WOLF, chief torpedoman, Hartford, Conn.

Other American Submarine Disasters Took 149 Lives

JUN 21 1941

[By the Associated Press]

During the last twenty-seven years 139 American naval men have perished in disasters overtaking five United States submarines. Ten more lives were lost in five other mishaps.

The greatest in loss of life and the most terrifying of them all was the collision on December 17, 1927, of the S-4 and the Coast Guard vessel Paulding. Forty men died as the S-4 sank in one hundred feet of water off Provincetown, Mass.

Rescue crews heard signs of life and frantically fought to free the imprisoned men. Hours later when divers pierced the torpedo tube with an oxygen hose it was too late.

The most recent disaster was the sinking of the Squalus off White Island, N. H., May 23, 1939. Thirty-three men were saved with a diving bell, thus used for the first time, but twenty-six died.

Within a month of the Squalus sinking came disasters which took the lives of ninety-one British and seventy-one French sailors. On June 1 the British submarine Thetis sank in Liverpool Bay and on June 15 the French submarine Phenix sank off the coast of French Indo-China.

Other American disasters were:

March 24, 1915—F-4 sank in Honolulu Bay, 21 dead.

December 17, 1917—F-1 rammed and sunk by submarine F-3 during maneuvers off San Diego, Cal., 19 dead.

September 25, 1925—S-51 sank off Block Island, R. I., by steamer City of Rome. 33 dead.

OPM Asks Cut in Tire Sales

JUN 21 1941

Warns That Rubber Stocks Must Be Built Up to Prepare for Defense Demands.

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—An official go-slow warning was posted today for tire buyers all over the nation, gasoline users in the East and electricity consumers in the Southeast.

America's 30,000,000 motor vehicle owners appeared destined to feel the first major effects of civilian sacrifices.

The motorists, however, got some encouragement in a move by the price control administration to freeze the price of gasoline, as a barrier to unwarranted increases.

Industry Is Willing.

Moreover, the Government itself received encouragement in its effort to meet the pressing problem of supplying the East with oil. Some 800 representatives of America's $12,000,000,000 petroleum industry, meeting here in emergency session yesterday, voted unanimously to co-operate in every way possible in grappling with this and any other problem that may arise out of the preparedness and aid to Britain efforts.

To meet the demands of rearmament, stock piles of rubber must be built up with imports largely from the East Indies, so defense officials ordered a reduction henceforth in the amount of rubber available for civilian consumption.

Hydroelectric power in the drought-ridden Southeast is essential for the manufacture of aluminum, so the Federal Power Commission announced yesterday that it was ready to urge adoption of daylight saving time throughout the entire area.

And with scores of tankers transferred from domestic runs to British use, Eastern motorists got an official hint that it might be necessary to ration gasoline until new ways could be found to bring in petroleum from mid-continent oil fields.

OPM announced last night that rubber consumption, 70 per cent of which is in automobile tires, would be cut to about 600,000 tons annually in the last half of 1941. On the present basis the annual consumption would be 817,000 tons.

The statement said definitely that tire manufacture would be curtailed. OPM expects to work out a formula under which manufacturers would be allowed a percentage of the rubber they formerly used. The rubber saved will go into defense stock piles.

Gasoline Rations Considered.

Secretary Ickes revealed at his press conference yesterday that a ration card system for gasoline was "one of the things under consideration," in studies of ways to meet the expected petroleum shortage in the East.

The Secretary, who also is Defense Petroleum Administrator, has expressed a determination, however, that first efforts to deal with a deficiency be based on an appeal for voluntary curtailment of unessential use of automobiles.

The move to protect the motorists from unjustified advances in gasoline prices developed in an address before the oil conference by Leon Henderson, the Price Administrator. He asked oil refiners and dealers throughout the country to make no increases in prices without prior consultation with the OPM.

Rubber consumption will be cut about 30 per cent from the average for 1941's first five months as a result of curtailment aimed at building up the American supply. May consumption was 71,187 long tons, and the five-month average was 68,054.

An informed source reported the curtailment plan called for the taking of rubber factories' average monthly consumption in the year between April 1, 1940, and April 1, 1941. During the third quarter of this year, the authority said, the government will allow companies to consume 94.6 per cent of this 1940-'41 monthly average, and during the last quarter the companies will have their allotments cut to 82.5 per cent. During the year to be averaged the entire industry used 683,615 tons, or 56,968 a month.

No Action Is Expected.

Expressing doubt that the aviation procurement and supply services ought to be divorced completely from those maintained by the ground troops, Senator Gurney, Republican, of South Dakota, said he was satisfied that administration opposition would prevent any action on proposals for a separate air force.

There were strong indications that other administration leaders shared Senator Hill's viewpoint, although Senator Reynolds of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said he believed there was a widespread public demand for the creation of a separate air arm. Senator Reynolds has said that he would ask his committee to hold hearings on the bill by Senator McCarran, Democrat, of Nevada, for a separate air force.

"I don't think the reorganization of the army air force is the answer," Senator Reynolds asserted.

Senator Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, said, however, that he thought the Air Corps ought to be under an aviator with status equal to that of army and navy chieftains, adding that an industrial or production director also ought to be brought into the picture on a comparable standing.

On the other hand, Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, said that while he thought a separate air department might be more energetic in promoting aviation developments and in perfecting technic he had not made up his mind that it would be feasible to separate the fighting branches at this time.

Tire Companies Plan Stations For Retreading

JUN 21 1941

Will Set Up New Branches in Large Cities to Help Save Rubber for Defense

AKRON, Ohio, June 20 (AP).—Major tire companies plan to set up retreading stations in large cities to help take up the slack occasioned by the government-ordered curtailment of rubber consumption, rubber company officials said today. Instead of buying new tires, many motorists will have tires retreaded, it was predicted.

Opposes Separate Air Force

Administration's Objections Expected to Prevent Action in Senate.

JUN 21 1941

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—Proposals for creation of a separate air force encountered administration opposition today, and some congressional leaders registered preference instead for the War Department's pending plans for consolidating army aviation into a single, autonomous branch of the service.

Senator Hill of Alabama, the Democratic whip, said that he thought the army's proposal to merge its present operations, training and procurement divisions into a compact unit with one directing head, marked a forward step toward increasing the striking force of aviation without destroying the effectiveness of its co-operation with ground troops.

At the same time, Senator Hill told reporters that developments of modern warfare had caused him to alter long-held views that a separate air force, equal in standing to the army and navy ought to be established.

"I voted for a separate air arm when I was a member of the House," he said, "but I doubt that it should be a wise thing to attempt at this time, when we are seeking the utmost speed in welding together a defense force, to attempt to tear the system apart and set up an entirely new unit."

30,24-9897

30.24-9897

ARMY SCANS RADIO NEWS

Digest of Broadcasts Is Added to Press Service for Leaders

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The War Department is now listening to news commentators and other radio speakers and broadcasts of the last twenty-four hours deemed of interest were recorded and a five-page digest of what was said went today to the desks of Secertary Stimson, General George C. Marshall and numerous other key officials.

The digest supplemented similar summaries of newspapers and magazine articles which have been prepared and distributed daily for six months to enable the High Command to gauge public opinion quickly on a national scale.

Captain Earle Looker, a Reserve officer and veteran publicist, devised and directs the continuous reporting and analysis process and contends that the Army "could not do an intelligent job without knowing what editorial and public opinion is."

If Secretary Stimson, on the basis of the brief summary, wants to hear exactly what a radio speaker said about the Army, a phone call will bring a record of the broadcast to his office along with a portable machine to give it voice.

Confined at the outset to chain broadcasts, the recordings are to be extended to cover local stations.

"This is not a clambake or a pinochle party," said LaGuardia, National Director of Civilian Defense, in announcing the registration last night.

The applicants showed that they understood. The expressions were serious as they filled in application blanks, submitting to finger printing and told of their qualifications.

Eighty-two police stations were made registration centers and officials said they wouldn't be surprised if more than 2,000 persons volunteered during the thirteen-hour period set aside for them.

64,000 Volunteers Goal

Registration will continue daily until the required 64,000 volunteers have been accepted.

An 18-year-old boy was among the first to apply for duty. A woman who gave her age as 60 on the application blank, but confided that she was 65, was another early applicant.

One man who felt sure he would be chosen said he was a steamfitter, electrician, stationary fireman and plumber and was licensed to work on sidewalk standpipes.

One Is Clergyman

Others gave their occupations as nurses, engineers, (one) concert singer, clerks, salesmen, (one) clergyman, attorneys, librarians, newspapermen.

Some Experienced

A number of volunteers said they had experienced air raids in London and Paris, and knew just what to do. The Rev. J. Herbert Smith, 41, said his service as a warden would be to help build morale.

Mrs. Myra Mortimer Pinter, 47, known on the American and European stage as Myra Mortimer, applied early.

The plan provides for dividing each police precinct into zones covering 50,000 persons, the zones into sectors of 5,000 persons, and the sectors into posts of 500. One or more wardens will be assigned to each division.

New York Answers Summons To Air-Raid Warden Service

Businessman And Bootblack, Domestic And Dowager Rub Shoulders In Throng Of Volunteers

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 20—Executives and bootblacks, jobless domestics and Park avenue dowagers—they all hurried to police stations today to be made the first to volunteer for air-raid warden service.

They were answering the call of Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine for 64,000 men and women to aid in safety work that might be occasioned by an air raid on the nation's metropolis.

No "Clambake," He Says

"I want to do something," was the byword of most.

The first registrant in Chinatown was Ginn Y. Lee, 37, an insurance agent. William P. Miller, 65-year-old naturalized German who said he enlisted in Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders, filled in an application.

Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer de Groot—he served in the Medical Corps, and his wife was a Red Cross nurse in the World War—applied together. Several women arrived at police stations in limousines driven by liveried chauffeurs.

LINDBERGH WARNS U. S. ANEW ON WAR

Says Alternative To Negotiated Peace Is Hitler Victory Or Prostrate Europe

Tells Hollywood Bowl Mass Meeting America Is Not Prepared For Conflict

[By the Associated Press]

Hollywood, June 20—Charles A. Lindbergh said tonight the alternative to a negotiated peace in Europe "is either a Hitler victory or a prostrate Europe, and possibly a prostrate America as well."

"I tell you that the only way our American life and ideals can be preserved is by staying out of this war," he asserted in an address for delivery at a mass meeting in the Hollywood Bowl under auspices of the America First Committee. "I tell you that the only way European civilization can be saved is by ending it quickly."

Nearly two hours before Lindbergh began speaking at 10 P. M., the 20,000-capacity bowl was filled and people still were streaming in, maneuvering about for standing room.

Summarizes "True Facts"

Lindbergh summarized "the true facts as they appear before us in plain American wording" as:

"We are still unprepared for war and it would take us years to prepare adequately for the type of war we now consider entering. It would mean turning this country into a military nation that exceeds Germany in regimentation. Life as we know it today would be a thing of the past.

Face Superhuman Task

"Even if we were fully prepared at this time, we would face the superhuman task of crossing an ocean and forcing a landing on a fortified continent against armies stronger than our own and hardened by years of war. It would probably mean the loss of millions of American lives.

"We in America have the best defensive position in the world. No foreign power can invade us today, and with reasonable preparation on our part, no combination of foreign powers will ever be able to invade us. Since they cannot invade, it will be only a question of time before they desire to trade with us. And I have full confidence in American ability to hold its own in a trade."

BILL EXTENDS POWERS

Gives President Control of Citizen's Movements.

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—The Senate approved legislation today giving President Roosevelt broad authority to control the movements of citizens, as well as aliens, into and out of the United States.

The measure now goes back to the House for consideration of an amendment sponsored by Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, limiting the President's exercise of such powers—as far as citizens are concerned—to the life of the present unlimited emergency.

Under the draft approved by the Senate, however, the President could fix regulations for the entry or departure of aliens at any time two or more countries were at war anywhere in the world.

Senator Van Nuys, Democrat, of Indiana, told the Senate that the State Department had asked for speedy action on the measure, asserting that drastic curbs were needed to prevent the free movement across American borders of saboteurs, espionage agents and propagandists.

ASKS LABOR TO WATCH

Patterson Says Subversive Groups Are Alert.

Washington, June 20 (A. P.).—Under-Secretary Robert P. Patterson said today that the War Department believed that labor must be constantly on guard against the activities of subversive groups whose interests lie in foreign rather than American directions.

He commended criticism in the New York labor publication, the Hat Worker, of the recent strike in the North American aviation plant in California.

The publication contended, "This was no strike, but a conspiracy on the part of the American agents of Hitler's ally to shut off aid to Britain."

The War Department, Mr. Patterson wrote Max Zaritsky, president of the United Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, agreed thoroughly with the sentiments.

"The War Department, as you know, has the fullest sympathy for the rights of unionization and of collective bargaining," he said. "The workers at North American are being given and will be given full protection in their assertion of these rights."

Permitted To Leave U. S.

Los Angeles, June 20 (AP)—Lieut. Com. Itaru Tatibana, of the Imperial Japanese navy, arrested here recently on a complaint charging conspiracy to obtain United States Navy secrets, was given official permission today to leave the country.

SEES WAR BY FALL

Fraser Tells Bankers U. S. May Be in It Then.

Glens Falls, N. Y., June 20 (A. P.).—Leon Fraser, former president of the Bank for International Settlements at Geneva, believes the United States will be in the war by fall.

Mr. Fraser, now president of the First National Bank of New York city, told a meeting of the State Bankers Association last night "we are substantially in the war now and, before autumn, we will be actually in it."

Asserting that the current national defense program must be financed somehow, Mr. Fraser proposed redistribution of the burden of taxation to include lower income groups and a compulsory savings plan for all employees.

Halifax Says 'You and We Can Get This Man Hitler'

Tells Boston Audience Britain and U. S. Will Win

BOSTON, June 20 (AP).—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, said today, "You and we together can get this man Hitler."

"We must walk hand in hand and side by side in political, financial and economic policy," he told the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to make safe "the free countries of the earth."

"If we [illegible]," he said, "we can go far toward opening the door to the common man for greater security and greater happiness."

"Be the time short or be it long," Lord Halifax continued, "the combination of industrial power and sea power is going to be decisive."

He told the city's industrial and business leaders that "it would be impossible for this country to maintain its way of life if Great Britain were destroyed."

Brazilians Looking Toward U. S. Now

Los Angeles, June 20 (AP)—Raul Bopp, new Brazilian consul here, says that within the last two years the center of culture, mechanics and fashions, in the opinion of his countrymen, has swung from France to the United States.

"We are turning to you for everything," he said in an interview. "American English is supplanting European languages in many schools, and American magazines are taking the places of those heretofore received from the continent."

The new consul succeeds Manuel Casado, who is to become secretary of the Brazilian Legation in Peking.

Calls for Quick U. S. Aid

Flanders Says War Is "Going Badly," Urges More Speed

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 20 (AP).—Declaring that the war is going badly, Ralph E. Flanders, president of the New England Council, said today that American must "match the war effort of Britain and Germany before it is too late."

"We are beaten and everything we stand for and hope for is beaten if we stay in this conflict with our present half-hearted attitudes and policies," he said in addressing the business promotional organization's sixty-third quarterly meeting. "The war is going badly. We must get in it or get out of it."

Mr. Flanders, head of the John & Lamson Machine Company, of Springfield, Vt., said there should be no delay for lack of machinery or factories. "We cannot wait for new-built factories and shiny new machinery. We must run all existing defense machinery clear around the clock, seven days a week," he said.

AlphandDenies Vichy Story on Losing His Post

French Embassy Attache Says He Quit; Disagreed WithGovernmentPolicies

NEW YORK, JUNE 20 (AP)—Herve Alphand, who resigned on June 14 as financial attache of the French Embassy in Washington because he was in "complete disagreement" with the general policy of his government, denied yesterday reports from Vichy that he had been dismissed from his post because of his alleged refusal to return to France when ordered to do so.

M. Alphand is a member of a family which has been in the government service of France for two and a half centuries. His father, Charles Alphand, now retired after a long career in the French foreign service, was Ambassador to Russia and Switzerland.

"It is not true to say I was dismissed," M. Alphand said yesterday. "I resigned because of political reasons and not because I did not want to return to France. A civil servant who completely disagrees with his government's policies cannot very well continue in office."

M. Alphand denied that four other members of his staff had resigned when he did. For more than four years he was in charge of the negotiations of all of France's trade treaties and commercial agreements as a department head in the French Ministry of Commerce. After the outbreak of war in 1939 he was in charge of foreign trade problems and also worked with the British Ministry of Economic Warfare. He was one of the younger "brain trusters" whom former Premiere Paul Reynaud selected when he undertook to reorganize France's financial and economic situation. On July 27, 1940, he was appointed financial attache of the French Embassy in Washington.

On Wednesday, four days after his resignation, it was announced in Vichy by Yves Bouthillier, Finance Minister, that M. Alphand had been dismissed for his alleged refusal to return to France when instructed to do so. The following day the Deutsches Nachrichten Buero (D. N. B.) official German news service, declared he had been dismissed from his post because of "De Gaullist activities."

Industrial 'Miracle'

JUN 21 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 20—Burnham Finney, editor of the magazine *American Machinist*, said today that American defense production is not "in a mess" and "there is emphatically no cause for defeatism on the subject."

In an article appearing in *The American Mercury*, Finney said:

"Unquestionably, things could be better, but we have gone far in a year's time—much farther, for instance, than in the initial year of our 1917-18 production effort.

"Despite confusion and waste motion, America is achieving another miracle of the industrial age. It is justifying its reputation for mechanical genius and efficiency.

"Before this summer is over, we shall be in a mass production of defensive equipment, with the rate of output rising steadily and steeply through next fall and winter."

Steel Restrictions Urged

JUN 21 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 20—L. [illegible] Replogle, director of steel supply in the 1918 War Industries Board, was quoted in the magazine *The Iron Age* today as saying the United States faces a tragic period, possibly involving loss of the war, unless the Government revises its steel production plans.

Replogle, who is chairman of Warren Foundry and Pipe Corporation, recommended:

1. Severe restriction of commercial use of steel, with a fifty to seventy-five per cent. cut in automobile steel shipments as a starter and further cuts until no steel is going into automobiles for civilian use.

2. Reduction of losses and elimination of some of the vast burden now being thrown on the American railroads due to needless cross-hauling of steel and petroleum products.

3. Abandonment of schemes for vast long-term increases in steel capacity which would come into production too late to help United States industry and would complicate the task of post-war adjustments to peace-time conditions.

Concerning the third point, which refers to the Office of Production Management proposal that the nation's steel-making capacity immediately be increased by 10,000,000 tons annually, Replogle asserted:

"It would cost about $1,250,000,000 and would require 4,250,000 tons of steel for construction, which would build approximately 1,000 ships so urgently needed now."

"Our present steel capacity is approximately 91,000,000 tons," he said. "A 10,000,000-ton increase would involve great ore and coal mining dedevolpment, thousands of locomotives and cars, new dock facilities, thirty new lake vessels for ore, coal and limestone, 1,200 by-product ovens, eighteen blast furnaces, ten open hearth furnaces, slab mills, blooming mills, plate mills, finishing mills and vast electrical power and steam developments."

And not only a change in war above and on the earth's surface, but under the sea as well.

Late cables bring word that the British are able to use their radio-locator to spot submarines coming to the surface at night. The radio echo, or reflection, and its direction, furthermore, reveal the submarine's position with fair accuracy.

Of more immediate importance in naval warfare is the possibility of using the radio eye to locate attacking planes in time to send up fighters to meet them before they are over the ships. Since sea bombing is Germany's big new weapon in the war on shipping, it apears that the Royal navy is taking measures to use the radio locator widely at sea.

Americans are especially interested, because there is reason to believe that the scientists of the United States are farther along than those of other nations in these new glasses for the eyes of Mars.

Electronics Replace Eyesight In Spotting Enemy Bombers

Big Guns May Be Fired More Accurately in Dark With New Device Than in Daytime When Target Is Visible

SNS ADV- JUNE 20 JUN 21 1941

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE.

Behind Great Britain's announcement of the secret radio spotter to locate enemy planes before they reach England, is the most startling development in all the history of warfare.

This is the substitution of electronics for eyesight. It is the use of new rays that will not only spot an invisible enemy, but may direct the fire of all big guns—not only a feat of air war, but a change in the whole aspect of land and sea warfare at night and in fog.

U. S. Testing System.

In this country secret systems like those the British have announced are in trial use, with different and possibly more powerful equipment. This country, moreover, has gone farther than anything yet announced.

Britain's Air Marshal Joubert said the knowledge embodied in the British secret spotter was at the disposal of the scientists of any country and that it was reasonable to believe that the Nazis are aware of it.

This common scientific knowledge is the fact that radio waves, especially the short ones, act exactly like light. They travel as fast, 186,000 miles a second; they reflect from all objects, precisely the same as light.

But they are better, in that darkness, fog or storms do not stop them. They are better because they can see farther than optical systems. They can see under water. They can go places that light cannot.

Affected by Magnetic Storms.

Only the rare magnetic storms from the sun seriously interfere with these electronic rays.

The reason little about this miracle of the reflection of radio has been realized has been lack of sufficient power to produce the short wave rays.

Until now the situation has been like the plight of a savage trying to use a lighted torch to see his enemy a mile away. What he needed was a million-candle-power searchlight.

This war has brought into reality the powerful radio beams. The start was made before the war.

Scientists then noticed that radio beams, sent straight up, would reflect back to the sending instrument. At that time the outgoing beam blackened a spot on a rapidly moving film, and its reflection, returning, set down another spot close by. The distance the film had moved showed how far the reflected ray had traveled.

Reflecting Layers of Air.

Thus it was learned that there are reflecting layers of air at altitudes of 60 miles, 120 and 180. Harvard caught one at about 1,200 miles up.

Great Britain, by the official announcement, is using the same principle. The British probably are using a shorter wave length, since short waves can be beamed almost like a million-candle-power searchlight.

Short radio rays, striking a plane in flight, will reflect at all the angles light would reflect, including some rays directly back to the sending station.

If the plane is forty miles distant, the reflected ray arrives back in something around one four-thousandth of a second. There are various ways of recording this return signal.

The military ways are all secrets. They could be with the aid of an oscillograph, or by electricity, and either way could be made into an automatic reading on a scale.

Spotter Shows Distance.

A single spotter station would show the distance of the enemy plane or planes, but not altitude or position. For this accurate location, two or more co-ordinating stations would do. Astronomers do exactly this on altitude and courses of meteors traveling 2,000 to 3,000 times faster than planes.

What radio generator the British use is not announced. But Americans have one which scientists say is superior to anything of its kind, and which well before the war was described thoroughly in the press.

This is the Klystron, developed at Stanford University by David L. Webster, the brothers Russell H. Varian and Sigurd Varian of Pan American Airways, William H. Hansen and John R. Woodward.

The Klystron can make radio waves not much more than four inches long. The length of ray will depend partly on the purpose for which it is applied. In these short radio waves there are available a large number of wave lengths, another possible advantage over eyesight.

With this kind of power it is possible in theory to equip a fighter plane with radio that reflects like the British spotters so that a pursuit pilot can find his flying enemy in the dark. It is possible, with the American generator, for the pursuit pilot to get within the 200 or 300 yards necessary for machine-gun fire.

How is he to distinguish between friend and enemy plane? Theoretically again, it is possible to equip the friendly planes with reflectors that will tell the difference.

These theories are not in use, but they are within range in a few years. War could speed them up amazingly.

Bomb sights can be equipped under the same principle. In that case a plane above the clouds might aim at an invisible ship on the surface of the sea.

Rays Used Under Water.

There are radio rays which can be used under water, and in the same way that the British spotter radio works.

More spectacular is their adaptability for aiming the big guns of warships. The electronic finders would replace the present line of sight range finders.

Again, these devices are not in use, but they are far closer than even most experts have dreamed.

They promise to alter warfare profoundly, so that big guns can fire in the dark with better accuracy than at present in the light. For these electronic eyes, being invisible, must be equipped with instruments that can be built with special accuracies beyond the capacity of human eyesight.

30,24-9899

30.24—9899

ADDRELIN—NL German — x "Reprisal"

THE MOUTHPIECE OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE, DIPLOMATISCH POLITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ, OBSERVED THAT "WITH THE LIQUIDATION OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATES IN GERMANY AND ITALY AND TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY THEM AMERICANS ARE WITHDRAWN FROM THE GREATEST PART OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT."

JUN 21 1941

"PERHAPS," THE COMMENTARY ADDED, "THE AMERICANS REGARD THIS AS A DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS. THE BRITISH INTELLIGENCE SERVICE WILL FIND THE WITHDRAWAL LESS INGENIOUS. AND ALSO, THOSE AMERICANS WHO RECALL OUT OF THEIR HISTORY BOOKS THAT EUROPE ISN'T SYNONOMOUS WITH ENGLAND PERHAPS WILL REFLECT WHETHER THE BAD MANNERS OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WILL PAY IN THE LONG RUN."

D.P.K. REPEATED THE EARLIER ASSERTION OF AUTHORITATIVE PERSONS THAT SHUTTING U.S.CONSULATES WAS "LONG OVERDUE." IT ADDED THAT "THE SYMPATHIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR ENGLISH AFFAIRS WENT FURTHER THAN ITS NEUTRAL POSITION ALLOWED."

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATES IN GATHERING INFORMATION REACHED "TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT A CLEARING HOUSE IN WASHINGTON BECAME NECESSARY" TO TRANSMIT INCOMING TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS TO THE BRITISH EMBASSY, IT WAS ASSERTED.

"EVEN NEUTRAL OBSERVERS," THE COMMENTARY WENT ON, "NOTICED THAT CERTAIN EVENTS IN GERMANY--FOR EXAMPLE DAMAGE CAUSED BY BRITISH AIR ATTACKS ON INDIVIDUAL HOUSES OR CITY DISTRICTS--COULD BE COMMENTED UPON SHORTLY AFTERWARD BY THE BRITISH RADIO.

"EVERY RUMOR, EVEN THE MOST STUPID, WAS SEIZED UPON BY AMERICAN CONSULAR AGENTS WITHOUT KNOWING THE FACTS AND GUIDED INTO THE CHANNELS OF ANTI-GERMAN PROPAGANDA."

THE COOLEST AND MOST UNEXCITING PLACE IN ALL BERLIN TODAY WAS THE UNITED STATES' COMBINED EMBASSY AND CONSULAR BUILDING IN UNTER DEN LINDEN.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES LELAND B.MORRIS, RANKING OFFICER OF THE EMBASSY SINCE THE POST OF AMBASSADOR IS NOT FILLED, VISITED THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY FOR WHAT HE CALLED ROUTINE TALKS. #

LONDON—ADD NL AIR-GERMAN-RUSSIAN

BRITAIN'S AERIAL EFFORT, WHICH WAS CARRIED ON AGAINST LAST NIGHT WITH ATTACKS ON THE INDUSTRIES OF COLOGNE AND DUESSELDORF IN WESTERN GERMANY, IS OPERATING IN TWO SECTIONS OF A MASTER PLAN.

THE FIRST, DIRECTED AGAINST THE RUHR AND INDUSTRIAL GERMANY GENERALLY, IS TO CUT SHARPLY THE OUTPUT OF WAR SUPPLIES AND PARTICULARLY OF SYNTHETIC OIL, AND TO PUT INTO CHAOS THE WESTWARD TRANSPORT SYSTEM FROM THESE RESERVOIRS OF MATERIALS WHICH WOULD BE NEEDED FOR A GRAND OFFENSIVE AGAINST BRITAIN.

THE SECOND, INVOLVING CONTINUING BOMBING ASSAULTS ON THE OCCUPIED CHANNEL COAST, IS TO PUSH BACK THE FORWARD ZONE OF PROBABLE COMBAT BY SMASHING ADVANCED NAZI BASES-- OR MAKING THEM TOO UNSAFE FOR EFFECTIVE USE--AND IN GENERAL TO BREAK UP THE OFFENSIVE FACILITIES NECESSARY FOR INVASION.

JUN 21 1941

AS TO THE CRISIS IN GERMAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS, THE DAY BROUGHT LITTLE THAT WAS CONCRETE.

HOWEVER IN FINLAND-- WHICH WOULD ALMOST CERTAINLY BE CAUGHT BETWEEN THE TWO GIANTS IF WAR BROKE OUT UPON THE BALTIC-BLACK SEA FRONTS-- EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY PREPARATIONS CONTINUED. FINNISH MILITARY RESERVISTS OF ALL CLASSES UP TO THAT OF 1897--WHOSE MEMBERS ARE 43 TO 44 YEARS OLD-- WERE CALLED UP FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE.

LIKE THE REST OF THE WORLD, BRITISH INFORMANTS DID NOT PROFESS TO KNOW WHAT WOULD BE THE OUTCOME OF THE STRAIN BETWEEN STALIN AND HITLER. BUT, SIMPLY AS A STRAW IN THE WIND, THEY POINTED OUT THAT IN RECENT DAYS GERMAN AERIAL ACTIVITY AGAINST BRITAIN HAD BEEN EXTRAORDINARILY LIGHT AND THEY DECLARED IT WAS BEYOND QUESTION THAT THE NAZIS HAD DIVERTED BOTH PLANES AND TROOPS TO THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER. #

ADD LONDON—ADD COCHRAN—xxx TIMES."

FIRST THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, THROUGH WHICH THE FERRY PILOTS OPERATE, TRIED TO KEEP THE TRIP ENTIRELY QUIET. BUT THEY HAD NEVER HAD A FLYING GLAMOR GIRL TO DEAL WITH BEFORE. THEY FINALLY GAVE UP WHEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS STORMED MISS COCHRAN'S ROOM.

STILL, THEY DID MANAGE TO PUT THE HUSH ON AN INTERVIEW REGARDING DETAILS OF THE FLIGHT, AND THEY FINALLY--AS SOON AS POSSIBLE--HURRIED HER OUT OF TOWN TO A FARM SHE AND HER HUSBAND, FLOYD ODLUM, OWN IN THE ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE.

JUN 21 1941

SHE WAS SHY ABOUT APPEARING IN HER SOILED FLYING OUTFIT.

"I'M FEMININE," SHE EXPLAINED BEFORE GOING AWAY TO CHANGE.

PRESENTLY SHE REAPPEARED IN A COOL AND SMART PINT DRESS TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED.

IN FLYING A WARPLANE OVER THE ATLANTIC MISS COCHRAN PUT INTO PRACTICE A THEORY SHE HAS LONG HELD--THAT WOMEN SHOULD HAVE DEFINITE AIR PILOTING JOBS IN WAR TIME. SHE ADVOCATED IN A RECENT ARTICLE WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THE FORMATION OF A WOMEN'S AUXILIARY AIR CORPS. SHE COMPLAINED OF "WASTED WOMAN POWER" IN AVIATION, SUGGESTING THEIR EMPLOYMENT AS TEACHERS, MESSENGERS AND FERRY PILOTS. #

ADD CAIRO.....ANDERSON'S HAILE SELASSIE xxx Provinces.

Fuzzy-haired Ras Hailu, former ruler of Gojjah province, was exiled in 1932 for plotting to help the pretender Lij Yasu gain the throne.

Reconciled with Haile Selassie, when the Italians were hammering at the gates of Addis Ababa, Ras Hailu stayed behind to make his peace with the Italians. The British say he remained an Ethiopian fifth columnist, however, and credit him with betraying the Italians last April by opening the gates of Desra Markos fortress--allowing the British to surprise the Italian defenders. For this turnabout, the Emperor again forgave and allowed Ras Hailu to join his triumphal return to Addis Ababa--but in a shabby automobile and miles from the head of the procession.

Ras Hailu recently has been seen [illegible] at his home on the edge of the capital.

JUN 21 1941

Ras Seyoum, doughty black-bearded noble who was Italy's most stubborn foe in 1935-6 but later was appointed their governor of Shoa Province, came back to the Emperor's team April 5, this year. He rode through the British lines into Asmara and announced he had been sabotaging Italian efforts for five years.

As a boy he had witnessed the slaughter of the Italians at Adowa in 1896. Forty years later he fought them so fiercely that the admiring Italians took him to Rome, where Mussolini greeted him and turned out 25,000 troops in a gala review in his honor. Only last February, the Italians said he was leading a native army against the British. Instead, Ras Seyoum told the British he took great quantities of rifles from the Italians and smuggled them to his anti-Fascist warriors in Tigre Province.

###

A42

NIGHT LEAD SYRIAN (WITH BUDGET)

LONDON, JUNE 20--(AP)--FIGHTING RAGED ALL DAY IN TERRIFIC HEAT ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ANCIENT DAMASCUS AND LATEST REPORTS SAID THE SYRIAN CAPITAL WAS STILL HOLDING OUT UNDER ATTACK BY BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH FORCES.

JUN 21 1941

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN CAIRO SAID ATTACKS HAD BEEN LAUNCHED FROM THREE SIDES BUT THERE WAS YET NO DEFINITE REPORT OF A BREAK THROUGH INTO THE CITY ITSELF. ONLY "LOCAL ADVANCES" WERE CLAIMED. THE BATTLE APPARENTLY WAS HEAVIEST AROUND THE MEZZE AIRDROME, SIX MILES

30,24-9901

30.24—9901

SOUTHWEST OF THE CAPITAL WHERE THE FRENCH CLAIMED TO HAVE TAKEN 400 PRISONERS.

DAMASCUS DISPATCHES SAID THAT DURING THURSDAY NIGHT PUBLIC DISORDERS OCCURRED FOLLOWING THE SPREAD OF RUMORS THAT BRITISH TROOPS HAD ENTERED THE CITY. CALM WAS RESTORED WHEN THE MANDATE GOVERNMENT THREATENED STERN PENALTIES.

JUN 21 1941

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ADVANCING ALONG THE COAST TOWARD BEIRUT FOUND THE GOING SLOW BUT WERE SAID TO BE MAKING GRADUAL PROGRESS.

ENCIRCLED FRENCH TROOPS WERE BELIEVED STILL IN POSSESSION OF MERDJAYOUN, NEAR THE PAKESTINE FRONTIER.

BRITISH NAVAL UNITS CONTINUED TO SUPPORT LAND FORCES BY BOMBARDING COASTAL POINTS.

WE650PED

A124

95

CAIRO, EGYPT, JUNE 20-(AP)-BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS HAVE MADE LOCAL GAINS IN THE DRIVE TOWARD DAMASCUS, THE BRITISH MIDDLE EAST HEAD QUARTERS REPORTED TODAY, AND ADDED FREE FRENCH FORCES ARE HOLDING THEIR GROUND AGAINST A SHARP COUNTER-ATTACK BY NUMERICALLY SUPERIOR VICHY FORCES SOUTH OF THE SYRIAN CAPITAL.

JUN 21 1941

ON THE SOUTHERN SYRIAN FRONT, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, THE SITUATION STILL HAS NOT "BEEN FULLY CLEARED UP" AROUND MERDJAYOUN WHICH WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SURROUNDED AFTER VICHY FORCES HAD RECAPTURED IT.

ON THE COASTAL FRONT, IN THE PUSH NORTHWARD TOWARD THE LEBANESE PORT OF BEIRUT, IT SAID "AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ARE SLOWLY ADVANCING IN THE FACE OF STIFF RESISTANCE."

ME940AED

NIGHT LEAD TURKISH (WITH BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ANKARA, TURKEY, THURSDAY, JUNE 19 (DELAYED)--THE OFFICIAL TURKISH NEWSPAPER ULUS, KEYNOTING PRESS REACTION TO THE NON-AGGRESSION PACT SIGNED WEDNESDAY BY TURKEY AND GERMANY, DECLARED TODAY THAT "TURKEY WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL DESPITE THE COMPLICATIONS SURROUNDING HER."

FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGLU, WHO SIGNED FOR TURKEY, HIMSELF ISSUED A TYPEWRITTEN STATEMENT TO BRITISH AND AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS DECLARING THAT THE PREAMBLE OF THE TREATY--WHICH SAID IT WAS SIGNED "WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE TWO LANDS"--WAS MEANT TO SAFEGUARD TURKEY'S ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT SAID HE HAD BEEN ASKED, "WHAT ARE THE ENGAGEMENTS WHICH TURKEY INTENDED TO SAFEGUARD IN THE PREAMBLE?" AND CONVEYED HIS ANSWER: "IN THE FIRST PLACE, THE TREATY WITH BRITAIN AND OTHER TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS IN FORCE BETWEEN OURSELVES AND OTHER COUNTRIES."

JUN 21 1941

TASVIRI EEKAR, AN ISTANBUL NEWSPAPER MOST FAVORABLY DISPOSED TOWARD THE AXIS, WAS NOT PERMITTED TO ANNOUNCE THE SIGNING OF THE PACT. WHEN THE PAPER DID NOT APPEAR TODAY IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD BANNED IT FOR A MONTH BECAUSE OF ANTI-BRITISH EDITORIALS AND ITS CRITICISM OF OTHER NEWSPAPERS OF PRO-BRITISH POLICY.

THE OFFICIAL ULUS DECLARED THAT TURKEY "WILL NEITHER BECOME AN INSTRUMENT OF AGGRESSION AGAINST BRITAIN, HER ALLY, NOT UNDERTAKE AGAINST GERMANY ANY ACTION INCOMPATIBLE WITH TRUE FRIENDSHIP AND CONFIDENCE."

ASSERTING THAT TURKEY "WILL NEVER ABANDON HER ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND, WHICH MEANS SHE WILL DO NOTHING HARMFUL TO ENGLAND IN ANY WAY," THE NEWSPAPER ASKAM CONCLUDED: "THE TREATY SIMPLY PUTS INTO BLACK AND WHITE THE STATE OF RELATIONS EXISTING BETWEEN TURKEY AND GERMANY SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR."

DESPITE PREVIOUS REPORTS THAT ALL GERMAN FORCES HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM NEIGHBORING BULGARIA, IT WAS LEARNED AUTHORITATIVELY THAT THREE MOTORIZED DIVISIONS AND A NUMBER OF WARPLANES AND GROUND CREWS STILL ARE THERE BUT PRESUMABLY THEY WILL BE TRANSFERRED NOW THAT THE PACT IS SIGNED.

JUN 21 1941

GERMAN QUARTERS STILL SPONSORED RUMORS THAT GERMANY WAS MAKING READY FOR A GIGANTIC INVASION OF RUSSIA, NOW THAT THE SECURITY OF THE EUROPEAN "NEW ORDER" ASSERTEDLY HAS BEEN GUARANTEED BY TURKEY'S FRIENDSHIP ON THE NEAR EAST FRONT.

HOWEVER, THE NEWSPAPER TAN EDITORIALIZED: "IT DOES NOT SEEM LOGICAL AT THIS TIME THAT GERMANY WOULD WEAKEN HERSELF IN A DOUBTFUL ADVENTURE AGAINST RUSSIA, LEAVING HER ENEMIES, ENGLAND AND AMERICA, TO GROW IN STRENGTH."

SOME TURKISH QUARTERS EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER POSSIBLE EXCLUSION OF TURKEY FROM PROVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES LEASE-LEND ACT, NOW THAT SHE HAS SIGNED THE PACT WITH GERMANY. #

A171

BULLETI

JUN 21 1941

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 21-(AP)-BRITISH BOMBERS ATTACKED NORTHWESTERN GERMANY DURING THE NIGHT IN THE TENTH STRAIGHT NIGHT OF AERIAL ASSAULT ON NAZI INDUSTRIAL TARGETS, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

WE1[illegible]

A134

MOSCOW, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE GREEK MINISTER TO THE SOVIET UNION, CHRISTOS DIAMANTOPOULOS, WHOSE POWERS WERE WITHDRAWN BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT JUNE 3, LEFT MOSCOW TONIGHT BY THE TRANS-SIBERIAN EXPRESS ENROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

DIMANTOPOULOS WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS AMERICAN-BORN WIFE, THE FORMER ALBERTA KITCHHOFF OF DENVER, COLO., AND EIGHT MEMBERS OF HIS LEGATION STAFF. ALLIED AND NEUTRAL DIPLOMATS SAW THEM OFF. THE GREEKS WERE PRECEDED OUT OF MOSCOW BY THE YUGOSLAV, BELGIAN AND NORWEGIAN LEGATIONS, WHOSE POWERS ALSO WERE WITHDRAWN BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND WHO LEFT EARLY THIS MONTH.

JUN 21 1941

U1201AED

A133 (NYC OUT)

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE PEOPLES CONVENTION HAS CHOSEN JANET MARGESSON, 23-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER OF CAPT.DAVID MARGESSON, BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, AS A DELEGATE TO THE AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS SESSION IN PHILADELPHIA, THE DAILY MIRROR SAID TODAY.

THE PEOPLES CONVENTION, SAID TO BE UNDER A LEFT WING LEADERSHIP, HAS APPLIED FOR AN EXIT PERMIT TO ENABLE MISS MARGESSON TO TAKE THE CLIPPER TO THE UNITED STATES.

JUN 21 1941

"WE ARE 'NOT DEFEATISTS," THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED HER, "WE WANT TO SEE THE NAZIS CRUSHED. BUT I HOPE TO GIVE AMERICAN PEOPLE A NEW ANGLE ON CONDITIONS IN BRITAIN."

U1159PED

A131

JUN 21 1941

TORONTO, JUNE 20-(AP)-A BOMBER SEAPLANE TAKING OFF THE WATER COLLIDED WITH A FERRYBOAT LATE TODAY IN TORONTO HARBOR AND KILLED A VETERAN NORWEGIAN PILOT WHO HAD JOINED THE BRITISH BY ESCAPING FROM HIS HOMELAND IN A GERMAN PLANE HE FLEW TO THE SHETLAND ISLANDS A YEAR AGO.

30,24-9903

30.24-9903

KILLED WITH THE PILOT, LIEUT.FINN KJOS, 29, WAS STUDENT PILOT TROND HERSVIK, 22.

THE UNDERCARRIAGE OF THE BIG NEW NORTHROP BOMBER CAUGHT THE UPPER DECK OF THE BOAT, AND THE PLANE RIPPED AWAY A LIFEBOAT DAVIT AND UNROOFED THE PILOT-HOUSE.

JUN 21 1941

NO ONE ABOARD THE FERRY WAS INJURED.

ANOTHER PLANE, AN RAF TRAINING PLANE, WAS MISSING AND FEARED LOST IN LAKE HURON. ABOARD WERE SGT.J.G.JONES, PILOT, CORPORAL C.D. BRADBURY, RADIO OPERATOR, AND STUDENT NAVIGATORS J.W.CLARKSON AND D.C.F.EVANS. ALL ARE RAF MEMBERS. BRADBURY IS OF COBURG, ONT., AND THE OTHERS ARE BRITONS.

STUDENT PILOT R.H.MILLER OF BROCKVILLE, WAS KILLED IN A CRASH NEAR TORONTO.

U1155PED

527 (NYC Out)

NEW YORK, JUNE 20-(AP)-SIR WILFRED ARTHUR GREEN, PRESIDENT OF THE COURT OF APPEAL OF ENGLAND AND WALES, DEPARTED FOR HOME ABOARD THE ATLANTIC CLIPPER TODAY AFTER ASSERTING THAT "IN ENGLAND WE ARE MORE DEMOCRATIC THAN EVER BEFORE."

JUN 21 1941

THE JURIST, WHO ARRIVED HERE BY CLIPPER MAY 6 TO ATTEND THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE NEW YORK STATE SUPREME COURT, SAID IT IS "UNTRUE THAT DEMOCRACY CEASES TO BE A DEMOCRACY WHEN IT GOES TO WAR."

HE WAS ONE OF 24 EUROPE-BOUND PASSENGERS. SEVENTEEN PERSONS BOARDED THE PLANE FOR BERMUDA.

AMONG PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE WERE ARTHUR GOODHART, PROFESSOR OF JURISPRUDENCE AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY AND EDITOR OF THE LAW QUARTERLY REVIEW; WILLARD L. BEAULAC, ENROUTE TO ASSUME THE POST OF CONSUL GENERAL AND COUNSELOR TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT MADRID; HAROLD WILLIAM SON, STATE DEPARTMENT COURIER; LIEUT. COL. OSCAR D. MCNEELEY OF THE U.S. ARMY; AND COMMANDER THORVALD SALBERG, ASSISTANT NAVAL ATTACHE AT LONDON.

MRS. FRANCES FOLTZ, ACCOMPANIED BY HER SON, CHARLES, 5, WAS ENROUTE TO MADRID TO REJOIN HER HUSBAND, CHARLES, ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU CHIEF THERE.

JUN 21 1941

M&11PED

A129 (NYC OUT)

CONSULATES

NEW YORK, JUNE 20-(AP)-ROBERT L.CLARKSON, BOARD CHAIRMAN, SAID TODAY AXIS ORDERS TO CLOSE THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY OFFICES IN GERMANY AND GERMAN-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES WOULD PREVENT THE COMPANY FROM AIDING AMERICANS AND REFUGEES--ONE OF THE CHIEF FUNCTIONS OF THE COMPANY SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

JUN 21 1941

HE SAID THAT SINCE START OF THE WAR THE COMPANY HAD REDUCED THE NUMBER OF OFFICES IN AFFECTED AREAS FROM 29 TO EIGHT AND EMPLOYES FROM 1,000 TO 200, NONE OF THEM AMERICANS.

U1150PED

B6KX

-LPA-

SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 20-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES MUST ACT IMMEDIATELY IF SOUTH AMERICA IS TO BE KEPT FROM NAZI DOMINATION, DR.EMILIO DE HOF-MANNSTAHL, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ARGENTINE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SAID YESTERDAY IN AN INTERVIEW.

JUN 21 1941

DR.DE HOFMANNSTAHL IS ON A GOOD WILL TOUR OF THE NATION. HE WILL LEAVE TODAY FOR YELLOWSTONE AND GLACIER NATIONAL PARKS.

"IF HITLER WINS A FEW MORE VICTORIES, ALL SOUTH AMERICA WILL BE NAZI," HE ASSERTED.

"AMERICA MUST WAKE UP. EVEN NOW IT MAY BE TOO LATE. IMMEDIATE ACTION IS IMPERATIVE IF SOUTH AMERICA IS TO BE KEPT IN THE CAMP OF THE DEMOCRACIES AND IS NOT TO BECOME A NAZI SATELLITE.

JUN 21 1941

" X X X MOTIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, PARTICULARLY IN OBTAINING NEW DEFENSE BASES IN THE WEST INDIES, ARE BEING MISREPRESENTED BY NAZI AGENTS. X X X AMERICA SHOULD UNDERTAKE AN IMMEDIATE CAMPAIGN TO INFORM THE SOUTH AMERICAN PEOPLE OF HER GOALS. THE TREND THERE IS AWAY FROM DEMOCRACY."

A21

UNDATED RUSSIAN MILITARY (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

BY JOHN H. MARTIN

ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE STAFF

JUN 21 1941

IF ADOLF HITLER SHOULD DECIDE TO ATTACK SOVIET RUSSIA HE WOULD BE CRACKING A GREAT RIDDLE OF THIS WARRING ERA--THE TRUE STRENGTH OF THE RED ARMY WHICH GUARDS AN AREA ALMOST THREE TIMES THE SIZE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SOME MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAVE ESTIMATED THE RED ARMY'S POTENTIAL TRAINED MANPOWER AT 14,000,000MEN, BUT IT WAS STATED IN MOSCOW IN 1938 THAT THE ACTUAL EFFECTIVE STRENGTH WAS 2,000,000.

FULLY MOBILIZED, THE SOVIETS MIGHT AMASS AN ARMY OF 5,000,000 MEN OR MORE, IT HAS BEEN INDICATED, BUT THIS CONTROVERSIAL QUESTION LEADS TO A STRING OF OTHERS--WHETHER THERE IS ENOUGH MODERN EQUIPMENT

Versailles, Occupied France, June 18-(Delayed)-(AP)-Neville Chamberlain Avenue was changed today to Normandied Avenue and the Street of the Duke of Windsor became the Street of Henry Le Sidaner in a rechristening ceremony attended by war veterans. Le Sidaner was a Versailles artist who died in 1939.

JUN 21 1941

Vichy, June 20-(AP)-Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, Secy of State for Air, returned to Vichy today after a tour of Syrian air defenses which he helped organize. He immediately went into conference with vice-Premier Adm. Jean Darlan.

Semi-official sources said Bergeret told the Admiral that he had an "excellent impression" of Gen.,Henri Dentz's conduct of operations in Syria. Bergeret left Beirut this morning.

JUN 21 1941

Algeciras, Spain, June 20-(AP)-Three British hospital ships passed through the Straits of Gibraltar today headed toward the Atlantic,observers reported. Earlier four Red Cross planes arrived at Gibraltar and soon after took off on a course that would take them to England.

Lisbon, June 20-(AP)-A British seaplane crashed today at Neiva, 40 miles north of Oporto, and burned up, but the crew, six Canadians, escaped.

Sofia, June 20-(AP)-Informed quarters here said tonight they expected a partial demobilization of the Bulgarian army as a result of the signing of the German-Turkish friendship pact. King Boris returned to his capital today after a prolonged tour of Axis countries.

New York, June 20-(AP)-The Rome radio said today that Fascist newspapers praised the courage of Italian sailors who gave the Fascist salute after being convicted of sabotage in the Federal district court at Newark. The radio said that despite police protest, the men sang Fascist hymns and cheered the name of Il Duce.

Six officers and a seaman of the Italian vessel Aussa were convicted Wednesday night of sabotaging their vessel. A spectator, who was an official of the Italian Line, raised his hand in the Fascist salute to the convicted men and they replied with similar salutes. Chief Deputy Marshal William Brady protested to the defense attorney.

JUN 21 1941

Cair, June 20-(AE)-The Egyptian government today instructed provincial authorities to prepare to receive evacuees from Cairo in the event the capital is bombed like Alexandria. Mosques, schools, hospitals, churches and other buildings capable of housing refugees must be registered. Plans are ready to move thousands by bus, train and River Nile steamers. Cairo residents would be sent to upper Egypt as Lower Egypt is reserved for those abandoning Alexandria, Port Said and other Northern towns.

30,24-9905

30,24-9905

TO ARM THEM, WHETHER THE RUSSIAN RAILWAYS AND MOTOR ROADS CAN SUPPLY THEM, AND WHETHER THE RED AIR FORCE COULD HOPE TO MATCH THE HIGHLY-SUCCESSFUL LUFTWAFFE.

ADDED TO ALL THESE IS MORALE. LITTLE FINLAND HANDED THE WORLD A SURPRISE BY HOLDING OFF THE RED LEGIONS FOR MONTHS DURING THE WINTER OF 1939-40.

JUN 21 [illegible]

JOSEPH STALIN HAS GIVEN THE RED ARMY A THOROUGH OVERHAULING SINCE THEN, DISCARDING THE POLITICAL COMMISSARS, RE-ESTABLISHING A SYSTEM OF GENERALS AND OFFICERS' RANKS, AND INTRODUCING THE MILITARY SALUTE AGAIN TO IMPROVE DISCIPLINE.

MASSES OF TRUCK-BORNE INFANTRY, NEW MOTORIZED ARTILLERY, DIVE-BOMBERS AND OTHER SHARP MECHANIZATIONS SHOWED UP THIS YEAR AT THE MAY DAY PARADE IN MOSCOW.

THE SOVIET AIR FORCE WAS ESTIMATED TWO YEARS AGO AT ABOUT 9,000 PLANES, MANY OF THEM OUT-MODED. NEWER AND FASTER TYPES HAVE BEEN REPORTED BUILT, BUT THE RED AIR ARM IS A CLOSELY-GUARDED SECRET.

THE SOVIET AIR FORCE PIONEERED IN A NUMBER OF MILITARY TACTICS ADOPTED BY THE GERMANS, SUCH AS FLIDER TROOP-TRANSPORTS AND PARACHUTISTS.

THE MASS DUMPING OF INCENDIARY BOMBS IN "MOLOTOV BREAD-BASKETS" WAS ANOTHER SOVIET INNOVATION USED IN THE FINNISH INVASION AND COPIED BY THE NAZIS.

NAVAL STRENGTH OR MORE THAN 200 SHIPS IS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE BALTIC, BLACK, WHITE AND CASPIAN SEAS, AND IN THE FAR EAST OPPOSITE JAPAN.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA CLAIMED LAST AUTUMN THAT RUSSIA HAD THE LARGEST SUBMARINE FLEET IN THE WORLD, BUT GAVE NO FIGURES. THE BRITISH MANUAL, JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, ESTIMATES THAT RUSSIA HAS 170 SUBMARINES, WITH 30 BUILDING.

A22 JUN 21 1941

ANY GERMAN-RUSSIAN WAR UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD CALL FOR USE OF THESE SUBMARINES, MAINLY IN THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEAS.

THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN REPORTED SHIPPING SUBMARINES OVERLAND TO THE RUMANIAN BLACK SEA PORT OF CONSTANTA, AN IMPORTANT SPRINGBOARD FOR ANY NAVAL-SUPPORTED ATTACK ON THE RUSSIAN UKRAINE AND CAUCASUS.

RUSSIA HAS AT LEAST THREE OLD BATTLESHIPS, BUILT IN 1911, WITH THREE OTHERS REPORTED UNDER CONSTRUCTION; AT LEAST SIX CRUISERS, AND 59 DESTROYERS.

R346AED

A114

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

- - -

THE WAR TODAY

JUN 21 1941

- - -

(THIS DAILY FEATURE, CONDUCTED BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, IS BEING WRITTEN IN HIS ABSENCE ON VACATION BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT)

- - -

THE EXCITING SEQUENCE OF MILITARY THREATS OR BLUFFS WHICH IS GOING ON ALONG THE GERMAN-SOVIET BORDER HAS A DIRECT BEARING ON BOTH THE LENGTH AND SCOPE OF THE WAR.

CLOSE STUDENTS OF THE NAZI WAR PLAN BELIEVE HITLER NOT ONLY WANTS TO EXPLOIT SOVIET ECONOMY TO THE LIMIT BUT ALSO TO BUILD A FLUID RESERVOIR FOR WARMAKING WHICH WILL STRETCH FROM THE BALTIC TO INDO-CHINA; TO ENROLL RUSSIA AS WELL AS JAPAN IN A EURASIAN BLOC UNDER COMPLETE GERMAN DOMINATION WHICH NOT ONLY WILL BE ABLE TO FEED AND SUPPLY THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT FOR A WAR OF INDEFINITE LENGTH AGAINST BRITAIN, BUT WILL BE ABLE TO TAKE CONCERTED MILITARY STEPS TO DESTROY BRITAIN'S POSITION IN BOTH FAR AND EAR EAST.

THAT IS WHAT CAN HAPPEN IF STALIN GIVES IN AND RENDERS ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND MILITARY SUBSERVIENCE TO HITLER, ABANDONING OR AT LEAST POSTPONING FOR A GENERATION OR MORE ALL THE BOLSHEVIST AIMS FOR ULTIMAOE WORLD REVOLUTION.

JUN 21 1941

BUT THERE IS AN ALTERNATIVE: RESISTANCE BY RUSSIA AND A SLOW, DOGGED WITHDRAWAL TO THE CRUEL NATURAL FORTRESSES OF THE INTERIOR, WITH THE IDEA OF LETTING THE GERMAN BLITZKRIEG WASTE ITS STRENGTH AND POSSIBLY FOUNDER IN THE VASTNESSES OF THE SOVIET UNION. NO ONE CAN BE SURE THAT THIS WOULD HAPPEN; IT WOULDIMPLY A HISTORICALLY STRATEGIC SKILL WHICH THE RED ARMY HAS NOT YET DEMONSTRATED IT POSSESSES. BUT IF GERMANY DID BECOME SO ENTANGLED IN RUSSIA, BRITAIN'S OPPORTUNITY WOULD BE GOLDEN FOR A KILLING STROKE IN THE WEST.

IT IS PROBABLY MUCH TOO EARLY, HOWEVER, FOR ANY SUCH CONJECTURE. THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN AFFAIR STILL FORMS A MAMMOTH PUZZLE WHICH EVEN HITLER, PERHAPS, CANNOT YET PUT TOGETHER. CERTAIN PIECES OF THE PUZZLE SUGGEST, INDEED, THAT GERMANY DOES NOT INTEND TO SEND ANY LARGE PART OF HER OWN MILITARY FORCES AGAINST STALIN, AT LEAST NOT AT FIRST, IF WAR COMES. MOREOVER, THE COMPLETE ABSENCE OF ANY GERMAN PROPAGANDA PREPARATION FOR HOSTILITIES WITH THE BOLSHEVISTS SUGGESTS STRONGLY THAT HITLER DOES NOT EXPECT TO FIGHT AN OPEN WAR WITH STALIN, IF HE EXPECTS TO HAVE TO FIGHT AT ALL.

A115

FINLAND AND RUMANIA, BOTH OF THEM EMBITTERED LOSERS OF TERRITORY TO RUSSIA, BOTH BY FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCE IN THE GERMAN CAMP, ARE BEING MOBILIZED FEVERISHLY ON THE VULNERABLE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN FLANKS OF WESTERN RUSSIA. IT MAY BE HITLER'S DESIGN THAT THE ARMIES OF THESE NATIONS BECOME HIS SHOCK TROOPS IF STALIN FAILS TO COME ACROSS WITH WHAT HITLER WANTS; FOR FINLAND AND RUMANIA TO ATTACK THE SOVIET GIANT SIMULTANEOUSLY, WITH GERMAN DIRECTION, SOME INITIAL GERMAN MILITARY AID AND PROMISE OF UNLIMITED REINFORCEMENT.

TURKEY, MEANWHILE, IS HELPLESS; HER AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA FOR "COMPREHENSIVE NEUTRALITY" IN CASE EITHER IS INVOLVED IN WAR IS NULLIFIED BY HER NEW PLEDGE OF NEUTRALITY AND FRIENDSHIP TO GERMANY. BY THE SAME MANEUVER GERMANY HAS PUT TURKEY IN A POSITION WHERE ALMOST ANY FRIENDLY GESTURE SHE MAKES TOWARD HER PAPER ALLY, BRITAIN, CAN BE CONSTRUED BY THE AXIS AS ABROGATION OF THE TURKISH-GERMAN TREATY AND GROUNDS FOR INVASION.

JUN 21 1941

BRITAIN'S BEST COURSE TO COPE WITH ANY OF THESE EVENTUALITIES IS A STERN CLEANUP OF SYRIAN RESISTANCE, SWIFT MILITARY CONSOLIDATION AND STEADY REINFORCEMENT OF ALL HER EASTERN AND AFRICAN POSITIONS AND UNRELENTING AIR WAR ON THE WESTERN ARSENALS OF THE REICH. FOR BRITAIN THE DIPLOMATIC PHASE IS ENDED, NOW, IN ALL OF EASTERN EUROPE.

ME909AED

30,24-9907

30.24-9907

A164

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE:

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 14:

NATION	SUNK BY SUBS, PLANES WARSHIPS	SUNK BY MINES	SUNK BY OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	2	1	0	8,355	123	0
FRANCE (X)	2	0	4	8,275	7	0
GREECE (Y)	3	0	0	7,948	0	0
ITALY	1	0	0	3,319	0	0
SPAIN	0	1	0	2,421	0	0
GERMANY	0	0	1	1,625	0	0
NORWAY (Z)	1	0	6	678	0	0
TOTAL	9	2	11	32,621	130	0
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	863	241	543	6,330,459	13,889	8,607
GRAND TOTAL	872	243	554	6,363,080	14,019	8,607

(X) TONNAGE 1 FRENCH SHIP UNKNOWN, REST ARE WARSHIPS SUNK PREVIOUSLY.

(Y) SHIPS LOST DURING CONQUEST OF GREECE BUT NOW IDENTIFIED.

(Z) SMALL WARSHIPS SUNK DURING INVASION BUT NOW IDENTIFIED.

WD1133AED

JUN 21 1941

B152 (AGENCIES OUT)

-17-

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 21.)

U.S. VS. AXIS

HERO-PRESIDENT

DRAWS BOLIVIA

CLOSER TO U.S.

CRY OF "YANKEE IMPERIALISM" REVIVED BY LEFTIST ELEMENTS (1000)

BY JOHN LEAR

(ADVANCE)...LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JUNE 20-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)--DESPITE LEFTIST ATTEMPTS TO REVIVE THE OLD BOGEY OF "YANKEE IMPERIALISM," THE SOLDIER-PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA IS LEADING HIS COUNTRY TO CLOSER FRIENDSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES.

SOMEQUARTERS CONTEND THAT THE ANTI-YANKEE ELEMENTS ARE UNDER STRONG GERMAN INFLUENCE. AT ANY RATE, THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FRIENDSHIP OF BOLIVIA HAS PLACED THE UNITED STATES IN SHARP OPPOSITION TO AXIS INTERESTS THERE.

THE PRESIDENT, GEN. ENRIQUE PENARANDA, HAS SEIZED UPON A CABINET CRISIS FORCED BY THE ELEMENTS CRYING OUT AGAINST "YANKEE IMPERIALISM" TO RESHAPE HIS CABINET FOR CLOSER COLLABORATION WITH THE HEMISPHERE POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEN FOREIGN MINISTER OSTRIAGUTIERREZ OFFERED HIS RESIGNATION RECENTLY PENARANDA REAPPOINTED THIS STAUNCH FRIEND OF THE UNITED STATES TO HIS TOP POLICY-MAKING POST.

(MORE) M104AED
B164 (AGENCIES OUT)

-17-

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 21)

(ADVANCE)...LA PAZ, BOLIVIA,--1ST ADD U.S. VS. AXIS BY LEAR XXX POLICY-MAKING POST.

PENARANDA'S NEWLY-NAMED TREASURY MINISTER IS JOAQUIN ESPADA, WHO EARLIER JOINED PENARANDA AND OSTRIAGUTIERREZ IN URGING SETTLEMENT OF THE FIVE-YEAR-OLD DISPUTE OVER SEIZURE OF STANDARD OIL PROPERTIES IN BOLIVIA.

SETTLEMENT OF THE OIL CONTROVERSY WOULD FREE BOLIVIA FOR CLOSER ECONOMIC COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED STATES, MAKING HER ELIGIBLE FOR LOANS FROM THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.

JUN 21 19[illegible]

IN ADDITION, THE CHIEF OF THE BOLIVIAN ARMY HAS PLEDGED THE SUPPORT OF THE NATION'S MILITARY FORCES TO PENARANDA'S COURSE.

HIS STATEMENT BLAMED THE CABINET CRISIS ON THE AGITATION OF THE LEFTIST ELEMENTS.

THE ANTI-YANKEE AGITATION REACHED ITS HEIGHTS WEEKS AGO WHEN THE LABOR SYNDICATES CALLED MASS MEETINGS TO PROTEST "IMPERIALISM" DURING DEBATES IN THE BOLIVIAN CONGRESS OVER THE STANDARD OIL QUESTION.

THE OIL QUESTION--WITH ITS STRONG EMOTIONAL APPEAL TO THE OLD BITTERNESS AGAINST "YANQUIS"--IS THE MAJOR BLOCK IN THE WAY OF PENARANDA'S POLICIES, WHICH HAVE BEEN STEADILY TENDING TOWARD CLOSER RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES, AND AWAY FROM AXIS PROFFERS.

PENARANDA HAS TAKEN THE INTERNAL AIRLINES OUT OF THE HANDS OF GERMANS WHO MANAGED THEM FROM THEIR BEGINNING IN 1925.

HE HAS SENT AWAY GERMAN MILITARY MISSIONS WHICH TRAINED THE BOLIVIAN ARMY BEFORE THE CHACO WAR AND HAS REPLACED THEM WITH MISSIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

HE HAS SIDED WITH THE UNITED STATES IN ITS SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO GET BOLIVIAN TUNGSTEN SUPPLIES--SOUGHT ALSO BY JAPAN.

A PEACE-LOVING CONSERVATIVE, PENARANDA IS WORKING TO REVERSE TRENDS SET UP BY PREVIOUS BOLIVIAN PRESIDENTS WITH NATIONALIST AND SOCIALIST TENDENCIES.

JUN 21 19[illegible]

HE HAS ADVOCATED SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES WHICH HAVE GONE UNRESOLVED SINCE BOLIVIA TOOK OVER STANDARD OIL COMPANY PROPERTIES IN 1937.

IN ADOPTING THIS STAND, HE TOOK THE RISK OF POSSIBLE ADVERSE PUBLIC OPINION.

30,24-9909

30.24—9909

B165 (AGENCIES OUT)

PRESIDENT PENARANDA BELIEVES THAT UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP IS GOOD BUSINESS FOR BOLIVIA. SHIFTING FROM GERMAN TO UNITED STATES MANAGEMENT OF THE AIRLINES PERMITS SAFER FLYING BECAUSE SPARE PARTS CAN BE OBTAINED MORE EASILY. THE UNITED STATES CAN GUARANTEE CONTINUOUS PURCHASE OF TUNGSTEN OUTPUT, WHEREAS JAPANESE SHIPS COULD BE CUT OFF BY WAR IN THE PACIFIC. SETTLEMENT OF THE OIL DISPUTE, IT IS HOPED BY BOLIVIANS, WOULD OPEN THE WAY TO LOANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY.

JUN 21 1941

GENERAL PENARANDA, ALTHOUGH A HERO OF THE 1932-35 CHACO WAR WITH PARAGUAY, HAS WORKED CONSISTENTLY FOR PEACE

HE ARGUED AGAINST THE CHACO WAR. HE TRIED TO STOP IT ON HONORABLE TERMS WHEN IT REACHED THE POINT OF USELESS SLAUGHTER.

HE NEVER HAD THE "I WANT TO BE A BIG SHOT" COMPLEX. HE WAS MADE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY AGAINST HIS WILL, AND HE RESIGNED THE JOB FIVE TIMES WITHOUT BEING ABLE TO GET HIS OFFER ACCEPTED. HE REFUSED TWO OPPORTUNITIES TO BE PRESIDENT--IN 1936 AND 1937--BEFORE PRACTICALLY BEING PUSHED INTO OFFICE IN APRIL OF 1940.

NOW THAT HE IS IN POWER, HE HAS THE ADVANTAGE OF NEVER HAVING BEEN IN POLITICS. HE CAN IGNORE POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS TO TAKE THE POLITICALLY DANGEROUS STAND THAT THE STANDARD OIL SHOULD BE CLEARED UP.

THE BASIS OF GENERAL PENARANDA'S STRENGTH--THE FACT THAT HE WAS NOT ELECTED BY ANY ONE PARTY BUT BY A COMBINATION OF PARTIES--IS ALSO HIS WEAKNESS. HE CANNOT FOLLOW ANY DECISIVE POLICY, BUT MUST TRY TO STEER BETWEEN THE WISHES OF HIS VARIOUS SUPPORTERS.

NEVERTHELESS HE HAS GATHERED ABOUT HIM A CABINET WHICH HAS BEEN SWINGING THE COUNTRY IN THE DIRECTION OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, HIGHWAY AND RAILROAD BUILDING, AND ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION. THESE EFFORTS ARE NOT CLOSELY INTEGRATED, BUT THEY EXIST; AND PENARANDA SYMBOLIZES THE COUNTRY'S CHIEF UNIFYING FORCE--THE ARMY.

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN A SOLDIER SINCE HE WAS 18 YEARS OLD. (HE WAS BORN IN THE ANDES PROVINCE OF SORATA IN 1892). HE WORKED HIS WAY UP THROUGH THE RANKS, REACHING BRIGADIER GENERALSHIP A YEAR AFTER THE OPENING OF THE CHACO WAR. MADE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WHEN THE ARMY WAS ON ITS KNEES BEFORE THE PARAGUAYAN ADVANCE, HE IS CREDITED WITH SAVING THE DEFEAT FROM BECOMING A COMPLETE ROUT. WHAT BOLIVIA REMEMBERS MOST IS THAT THE FIGHTING STOPPED BEFORE IT REACHED THE SOUTHEASTERN BOLIVIAN OIL FIELDS.

B166 (AGENCIES OUT)

WHEN THE DEATH OF THE SOCIALIST DICTATOR, GERMAN BUSCH, GAVE THE COUNTRY INTO THE HANDS OF PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT, QUINTANILLA IN 1939, THE PROBLEM WAS TO FIND A NEW LEADER. BUSCH HAD BEEN A CHACO HERO. ONLY A CHACO HERO COULD REPLACE HIM. PENARANDA WAS THE MAN. HE WAS NOMINATED FIRST BY THE SOCIALISTS, AND THEN BY THE CONSERVATIVES. HE WAS ELECTED BY A WIDE MARGIN.

JUN 21 1941

PENARANDA STILL IS FIRST THE SOLDIER. BIG, BIG SHOULDERED, HE DOESN'T LIKE TO TALK. BUT THOSE HE MEETS GO AWAY WITH THE IMPRESSION THAT WHAT HE SAYS IS SINCERE.

AFTER A YEAR AS PRESIDENT, HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS STILL REMAINS HIS MOST SIGNIFICANT UTTERANCE. IN THAT ADDRESS, THE BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT SAID THAT BOLIVIA WILL BE A COLONY OF FOREIGN INTERESTS UNTIL IT CAN BUILD UP ITS INTERNAL ECONOMY TO THE POINT WHERE IT NEED NOT RELY ENTIRELY ON IMPORTS FOR ITS LIVING NEEDS.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 21--SENT JUNE 16).

M152AED
B136 NYC IN AGYS OUT

17

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY JUNE 21)

"ENGLAND SINKING,"
GERMAN HEADLINES
DECLARE
- - -
HERE'S WHAT NAZI
PAPERS PRINT (380)
- - -
BY EDWIN SHANKE

JUN 21 1941

(ADVANCE) BERLIN, JUNE 20-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-WAR COMMUNIQUES AND "ENGLAND SINKING UNDER THROTTLING (GERMAN BLOCKADE) GRIP" MONOPOLIZE THE FRONT PAGES OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT A TYPICAL NAZI NEWSPAPER--HITLER'S VOLKISCHER BEOBACHTER. GERMAN READERS OBTAIN A CAREFULLY-SIFTED ACCOUNT OF WORLD EVENTS THROUGH PROPAGANDA MINISTRY EYES, WITH THE RESULT THAT THE CONTENTS OF ALL NEWSPAPERS A[illegible] VIRTUALLY AS ALIKE AS PEAS IN A POD.

IN ONE ISSUE OF THE BEOBACHTER THIS WEEK, A THREE-COLUMN BANNER HEADLINE, UNDERSCORED IN RED, SAYS:

"ANGEL OF PEACE BECOMES HINDERED BLITZKRIEGER,

"ENGLAND DROPS ALL PRETENSES IN SYRIA, TOO,

"'WE (BRITISH) ARE FIGHTING FOR OUR LIVES--NO CONSIDERATION FOR VICHY-FRENCHMEN.'"

THE ARTICLE, BASED ON BRITISH NEWSPAPERS AND SWEDISH PRESS REPORTS, DEALS WITH THE FIGHTING IN SYRIA AND BRANDS THE BRITISH AS "UOYW810::00(' ?)99$-

DEALS WITH THE FIGHTING IN SYRIA AND BRANDS THE BRITISH AS
"UNSCRUPULOUS, BLOOD-THIRSTY IMPERIALISTS."

THE SECOND LEADING ARTICLE DISCUSSES BRITISH RESERVES AND PICTURES ENGLAND SINKING, WITH GERMAN ARMED FORCES DETERMINING THE MOMENT OF COLLAPSE. THE HEADING, TAKEN FROM ONE OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S SPEECHES, IS "BLOOD, SWEAT, AND TEARS."

BOTH GERMAN AND ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUES ARE DISPLAYED PROMINENTLY. THE ONLY OTHER FRONT-PAGE STORY RELATES THAT A GERMAN RESCUE PLANE FISHED THREE BRITISH FLIERS OUT OF THE CHANNEL AFTER THEY WERE SHOT DOWN, THAT THE RESCUE PLANE THEN WAS SHOT DOWN BY THE BRITISH, BUT ALL THE FLIERS WERE PICKED UP BY ANOTHER RESCUE PLANE. THE HEADLINE READS:

"GERMAN RESCUE PLANE SHOT DOWN,

"INFAMOUS BRITISH ACTION AND GERMAN GALLANTRY,

"GERMAN FLIERS NEVERTHELESS RESCUE BRITISH CREW."

THE SECOND PAGE FEATURES A CHURCHILL SPEECH UNDER THE HEADING, "NEW URGENT APPEALS TO UNITED STATES FOR HELP."

30,24-9911

30.24—9911

OTHER ANTI-BRITISH STORIES ARE HEADLINED: "WAVELL ASKS FOR MORE INDIANS--ALLIED PEOPLES MUST BLEED" AND "ENGLAND PROMISES ARABS GOLDEN AGE."

THE OTHER PAGES ARE DEVOTED TO WAR PICTURES, FICTION, TRAVEL, SPORTS, ECONOMICS AND ACCOUNTS OF PROPAGANDA COMPANY REPORTERS FROM THE VARIOUS FRONTS.

JUN 21 1941

READERS OF GERMAN PAPERS ARE FREQUENTLY LEFT IN THE DARK CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS UNFAVORABLE FROM THE GERMAN VIEWPOINT, OR NEWS PRINTED OBSCURELY. THIS HAS BEEN TRUE LATELY OF GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS BEEN LIVELY, HOWEVER, AND FRONT-PAGED REGULARLY.

AXIS COUNTRY ACTIVITIES, SUCH AS THE RECENT ADDITION OF CROATIA TO THE TRI-PARTITE PACT, ARE EMPHASIZED.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY JUNE 21-SENT JUNE 19)

WE139AED

——The Russian Riddle——

JUN 22 1941

New York, June 21 (AP)—The Moscow radio announced today in a broadcast heard here by CBS that 1,500,000 Soviet school children would leave large Russian cities "to participate in various scientific expeditions."

CBS said there was nothing in the broadcast to suggest that these mass "expeditions" or "excursions" were in the nature of evacuations. Neither, according to CBS, did the Moscow radio mention foreign policy or defense in its "review of today's press."

Moscow school children are to go on an archæological expedition, those from Leningrad on a historical tour and others on nature studies.

Dead Line Near, Ankara Hears

[*By the Associated Press*]

Ankara, Turkey, June 19 (Delayed). A fighting showdown between Germany and Russia in "days, not weeks" unless Russia makes drastic economic concessions was predicted today by a military attache of one of the Axis-signed powers mobilizing alongside the Nazis.

JUN 22 1941

Taciturn Soviet diplomatic sources in Turkey declared meanwhile that Germany's reported demands for control of Russian grain and oil production would be impossible to grant. They added that the Red Army was not afraid of a test of strength with the Nazis.

All along the frontier men with guns are on the march again, repeated reports reaching here indicated.

Finland yesterday called reservists to arms.

Other Mobilization Reports

Axis satellites Rumania, Hungary and Slovakia have been brought to a virtual war footing, reports say, with demobilized reservists recalled to service and towns given precautionary blackout instructions.

Against this gathering weight of men and arms, it is said here, the Red Army has been moving into its central defense zone—from Kiev in the Ukraine to Minsk, back of the old Russian-Polish frontier.

Word reaching here indicated that the Red Army also was strengthening its positions in the far north on the basis of reports that the Germans might have as many as six divisions near Petsamo, Finland.

Clashes Reported

A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Istanbul today said passengers arriving in Turkey from Rumania reported clashes already occurring along the Rumanian-Russian border between Rumanian soldiers and the Red Army. Reuters said there was no confirmation of these reports from other sources.

Another Reuters dispatch said Field Marshal Siegmund List, commander of Germany's Balkan campaign, has established a headquarters at Snagov, near Bucharest, and that Rumanian towns near the Russian frontier were being evacuated.

Turks Neutral By Pact, Report

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, June 21—A reliable foreign source said today that the German-Turkish treaty contained a secret clause binding Turkey to benevolent neutrality in case of war between Germany and Russia.

JUN 22 1941

The clause, which [illegible] would bar the Dardanelles to Russian war or supply ships if the Soviet Union fought Germany, was said by this source to have been forced on Turkey by "terrific German pressure, like the rest of the declaration of German-Turkish friendship."

"Prelude To Big Moves"

This source said he was told by well-placed informants that Germany insisted on the Turkish pact as a prelude to what he called "big moves" in Eastern Europe involving Russia.

These moves were said to be regarded by the Germans as necessary to insure their Eastern frontiers against trouble and leave them free to launch a "death low" against England.

Highly-placeed sources in London have said they expect a German effort to land such a blow within the next three months.

Would Cut British Off

(If the Dardanelles, the narrow strait between the Mediterranean and Black Seas, were closed to the Russians they would lose their readiest connection with Britain, a possible ally of the Soviet in any Russian-German war.

(This would isolate Britain from Russia, in fact, except by difficult land connections through the Middle East and by sea through the Arctic.)

These moves were decided on by Adolf Hitler as an alternative to an immediate sweep on Gibraltar and the West, this source continued.

He said the issue of war or a peace pact between Germany and Russia was hanging in the balance and added that the likelihood of war had increased as a result of the German-Turkish pact.

A clique of German leaders, headed by Marshal Goering and some generals, who favors war as the only way to gain the full benefits of Russian industry and agriculture, is in the ascendancy in Germany, this source declared.

In its view, he said, conquest of the U. S. S. R. would be little more difficult than the swift subjection of Poland.

Nazi Worry Laid To U. S.

He said Hitler had made demands on Russia so severe that Joseph Stalin would scarcely dare accede for fear of internal revolution if it should begin to appear to the Russian people that they were likely to become "slaves of Germany."

The German demands, he said, include full control of Russian oil fields, industry and agriculture.

They were dictated by pro-war Nazis who are becoming increasingly worried about the prospects of a long war with the United States as a granary and arsenal for Britain, he added.

Russian circles in London which admit they have been out of close touch with Moscow for some time because of communication problems, insist that German-Russian relations remain in a friendly *status quo*.

Russia, however, will "fight anybody who attacks her," they aver. But, they say, they do not believe Hitler "would be fool enough to open a new front against a foe like the Red Army."

The foreign informant said there was a growing faction in the Kremlin against appeasement of Hitler, but there is widespread British belief that a German-Russian rapprochement involving closest economic collaboration is impending and will be followed by a smash against England as soon as it can be organized.

'Secret Clause' Would Aid Nazis in Red War

JUN 22 1941

Turk Pact Might Shut Dardanelles

Demands on Stalin Believed So Harsh Acceptance Would Bring Revolt

BY ROBERT E. BUNNELLE

LONDON, June 21 (AP).—Likelihood of war between Germany and Soviet Russia was said by a reliable foreign source tonight to have been increased by a "secret clause" in the German-Turkish friendship treaty.

The clause bound Turkey to a benevolent neutrality so advantageous to Germany that Turkey might bar the Dardanelles to Russian ships in the event of a Russian-German war, the sourse said.

He declared it was forced on Ankara under "terrific German pressure" as a prelude to "big moves" in eastern Europe to guard the Reich's back door preparatory to a "death blow" against England.

WOULD CUT BRITISH LINK

Closing the Dardanelles in a German-Russian war would sever the main link between Russia and Britain.

A delayed dispatch from Ankara lent support to the report of impending crisis. It quoted the military attache of one of the mobilizing Axis-dominated prowers as declaring a fighting showdown between Germany and Russia could be expected in "days—not weeks."

Troops were reported on the march along the whole Russian frontier. Ankara dispatches said the Red Army was strengthening its positions in the Far Noth and moving into the central defense zone from the Ukraine to the old Polish-Russian border.

Demobilized reservists were reported called to the colors in Axis moves putting Rumania, Hungary and Slovakia on a virtual war basis. Germans were believed to have more than 60,000 troops near Petsamo, Finland.

DEMANDS SEVERE.

The foreign source who reported the secret clause in the ten-year friendship pact signed by Germany and Turkey last Wednesday, has exceptionally well-placed informants. There was no immediate British statement on the report.

German demands on Russia were said by the source to have been so severe—asking full control of Russian oil fields, industry and agriculture—that Stalin feared his people would revolt against "becoming slaves of Germany" if he granted them.

A group of Nazi leaders who have become increasingly worried about the prospects of a long war, he said, dictated the demands. This group was said to believe the oil, bread and iron of Russia might balance the weight of the United States as granary and arsenal of Britain.

GOERING BEHIND WAR.

Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering was pictured as a leader in this group that believes war with Russia is the only way to gain the full benefits of Russian riches.

The Kremlin itself was pictured by the cource as divided over policy, with a growing faction opposed to any further appeasement.

The general British view is that Germany and Russia may get together in some kind of working agreement preparatory to an all-out German smash at England.

MARTIAL LAW EXTENDED.

ANKARA? June 20 (Delayed).—A government decree read to the National Assembly today prolonged the state of siege (martial law) for six months for Istanbul and zones bordering Soviet Russia, Bulgaria, Syria and Iraq.

Police in Istanbul were ordered to take census of air raid shelters prior to expanding the civilian defense program next month.

REPORT EVACUATIONS.

HELSINKI, June 21 (AP).—Dispatches in the Finnish press from Russia indicated today that women and children perhaps are being evacuated to some extent from Moscow and other large cities as well as from some Lithuanian towns.

[An associated Press dispatch from Moscow yesterday said all was quiet there.

[The Vichy correspondent of a Swiss newspaper, Tribune de Geneve, quoted Swedish sources as saying that reported evacuation of children from Russian cities was explained officially as Summer vacations.]

Britain Believes Hitler Is Giving Up 'Short War'

JUN 22 1941

Says He Seeks Russian Lo[illegible] Balance U. S. Aid

LONDON, June 22 (Sunday) (AP).—British officials believed generally this morning that the Nazi turn toward war with Russia indicated that Hitler had become convinced that a quick victory for Germany over Great Britain was impossible.

Sources expressing this opinion said Hitler apparently had decided to undertake a Russian campaign in an effort to gain vast additional material and economic resources with which to help equalize aid the United States is rushing to Britain.

The pay of mobilized family men in the lower brackets was raised appreciably. To feed the swollen ranks of the army, the Supply Ministry appealed to farmers to supply the services with extra stores of potatoes.

Feverish Defense Preparation

Finland's feverish defense preparation in the face of the uncertain situation was summarized by the press with the proverb: "It's too late for a mouse to stretch and yawn when she already is in the cat's mouth."

Today's order to car owners followed by twenty-four hours the call for reservists of the class of 1897 to report for duty immediately.

Many owners were given only five hours' notice to get their automobiles out of storage and deliver them to specified army posts in different parts of the country.

Soldiers attached big yellow licenses with the initials "S. A."—meaning the Finish army—over the civilian plates.

Taxicabs virtually disappeared from the streets and people in a hurry had to ride bicycles or slow street cars.

Today's order was the latest of a series of swift moves by Finland to concentrate all her national resources, land and power for defense.

Kin Of Envoys Quit Moscow

[*By the Associated Press*]

Bern, *Sunday*, June 22—Soviet frontier reports to Havas Agency, said today that women and relatives of many foreign diplomats and consuls have left Russia. The report was relayed here by the Swiss Telegraph Agency.

JUN 22 1941

Budapest Cut Off

Budapest, June 21 (*AP*)—Telephone communications between Budapest and Berlin have been interrupted for the last four days.

Finland Takes Over Autos In Rush Of Defense Moves

JUN 22 1941

Class Of 44-Year-Old Reservists Called Up As Mobilized Men's Pay Is Boosted

[*By the Associated Press*]

Helsinki, June 21—With between 200,000 and 300,000 men under arms, little Finland further bolstered her defenses against a feared German-Soviet clash today with an order for automobile owners to report their vehicles immediately to the nearest Civic Guard headquarters.

The Government also took steps to assure economic security of dependents of reserves who have been called up progressively in the past few days until all classes up to that of 1897—members of which are 43 and 44 years old—have been put under arms.

Fear Country Cannot Escape

Alarmed by rumors of an impending clash between Germany and Soviet Russia, Finland began issuing calls for various groups of reservists three days ago. Leaders here have expressed fears their country could not escape involvement should conflict come between her two big neighbors.

With no signs of a peaceful solution to the Eastern European crisis, the organ of Finnish labor, *Social-Demokratti*, called upon workers to rally behind the army as they did in the fall of 1939 when Finland went to war with Soviet Russia.

"Storm clouds begin to loom menacingly on the horizon," the newspaper said.

JUN 22 1941

ANKARA, JUNE 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE MILITARY SOURCES CONFIRMED TODAY THAT THE RED ARMY HAS WITHDRAWN FROM THE MARSHY EASTERN PLAIN OF BESSARABIA, LEAVING ONLY A SKELETON DEFENSE FORCE ALONG THE PRUT RIVER WHICH DIVIDES RUMANIA AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

3024-9913

30.24—9913

THE NEW DISPOSITIONS APPARENTLY WERE MADE WITH AN EYE TO BETTER DEFENSE.

SOVIET ARTILLERY IS MASSED ALONG THE DNIESTER RIVER, THE OLD FRONTIER BETWEEN RUMANIA AND RUSSIA.

JUN 22 1941

THE AIR FORCE IS BASED STILL FARTHER IN THE INTERIOR.

BOTH GERMAN AND RUMANIAN TROOPS ARE REPORTED OCCUPYING POSITIONS ALONG THE LOWER PRUT RIVER.

THE BIGGEST GERMAN CONCENTRATION IS REPORTED IN THE ADJACENT PROVINCE OF NORTHERN BUCOVINA.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE RUSSIAN STRATEGY CALLS FOR THE SACRIFICE OF SOME TERRITORY AT THE OUTSET IN ORDER TO FIGHT ON MORE EASILY DEFENDED TERRAIN AND TO AVOID THE RISK OF TRANSPORT BOG-DOWN.

IT WAS BELIEVED, TOO, THAT THE WITHDRAWAL WAS INTENDED TO AVERT ANY BLITZ ENCIRCLEMENT WHICH MIGHT RESULT FROM AN ATTEMPT TO HOLD ALL BESSARABIA.

EXTENSIVE FORTIFICATIONS AND AIRFIELDS HAVE BEEN SPEEDED TO COMPLETION THERE IN THE PAST YEAR, BUT RED ARMY LEADERS WERE SAID TO REGARD THESE AS POSSIBLY EASY PREY TO ENCIRCLING ATTACK.

IT WAS ESTIMATED HERE THAT 40,000 CIVILIANS HAVE LEFT BUCHAREST AND CONSTANZA VOLUNTARILY, FEARING THESE WOULD BE THE FIRST RUMANIAN CITIES BOMBED BY RED WARPLANES.

RUMANIA WAS REPORTED ARRANGING TO KEEP TWO FIRST CLASS BLACK SEA LINERS AT ISTANBUL FOR FEAR OF SOVIET FLEET ACTION.

BASED AT ODESSA AND SEBASTOPOL, SOVIET WARSHIPS HAVE UNDERTAKEN STRONG PATROLS OFF THE RUMANIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS.

THE GERMANS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE A SMALL SQUADRON OF POCKET SUBMARINES IN RUMANIAN PORTS.

KA443AED

ANKARA, TURKEY, JUNE 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL TURKISH NEWSPAPER ULUS DENIED TODAY THAT THE NEW FRIENDSHIP PACT WITH GERMANY WAS DIRECTED AGAINST RUSSIA.

THE ULUS EDITORIAL SAID "REASONS FOR THE PACT AND THE RESULTS, AS ADVANCED BY SOME BRITISH AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, ARE NOT QUITE CORRECT. THIS DECLARATION HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE COMBINATION AGAINST RUSSIA. UNDERSTANDINGS BETWEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA ARE INTACT. IN MAKING THE PACT, TURKEY ACTED UNDER NO EXTRANEOUS INFLUENCE."

KA338AED

JUN 22 1941

U. S. Envoy Set for Soviet Clash

Prepares Haven for Americans in Moscow Should Hostilities Reach That Capital.

BY HENRY ~~C. GASSIDY~~

Moscow, June 12 (by mail to Berlin) (A. P.).—A Soviet country estate enclosed within a heavy picket fence, like an old American stockade, has been leased by United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt as a possible refuge for Americans in Moscow in the event of hostilities.

It is the custom for all Muscovites either Russian or foreign who can afford it to have a country house for escape from the city during the hot summer months. The new American dacha, which has been named "the Refuge" by the embassy staff, is being equipped incidentally for this purpose, but primarily to live up to its name in the event the Soviet Union should become involved in hostilities.

[Ambassador Steinhardt has been working on this project since spring, but this dispatch was writte nat a time when reports of Russo-German friction and troop movements on both sides of the frontier were beginning to assume major importance.]

20 Miles From City.

The newly acquired property is at Tarasovka, twenty miles northeast of Moscow on a bluff overlooking the Kliasma River. It consists of eight acres of grounds, a seven-room building with kitchen and living quarters, a garage with living quarters, an ice house, two barns, and other green log outbuildings. A plan has been drawn up by the Ambassador for organized removal of all Americans in Moscow to the Refuge wiin one hour.

The Refuge has been equipped and provisioned to maintain 100 persons for at least two months under a virtual state of siege. A vegetable garden has been planted and a small portable power unit has been installed, which could operate the pump of an artesian well and provide power for a radio. Medical and surgical supplies are on hand. Well water has been tested. Wood and kerosene for heating, and gasoline and oil for transportation have been stored, along with spare machinery parts.

Built by Ogpu Chief.

Army tents with cots, bedding and cooking and eating utensils are on hand. Not even candles and flashlights have been overlooked for use in event of failure of the auxiliary lighting system. The Refuge was built six years ago by Matvey Berman, then Vice Commissar of Home Affairs and second in command of the Ogpu (Soviet secret police). He also was chief of the prison labor camps.

Berman disappeared four years ago during a purge. M. Burobin of the Soviet Government Office for Services to Foreigners, rented the property to the Ambassador this spring on an annual basis.

Frontier Clash Reported.

London, June 21 (A. P.).—Reuters the British news agency, declared in a dispatch from Istanbul today that passengers arriving from Rumania had reported clashes occurring on the Russo-Rumanian border, and that they had said that hostilities are developing between the Rumanian and Red Army.

Finland Mobolizing Fast.

Helsinki, June 21 (A. P.).—Large posters calling up army reservists up to 45 years of age went on display today bringing extensive defense measures, under way for several days, into the open. Post cards had previously been sent to various groups of reservists to report immediately to specified posts.

President Risto Ryti issued additional decrees tightening up the already strict censorship. Labor regulations were suspended to permit longer working hours and step up the efficiency of civilian work.

The population maintained its traditional calm despite the departure of the first group of reserves for maneuvers and the evacuation of women and children to the country for farm work.

A communique urging unity in the face of the new crisis was issued by the Central Federation of Labor Organizations. This read: "Comrades, citizens! The time of heavy trials may be before us. Only by uniting closely can we emerge successfully. Let each, inspired by the living desire to work for the fatherland as free citizens of free Finland, work particularly for the democratic social order."

The federation compared the present necessity for military preparedness with that of the fall of 1939 when Russia began her invasion and said "Finland is again being drawn into the orbit of the storm enveloping the great Powers. . . . It is important to refrain from all opportunistic action."

Students Quit Soviet Cities

MOSCOW, June 21 (AP).—The Russian press reported today a mass movement among Soviet students to pass the summer vacation period working in fields and factories, in order to "strengthen the military might of the fatherland." A campaign to this end was conducted under the slogan: "Winter for studies, summer for toil."

[The Moscow radio announced yesterday in a broadcast heard at New York by the Columbia Broadcasting System that 1,500,000 Soviet school children would leave large Russian cities "to participate in various scientific expeditions." C. B. S. said there was nothing in the broadcast to suggest that these mass "expeditions" or "excursions" were in the nature of evacuations.

MOSCOW, JUNE 21-(AP)-IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT A JAPANESE MILITARY MISSION WHICH HAD BEEN IN GERMANY PASSED THROUGH MOSCOW THURSDAY ENROUTE TO TOKYO.

JUN 22 1941

Greek Envoy Leaves Moscow

Moscow, June 21 (A. P.).—The Greek Minister to Russia, Christos Diamantopoulos, whose powers were withdrawn by the Soviet Government on June 3, left Moscow last night by the Trans-Siberian express en route to the United States, accompanied by his American-born wife, the former Miss Alberta Kitchhoff, of Denver, and eight members of his legation staff.

Allied and neutral diplomats saw them off. The Greeks were preceded out of Moscow by the Yugoslav, Belgian and Norwegian legations, whose powers also were withdrawn by the Soviet Government and who left early in this month.

JUN 22 1941

PHONE SERVICE CUT

Berne-Berlin Line Closed—Rome Still in Operation.

Berne, Switzerland, June 21 (A. P.).—Telephone communication with Berlin was cut tonight without explanation. The telephone lines to Rome were still in operation.

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE BASLER NACHRICHTEN REPORTED TODAY THAT RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR V.G.DEKANOSOV HAS SEEN GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP SEVERAL TIMES IN RECENT DAYS.

JUN 22 1941

THE NEWSPAPER ALSO PRINTED AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH SAYING THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER REPORTED THE DEKANOSOV-VON RIBBENTROP INTERVIEWS. DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES IN BERLIN PRESUMED THAT ADOLF HITLER SOON WOULD RECEIVE THE AMBASSADOR FOR COMPREHENSIVE TALKS, THE CORRESPONDENT WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

WOMEN (AMS BUDGET)

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

MOSCOW (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-FIVE AMERICAN WOMEN, WIVES OF FOREIGN ENVOYS IN MOSCOW, HAVE BEEN REIGNING OVER THE SOCIAL LIFE IN THIS RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

JUN 22 1941

SOME OF THEM HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO MEET EACH OTHER BECAUSE THEIR HUSBANDS REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES, ITALY, FRANCE, GREECE AND DENMARK AND SOME OF THEIR POLITICS COULD NOT MIX.

(ONE OF THE AMERICAN WOMEN, MRS.CHRISTOS DIAMANTOPOULOS, THE FORMER ALBERTA KIRCHHOF OF DENVER, LEFT MOSCOW JUNE 20 WITH HER HUSBAND, THE GREEK MINISTER, BY TRANS-SIBERIAN EXPRESS ENROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES. THE MINISTER'S POWERS WERE WITHDRAWN JUNE 3 BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.)

THE WOMEN GAVE PARTIES WHICH MADE THIS SOCIAL SEASON ONE OF MOSCOW'S GAYEST. THE ROUND OF COCKTAIL PARTIES, BUFFET SUPPERS, WHITE TIE DINNERS AND BALLS REACHED A PACE COMPARABLE TO THAT OF THE ST.PETERSBURG DIPLOMATIC CORPS OF THE LAST WAR. THE KREMLIN, HOWEVER, CONTRIBUTED LITTLE TO THE CURRENT WHIRL.

THE DOYEN OF AMERICAN WOMEN IS MRS.LAURENCE A.STEINHARDT, THE FORMER DULCIE YATES HOFMANN OF MAMARONECK, N.Y., WIFE OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR WHO PRESIDES OVER THE LUXURIOUS EMBASSY RESIDENCE, THE SPASO HOUSE.

AMERICAN MOVIES HIGHLIGHTED HER PARTIES. HER OFFICIAL FAMILY INCLUDES TWO OTHER AMERICAN WOMEN, MRS.IVAN D.YEATON, THE FORMER

30 C V - 9915

30.24—9915

ALICE MARCH, AND MRS.CHARLES E.DICKERSON, THE FORMER CONSTANCE MOODY OF NORTHFIELD, MASS., AND WIFE OF THE EMBASSY'S FIRST SECRETARY. THEY HELPED MRS.STEINHARDT RECEIVE HER GUESTS AS WELL AS ENTERTAIN THE YOUNGER SET.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW IS MME. GASTON BERGERY, FORMERLY BETTINA JONES OF NEW YORK AND WIFE OF THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR. SHE MADE HER FIRST APPEARANCE AT THE MAY DAY PARADE IN RED SQUARE AND HER CLOTHES DREW ALMOST AS MUCH ATTENTION AS THE RED ARMY.

OTHER AMERICAN WIVES OF AMBASSADORS ARE SIGNORA AUGUSTO ROSSO, THE FORMER FRANCES WILKINSON OF EVANSTON, ILL., WHOSE HUSBAND REPRESENTS ITALY, AND MME L.B.BOLT-JORGENSEN, FORMERLY OF BALTIMORE, WHOSE HUSBAND IS THE DANISH MINISTER.

KA732PED

Open Huge Attack, Claim Finns' Help

BERLIN, (By Trans-Atlantic Telephone to New York), Sunday, June 22 (AP).—Adolf Hitler declared war at dawn today on Soviet Russia.

JUN 22 1941

German troops massed in East Prussia already are on the march, along with soldiers from Finland and Norway in the north and Rumania to the south.

The march was ordered as Hitler's proclamation of war was read over the German radio by Paul Joseph Goebbels.

The announcement said that mobilized on Ger-

GERMANY DECLARES WAR ON RUSSIA

JUN 22 1941

many's side were the forces of Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerhei mof Finland and Chief of State General Ion Antonescu of Rumania.

Russia, Britain 'in Accord'

JUN 22 1941

By Associated Press.

Germany declared war on Sivet Russia at dawn today and the London radio immediately announced a declaration had been issued in Moscow stating the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain were in full accord on the international situation.

Adolf Hitler, after assailing Soviet Russia bitterly in a proclamation read to the world by radio, ordered the Nazi armies to march into the Soviet.

The Fuehrer declared he had had enough of violations of the German frontiers and had commended the fate of the Reich to the armies which have been all-victorious since September, 1939.

For background developments leading up to Germany's declaration of war against Soviet Russia, read Karl H. von Weigand's article on Page 10.

Propaganda Minister Goebbels read the proclamation and then Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop came on the air to read out a formal declaration of war against the nation with which Germany linked herself in a 10-year non-aggression pact less than two years ago.

Hitler, in his proclamation, said it had been difficult for him to send an Ambassador to Moscow in 1939 after the pact was signed and that it had been as hard to relinquish the Baltic states to the Soviet in 1940.

Charges Frontier Violation

He accused the Russians of sending planes across the common German-Russian frontier countless times and said that the moment had arrived at last when Germany could no longer overlook these developments.

"Together with the Finns, the Germans are standing from Narvik to the Carpathians," the proclamation said.

This one sentence indicated perfectly how far-reaching is the new battle front—from Narvik, in far northern Norway, to the Carpathian mountain on the Black Sea, or more than 1,500 miles.

The proclamation ended saying:

"German people, in this very moment a marching of the German armies is taking place which has no precedent. At the rivers of the Danube to the shores of the Black Sea under (General Ion) Antonescu, German and Rumanian soldiers are united.

"The task is to safeguard Europe and thus save all.

"I have therefore today decided to give the fate of the German people and the Reich and of Europe again into the hands of our soldiers."

After declaring Russia had repeatedly violated Germany's frontier, and taken measures in Rumania, the Baltics and elsewhere which were aimed against the Reich, Hitler as heard here on the radio, said:

"I cannot be an onlooker any more. There are 160 Russian divisions around our border."

"Russia organized the putsch in Yugoslavia," he charged. "This was not from platonic motives and still I kept silent. It was Moscow that demanded mobilization of the Serbs."

Recalls Ancient Enmity

Hitler proclaimed that it was hard for him to send an ambassador to Moscow in 1939. He told the German people it was hard for him to give up the Baltic states to Russia last year.

CBS said the proclamation charged that Russia, with America and England, wanted to throttle Germany.

The announcements were preceded by a blackout of communications with the Reich for several hours.

This has become customary with Germany. Before the German-Turkish friendship treaty was announced last Wednesday, communications with Berlin were cut off for several hours.

Although the proclamation and declaration of war came with startling suddenness on an otherwise quiet Sunday morning, the break was not unexpected, since Europe has been teeming with rumors for weeks that open conflict between the two great powers and erstwhile "friends" was imminent.

OUGHT OIL AND GRAIN.

Germany, according to these reports in almost every capital of the old world, had made harsh demands on Russia, especially for the oil and wheat of the great Russian breadbasket—the Ukraine.

Finland had ben especially jumpy and had ordered mobilization of practically all her reserves, but there had been nothing from the censor-veiled Russian capital to indicate anything other than peace and light.

The split with Russia followed hard on the heels of a Turkish-German friendship pact and only yesterday a foreign source in London declared that new agreement included a secret provision that Turkey would remain benevolently neutral in the event of war between the Reich and the Soviet.

This might mean that Turkey, guardian of the Dardanelles, might clamp that vital strait shut, thus closing Russia's exit to the Mediterranean from the Black Sea.

TWO ALLIES CLAIMED.

The text of Hitler's proclamation, as heard in New York, indicated that he expected help from both the Finns and the Rumanians.

German troops occupying Rumania have been concentrated on the Russian border for days, according to unconfirmed reports circulating in Europe, and Rumania, these same reports said, had been promised the return of Bessarabia, which she lost to Russia in a deal last year.

Hitler assailed Britain at one or two points in his proclamation but mainly struck to his bitter denunciation of RRussia.

Hitler accused the Russians of a tremendous double-cross, of having signed in bad faith the German-Russian non-aggression pact of Aug. 23, 1939. He himself, Hitler asserted, had entered into that pact with some misgivings, but had to do it because of Britain's policy of encircling Germany.

SABOTAGE ALLEGED.

He accused the Soviet Union—despite the welcome gift by Germany of half of Poland—of having ever since tried by underhand means to cut Germany's throat.

Bitterly he exoriated Russia for the Finnish and Baltic land grabs, the slicing up of Rumania. He blamed the Communist diplomats for playing England's game and stirring up the Yugoslav coup de'etat of March 27 and the Rumanian Iron Guard revolt of last Januar'y.

Von Ribbentrop added to the list of charges, declaring that Russian diplomats had been guilty of espionage against Germany and that Russia long had conducted a campaign of sabotage against the Reich.

The Axis victory in the Balkans momentarily foiled the deep-laid Communist scheme, Hiter said, of involving Germany in a long war and then, with English aid and American supplies, throttling the Reich.

At last, he said, the moment has come when Germany can tolerate no more.

Moscow Says It Stands Now With Britain

Fuehrer Accuses Soviets of Frontier Violations, Sabotage and Intrigue

Cites 160 Divisions

As Menacing Reich

Charges Yugoslav Coup to Moscow, Asserts His Aim Is to 'Save Europe'

By The Associated Press

LONDON, June 22 (Sunday)—Adolf Hitler declared war at dawn today on Soviet Russia and sent his armies smashing into that nation along a 1,500-mile front, reaching from the Arctic Circle to the Black Sea.

JUN 22

Finnish troops and those of Nazi-dominated Rumania were reported to be involved on Germany's side in this tremendous military operation. The German troops were being supported in the venture by the force of the Nazi air corps which, it now became clear, has been groomed for days for its part in the gigantic attack.

In his declaration of war Hitler made a bitter radio attack upon the nation with which Germany signed a pact of friendship in 1939.

Hitler condemned the Soviet occupation last year of the Baltic states as a move directed only against Germany.

The announcement of hostilities between Germany and Russia was made over the Berlin radio by the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, after Dr. Paul Josepn Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, had read a proclamation by Der Fuehrer, Goebbels began speaking at 5:30 a. m. (11:30 p. m. Saturday, New York daylight time).

"160 Divisions on Border"

After declaring Russia had repeatedly violated Germany's frontier, and taken measures in Rumania, the Baltic and elsewhere which were aimed against the Reich, Hitler, as heard here on the radio, said:

"I cannot be an onlooker any more. There are 160 Russian divisions around our border."

"Russia organized the putsch in Yugoslavia," he charged. "This was not from platonic motives and still I kept silent. It was Moscow that demanded mobilization of the Serbs."

30.24-9917

30.24—9917

STATE OF CONFLICT DECREED BY HITLER AS TROOPS MARCH

JUN 22

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sunday, June 22—Adolf Hitler today ordered a march of the Nazi armies into Russia.

[By the Associated Press]

JUN 22 1941

New York, Sunday, June 22—NBC reported early today that Germany declared war on Russia.

The announcement of war was read by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, NBC said.

Hitler in his proclamation said he had enough of Russia's violations of his frontier, and was commending the fate of Germany to the army.

"Together with the Finns, the Germans are standing from Narvik to the Carpathians," he declared.

The German proclamation ended saying:

"German people, in this very moment a marching of the German armies is taking place which has no precedent. . . . At the rivers of the Danube to the shores of the Black Sea under (Gen. Ion) Antonescu, German and Rumanian soldiers are united.

Called Safeguard Of Europe

"The task is to safeguard Europe andt hus save all.

"I have therefore today decided to give the fate of the German people and the Reich and of Europe again into the hands of our soldiers."

Assailed By Goebbels

The CBS first reported that Propaganda Minister Goebbels read a proclamation by Hitler assailing Russia .

Goebbels, reading the proclamation on the Berlin radio continued a "terrific attack on Russia," the NBC announced from its listening post.

Hard To Yield Baltic States

The radio services continued:

Hitler proclaimed that it was hard for him to send an Ambassador to Moscow in 1939. He told the German people it was hard for him to give up the Baltic States to Russia last year.

NBC added as its own comment:

"This may mean that German troops already have moved into Russia."

Charges Desire To Throttle Reich

CBS said the proclamation charged that Russia, with America and England, wanted to throttle Germany.

Hitler accused Russian planes of crossing the frontier again and again.

Hitler said that the moment had come when the Germans can no longer look upon these developments.

Claims Frontier Violations

For weeks there have been frontier violations and together with the Finns, the Germans are standing from Narvik to the Carpathians.

Ribbentrop then came to the radio.

What Ribbentrop Said

[By the Associated Press]

JUN 22

New York, June 22—Here is the text of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's early morning radio broadcast from Berlin as reported by CBS:

I have this morning received the Ambassador of the Soviet Union and informed him that in view of the threatening of the German frontiers by the armies of Russia, Germany has taken military measures of defense.

When Germany in 1939 turned to the Soviet Union she understood clearly that an understanding with a state that is sovereign is possible, but that this state was ruled by a party which belonged to the Communist International and aimed at the dissolution of civilization.

Cites Conflict Of Issues

So this was no small task.

In spite of the conflict between National Socialism and Bolshevism, the Reich Government undertook these steps.

She started from the point of view that an understanding was the best guarantee against a further spread of Bolshevism and Jewry. She was strengthened in this view by the fact that certain tendencies in Russia seemed to indicate that this might be possible. The reception which the German step found in Russia seems to confirm this.

That led to the signing of the two agreements in 1939. This contained the obligation not to attack each other and secondly, not to interfere in the respective spheres of interest.

Lands Turned Over To Russia

Finland, the Baltic countries, part of Poland and part of Rumania were declared the Russian sphere. Germany has fulfilled the treaties with the Soviet Union. In addition, through the destruction of Poland, she has helped the Soviet Union greatly.

We hoped to come to good-neighborly relations. but soon it was apparent that the German Government had received itself. The Comintern has increased its activity through and also against Germany. In order not openly to break the treaties they altered their methods. They spoke of imperialist war. In view of the great defense activity of the German police, they used roundabout ways.

The OGPU (Russian secret police) Commissar systematically trained German Communists for the disintegration of Germany. The Soviet Russian diplomats and consular agents aided greatly in this. The radio also proves that the Comintern was working against Germany.

Charges Sabotage Of Ships

We are in possession of a great number of documents proving this and also sabotage acts. No less than sixteen German ships have been attacked by sabotage. German were utilized by the OGPU and even the Russian Ambassador in Berlin did not hestiate to use his extraterritoriality for espionage.

All this showed beyond doubt that Russia was carrying on espionage and sabotage in Germany.

At the same time, Communists were carying on anti-German propaganda outside Germany, throughout Europe. Communist leaflets distributed in Rumania said Germany was the great danger.

What Hitler Said

JUN 22 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 22—Here is the text of Hitler's proclamation as reported by the CBS:

It was a difficult step for me to send my Minister to Moscow in order to attend to work against the policy of encirclement of Britain.

I hoped that at last it would be possible to put away tension.

Germany never intended to occupy Lithuania. The defeat of Poland induced me to again address a peace offer to the Allies. This was declined because Britain was still hoping to bring about European coalition.

That is why Cripps (Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador) was sent to Moscow. He was commissioned under

all circumstances to come to an agreement with Moscow. Russia always put out the lying statement that she was protecting these countries (evidently Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia, the Baltic States.)

Acted "With Heavy Heart"

The penetration of Russia into Rumania and the Greek liaison with England threatened to place new, large areas into the war. Rumania, however, believed she was able to accede to Russia only if she received guarantees from Germany and Italy for the remainder of the country. With a heavy heart I did this, for if Germany gives guarantees she will fulfill them.

We are neither Englishmen nor Jews. I asked Molotov (Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar) to come to Berlin and he asked for a clarification of the situation. He asked:

"Is the guarantee for Rumania directed also against Russia?"

JUN 22 1941

I replied:

"Against everyone."

And Russia never informed us that she had even more far-reaching intentions against Rumania.

Asks About Finland

Molotov asked further:

"Is Germany prepared not to assist Finland, who was again threatening Russia?"

My reply was that Germany has no political interests in Finland, but another attack on Finland could not be tolerated. Especially as we do not believe that Finland is threatening Russia.

Molotov's third question was:

"Is Germany agreeable that Russia give guarantees to Bulgaria?"

My reply was that Bulgaria is a sovereign state and I did not know that Bulgaria needed guarantees. Molotov said Russia needed a passage through the Dardanelles and demanded bases in the Bosporus.

"Offered War Material"

A few days later she (Russia) concluded the well-known friendship agreement which was to incite the Serbs against Germany. Moscow demanded the mobilization of the Serbian army. When I still was silent, the men in the Kremlin went one step further.

Russia offered to deliver war material against Germany. This was at the same time that I advised Matsuoka (Foreign Minister of Japan) to bring about a lessening of the tension with Russia. Serb officers flew to Russia, where they were received as allies.

Victory of the Axis in the Balkans at first foiled the plan to involve Germany in a long war and then together with England and with the hope of American supplies to throttle Germany.

Now the moment has come when I can no longer look at this development. Waiting would be a crime against Germany. For weeks the Russians have been committing frontier violations.

"With Finns We Stand"

Russian planes have been crossing the frontier again and again to prove that they are the masters. On the night of June 17 and June 18 there was large patrol activity.

The march of the German armies has no precedent. Together with the Finns we stand from Narvik to the Carpathians. At the Danube and on the shores of the Black Sea under Antonescu (Rumanian Chief of State), German and Rumanian soldiers are united. The task is to safeguard Europe and thus save all.

I have therefore today decided to give the fate of the German people and the Reich and of Europe again the hands of our soldiers.

Nazi Blitzkrieg Launched

At 14,000,000 Potential

Military Man Power

MORALE, ARMS OF RED ARMY VITAL QUESTION

JUN 22 1941

Soviet Believed Able To Amass 5,000,000 Men, Fully Mobilized

Poor State Of Railroads And Highways Held Delaying Factor

[*By the Associated Press*]

Adolf Hitler today launched his fast, mobile *Panzer* divisions against what may be the largest mass army of the world—the Red Army of Communist Russia.

hWether that potentially largest army actually is there is something which the outside world can only guess at today.

Moreover, whether that army is equipped and properly trained, whether it is indeed mobilized and in position to meet the *Blitzkrieg* thrust, and finally whether it has the heart and spirit for a fight are questions on which the outside world has been allowed only meager information for many years.

Put At 14,000,000

Some military authorities have placed Soviet Russia's potential trained man power at 14,000,000 men.

For years the country has had compulsory military training. Every year 1,200,000 young men of her huge 170,000,000 population (not counting recently annexed territories) are called up for military service, 800,000 of whom customarily are given training.

But actually the effective manpower of that army was stated in Moscow in 1938 to be 2,000,000 men, counting the regular army, and the cadres of reserves and territorial forces.

Might Amass 5,000,000

Fully mobilized, the Soviet might amass an army of 5,000,000 men or more.

But upon the controversial question of Soviet production depends whether they would be equipped with the modern implements of war so they would be effective.

Moreover, the Soviet state of preparedness depends upon whether they have been mobilized and moved into approximate position to meet the onslaught.

Roads In Poor State

Owing to the poor state of Russian railways and motor roads, some authorities believe it would take sixty to ninety days for the Soviet really to mobilize.

Fed for years on the propaganda of the Soviet state of preparedness the world was puzzled, then amazed when the little Finnish army stood off the Red Army for many weeks in the winter of 1939-40.

Since then Joseph Stalin has seen to it that the Red Army was given a thorough overhauling. Real discipline was introduced.

The political commissars, previously stationed with each unit to see that the military commander did not double-cross the Communist party, were practically abolished, and the generals were given command of their units.

Salute Introduced

Generals and other officers' ranks replaced the old system of commanders.

The salute was introduced, soldiers and sailors no longer enjoyed the privilege of appealing over the heads of their commanders. Guard-house punishments for infractions of discipline were made more severe, decorations were awarded for merit.

More rigid training, with an eye to actual field conditions, was introduced and realistic maneuvers carried out.

'Finland's Only Enemy Is Hunger,' Says Envoy

Nation Would Fight Only for Its Freedom, He Asserts

WASHINGTON, June 22 (Sunday) (AP).—The only diplomat at Washington to comment early today on the German declaration of war on Russia was Hialmar Procope, the Finnish Minister, who said "Finland's only enemy is hunger." He issued the following statement:

"I have had no information from Helsinki about the general situation. Finland is in the midst of international troubles for the moment. In a statement made by President Risto Ryti to an American newspaper man yesterday he emphasized that Finland's only enemy is hunger.

"Finland is an independent and sovereign state. She is ready to fight for freedom, but her firm and sincere wish is to keep friendly relations with all nations. We Finns are only pro-Finnish, and we will not fight for other interests."

JUN 22 1941

Washington Surprised by Hitler's Move

JUN 22 1941

War Declaration Against Russia Raises Question of Help for Soviets

State Department Circles Are Elated

30.24-9919

30.24-9919

Nazi Decision Viewed as Best Break Yet for British and U.S. Cause

JUN 22 1941

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 22 (Sunday).—Germany's move against Russia created a sensation in diplomatic quarters here last night and caught government officials unprepared for a development of such far-reaching significance.

President Roosevelt had retired early, before Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's proclamation was read over the German radio, and White House aides said that so far as they knew he was not awakened for the news.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull was advised immediately, but he and other State Department officials remained at home since the department so far lacked any official reports on the sudden development. In view of slow communications, it was expected that direct word from American diplomats abroad would not reach here for several hours.

Despite widespread rumors of Russian-German tension for several days, Hitler's decision to turn his armies eastward came as a distinct surprise at this time.

Constantine A. Oumansky, the Soviet Ambassador, could not be reached for comment.

No immediate comment was available from British diplomatic sources, but it was learned that Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, was informed promptly and awaited official reports.

One question immediately raised was the possibility of American aid to Russia.

Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, was asked at a press conference this week whether Russia would qualify for American lease-lend aid in the event she became the victim of aggression. Welles turned the question aside as hypothetical.

Extreme difficulties exist for the United States or Great Britain to get any aid to Russia. From this country, materials presumably would have to go via the Pacific to the Russian port of Vladivostok.

Japan's position in the new line-up thus became a matter of increased importance.

The United States carried on for several months, negotiations with Russia, apparently intended to keep relations on as friendly a basis as possible. These talks, largely concerned with trade problems, were suspended several weeks ago when the increasing demand for materials needed for national defense in this country led to a sharp curtailment of exports to Russia.

Considerable skepticism had been evident here concerning the rumors of an impending conflict between the two nations whose surprise agreement in August, 1939, immediately preceded the outbreak of the European war.

Nevertheless it was learned here that London had taken the reports seriously.

The German stroke against Russia was regarded here as an explanation for the recent lull in German air activity over the British Isles.

It was assumed that Germany for several weeks had been making intense military preparations along eastern frontiers and thus had withdrawn aerial and other forces from the battle against the British.

Pepper Would Aid Russia

Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that the move "will give the United States time to meet all its commitments, including aid to Great Britain and the building up of our own defense," while Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, a committee member, remarked that "the President should declare tomorrow morning that Russia will be a recipient of the lend-lease program."

Senator Pepper asserted that Hitler's move made it plain that "he is going to get rid of every country which threatens him, so he can advance against England and the United States later on."

"When you are in a fight," he added, "you can't be too choosy about a fellow who steps in and helps you out."

"Hitler again is demonstrating," Senator George observed, "that he will not let any country run counter to his interests.

"Hitler wants to be certain of two points — that he will have Russian raw materials and will close his eastern door against attack and that he may be able to obtain some propaganda advantage from an attack against the Soviet."

SECOND GENERAL LEAD WAR

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 22--ADOLF HITLER HURLED HIS GERMAN ARMIES AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA IN ONE OF THE GREATEST TURN-ABOUTS IN HISTORY TODAY, DECLARING ALL-OUT WAR AGAINST THE ERSTWHILE FRIEND WHOM HE CALLED A LIAR, DOUBLE-CROSSER AND SECRET ALLY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

SUPPORTING THE GERMANS, DECLARED HITLER, WERE THE VENGEANCE-HUNGRY FORCES OF FINLAND AND RUMANIA, BOTH EAGER TO REGAIN TERRITORIES LOST TO RUSSIA. THE BRITISH RADIO STRONGLY INTIMATED THAT EMBATTLED BRITAIN WOULD WELCOME RUSSIA AS AN ALLY AGAINST THE NAZIS.

HITLER, WHO BOASTED BY RADIO WHEN HIS MEN INVADED POLAND ON SEPT. 1, 1939, THAT HIS BACK WAS SECURE BY REASON OF HIS NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH RUSSIA SEVEN DAYS EARLIER, TODAY ACCUSED RUSSIA OF HAVING SOUGHT TO STAB GERMANY IN THE BACK EVER SINCE.

RUSSIA HAS DONE THIS, HE MOURNED, DESPITE GERMANY'S GENEROUS

JUN 22 1941

GIFT TO HER OF HALF OF FALLEN POLAND.

CASTING ASIDE HIS OFT-REPEATED DECLARATION THAT GERMANY NEVER AGAIN WOULD FIGHT A WAR ON TWO FRONTS AS SHE DID IN THE WORLD WAR, HITLER TOLD THE WORLD--AGAIN BY RADIO--THAT HIS DEAL WITH RUSSIA WAS ALL OFF, AND THAT THE WAR BETWEEN RED AND BROWN SOCIALISM WAS UNDER WAY ON A 1,500-MILE FRONT FROM THE ARCTIC TO THE BLACK SEA.

HIS DENUNCIATION OF RUSSIA, BRISTLING WITH A HATRED NURTURED IN SILENCE FOR NEARLY TWO YEARS, WAS READ OVER THE AIR BY HIS PROPAGANDA MINISTER, DR.PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS.

FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP FOLLOWED WITH THE ACTUAL DECLARATION OF WAR.

IN LONDON, STUNNED ALMOST INTO SILENCE BY THIS UNEXPECTED FRUITION OF LONG-HELD BUT DOUBTED DREAMS, THE BBC SAID A MOSCOW STATEMENT HAD DECLARED RUSSIAN AND BRITISH ACCORD ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. THESE BULLETINS WERE PICKED UP IN NEW YORK BY THE NBC.

DIRECT FROM GERMANY, IN A TELEPHONE CALL TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK, THE AP BUREAU IN BERLIN REPORTED THAT

GERMAN TROOPS ALREADY WERE ON THE MARCH ALONG WITH THE FORCES OF FINLAND AND RUMANIA.

EAST PRUSSIA AND NORWAY WERE MENTIONED SPECIFICALLY AS POINTS FROM WHICH THE HIGH-POWERED GERMAN ARMY WAS MOVING.

THE GERMAN RADIO DECLARATION OF WAR CALLED THE MOVEMENT "THE GREATEST MARCH THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN."

THAT ACTUAL CONTACT HAD NOT YET BEEN ESTABLISHED WAS INTIMATED, HOWEVER, BY THE GERMAN RADIO, IN A SUBSEQUENT NEWS BULLETIN PICKED UP HERE BY NBC. IT SAID THE GERMAN TROOPS ALONG THE 1,500-MILE BORDER WERE "MOVING INTO THEIR LAST-MINUTE POSITIONS."

THE ITALIAN RADIO CHIMED IN QUICKLY WITH WORD THAT ITALY WAS STANDING BY TO AID HER AXIS PARTNER.

JUN 22 1941

THE GERMAN RADIO, FOLLOWING UP THE HITLER-RIBBENTROP BLASTS CALLING RUSSIA A BLACKGUARD AND ENEMY OF WORLD CIVILIZATION, SAID PROOF WOULD BE OFFERED IN 24 HOURS THAT RUSSIA CAME TO A SECRET AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND BEHIND THE REICH'S BACK.

HITLER ACCUSED THE RUSSIANS OF A TREMENDOUS DOUBLE-CROSS, OF HAVING SIGNED IN BAD FAITH THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT OF AUG. 23, 1939. HE HIMSELF, HITLER ASSERTED, HAD ENTERED INTO THAT PACT WITH SORE MISGIVINGS, BUT HAD TO DO IT BECAUSE OF BRITAIN'S POLICY OF ENCIRCLING GERMANY.

HE ACCUSED THE SOVIET UNION--DESPITE THE WELCOME GIFT BY GERMANY OF HALF OF POLAND--OF HAVING EVER SINCE TRIED BY UNDERHAND MEANS TO CUT GERMANY'S THROAT.

BITTERLY HE EXCORIATED RUSSIA FOR THE FINNISH AND BALTIC LAND GRABS, THE SLICING UP OF RUMANIA. HE BLAMED THE COMMUNIST DIPLOMATS FOR PLAYING ENGLAND'S GAME AND STIRRING UP THE YUGOSLAV COUP D'ETAT OF MARCH 27 AND THE RUMANIAN IRON GUARD REVOLT OF LAST JANUARY.

VON RIBBENTROP ADDED TO THE LIST OF CHARGES, DECLARING THAT RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS HAD BEEN GUILTY OF ESPIONAGE AGAINST GERMANY AND THAT RUSSIA LONG HAD CONDUCTED A CAMPAIGN OF SABOTAGE AGAINST THE REICH.

THE AXIS VICTORY IN THE BALKANS MOMENTARILY FOILED THE DEEP-LAID COMMUNIST SCHEME, HITLER SAID, OF INVOLVING GERMANY IN A LONG WAR AND THEN, WITH ENGLISH AID AND AMERICAN SUPPLIES, THROTTLING THE REICH.

AT LAST, HE SAID, THE MOMENT HAS COME WHEN GERMANY CAN TOLERATE NO MORE.

THE SHRILL-VOICED GOEBBELS CONCLUDED WITH THESE STERN WORDS OF H MASTER:

JUN 22 1941

"THE MARCH OF THE GERMAN ARMIES HAS NO PRECEDENT. TOGETHER WITH THE FINNS WE STAND FROM NARVIK TO THE CARPATHIANS. AT THE DANUBE AND ON THE SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA UNDER ANTONESCU (RUMANIAN PREMIER ION ANTONESCU) GERMAN AND RUMANIAN SOLDIERS ARE UNITED. THE TASK IS TO SAFEGUARD EUROPE AND THUS SAVE ALL.

"I HAVE THEREFORE TODAY DECIDED TO GIVE THE FATE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND THE REICH AND OF EUROPE AGAIN INTO THE HANDS OF OUR SOLDIERS."

ADOLF HITLER, LIKE NAPOLEON BEFORE HIM, HAD TURNED TO THE EAST.

HITLER WAS BACK ON ONE OF THE TRACKS HE SO LONG AGO OUTLINED FOR HIMSELF IN MEIN KAMPF--ENMITY FOR RUSSIA AND FOR COMMUNISM. BUT HE STILL WAS AT WAR WITH BRITAIN--A SITUATION HE PROFESSED IN MEIN KAMPF TO ABHOR.

BRITAIN WAS APPARENTLY STUNNED BY THE GERMAN STEP WHICH HER WISHFUL THINKERS HAD SO LONG FORECAST AND WH

CH SO OFTEN IN THE PAST

3324-9921

30.24—9921

HAD PROVED TO BE BUT A FIGMENT OF UNHAPPY IMAGINAT

BRITAIN WAS APPARENTLY STUNNED BY THE GERMAN STEP WHICH HER WISHFUL THINKERS HAD SO LONG FORECAST AND WHICH SO OFTEN IN THE PAST HAD PROVED TO BE BUT A FIGMENT OF UNHAPPY IMAGINATION.

THE ONLY WORD THAT BRITISH SOURCES COULD GIVE WAS THAT APPARENTLY HITLER WAS CONVINCED HE COULD NOT QUICKLY BEAT BRITAIN AND THAT HE HAD DECIDED TO MOP UP RUSSIA SO AS TO GAIN A VAST NEW AMOUNT OF RAW MATERIALS TO EQUALIZE BRITAIN'S AID FROM THE UNITED STATES.

A BRITISH RADIO BULLETIN, PICKED UP IN NEW YORK BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, SAID THAT A STATEMENT HAD BEEN ISSUED IN MOSCOW TO THE EFFECT THAT RUSSIA AND BRITAIN WERE IN FULL ACCORD ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

JUN 22 1941

WHETHER THAT MEANT THAT BRITAIN WAS TAKING RUSSIA ON AS AN ALLY WAS NOT MADE CLEAR.

WASHINGTON, LIKE LONDON, WAS CAUGHT IN SURPRISE BY THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN WAR, WHICH HAD BEEN SHAPING UP FOR A FORTNIGHT IN A SERIES OF UNCREDITED AND ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE RUMORS OF TROOP CONCENTRATIONS, BORDER INCIDENTS, AND OVERPOWERING GERMAN DEMANDS ON RUSSIA FOR BREAD AND OIL AND THE TERRITORY CONTAINING THEM.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WHO HAS PROCLAIMED THE UNITED STATES THE ARSENAL OF THE DEMOCRACIES, WAS ABED WHEN THE NEWS CAME, AND IT WAS SAID HE WAS NOT AWAKENED.

ONLY LAST WEEK UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES HAD BRUSHED ASIDE AS HYPOTHETICAL AN INQUIRY WHETHER RUSSIA WOULD QUALIFY FOR AMERICAN LEASE-LEND AID IF SHE BECAME THE VICTIM OF AGGRESSION.

IN THE DECLARATIONS OF BOTH HITLER AND VON RIBBENTROP RUSSIA WAS PORTRAYED AS THE AGGRESSOR.

HITLER MENTIONED NUMEROUS FRONTIER VIOLATIONS, SAYING RUSSIAN PLANES REPEATEDLY HAD CROSSED THE BORDERS AND THAT THERE WAS LARGE RUSSIAN PATROL ACTIVITY LAST TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

HITLER DEALT PRIMARILY AND BRIEFLY WITH THE BROAD GENERAL POINTS OF THE GERMAN POSITION, TELLING OF THE MANY TIMES THAT RUSSIA HAD SORELY TRIED HIM AND HOW HE HAD STRUGGLED FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

HE EVEN INFERENTIALLY ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RUSSIAN-JAPANESE NON-AGGRESSION PACT OF LAST APRIL 13, SAYING HE HAD ADVISED JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA TO RELIEVE THE TENSION WITH RUSSIA.

JUN 22 1941

HITLER LEFT TO VON RIBBENTROP THE DETAILED EXPOSITION OF GERMAN REASONS FOR ATTACKING THE SOVIET UNION.

VON RIBBENTROP STRUCK HARD ON THE THEME THAT RUSSIA WAS COOPERATING WITH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN A SCHEME TO ATTACK GERMANY FROM THREE SIDES.

IF GERMANY HAD NOT ATTACKED RUSSIA TODAY AS A DEFENSIVE MEASURE, HE SAID, RUSSIA WOULD HAVE ATTACKED THE REICH IN A SHORT TIME. THE SOVIETS ALREADY HAVE 160 DIVISIONS OF TROOPS (NEARLY 2,500,000 MEN) MASSED ON THE BORDERS, HE STATED.

BRITISH INTRIGUE WAS DEEPLY INVOLVED IN THE RUSSIAN SCHEME, HE CONTENDED.

GERMANY, HE SAID, HAD LIVED UP TO HER AGREEMENT THAT FINLAND, THE BALTIC STATES AND PART OF RUMANIA WERE IN THE RUSSIAN SPHERE, AND HAD HOPED FOR NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS.

IT SOON BECAME APPARENT, HOWEVER, THAT GERMANY HAD BEEN DECEIVED, HE SAID.

HE ACCUSED THE RUSSIAN OGPU, SECRET POLICE, OF TRAINING GERMAN COMMUNISTS FOR THE DISINTEGRATION OF GERMANY, RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS OF AIDING THIS WORK AND SPYING, AND RUSSIANS OF SABOTAGING AT LEAST 16 GERMAN SHIPS.

THROUGHOUT EUROPE, HE WENT ON, COMMUNISTS WERE WHIPPING UP FEELING AGAINST GERMANY AND ATTEMPTING TO PREVENT GERMANY FROM ESTABLISHING A STABLE ORDER.

JUN 22 1941

HE LAID AT RUSSIA'S DOOR THE GERMAN TROUBLES IN ALL THE BALKANS AND ELSEWHERE, AND OF UNFAIR GRABS OF THE BALTIC STATES, OF FINNISH AND RUMANIAN TERRITORY. DWELLING UPON EACH, HE SAID:

"RUSSIA ONLY INTENDED TO DEFEAT GERMANY AND TO WEAKEN THE NON-BOLSHEVIST STATES IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO BEAT THEM AT THE PROPER TIME. THE SOVIET RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT HAS CONTINUED ITS OLD TWO-FACED BOLSHEVIST POLICY."

THUS, HE SAID, "IN DEADLY ENMITY, NATIONAL SOCIALISM AND BOLSHEVISM STAND OPPOSITE EACH OTHER."

HE TOLD THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT IN FIGHTING RUSSIA THEY "ARE NOT ONLY DEFENDING THEIR HOME COUNTRY BUT THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR CIVILIZATION AND THE FUTURE OF EUROPE."

APPARENTLY THE GERMAN-TURKISH NON-AGGRESSION PACT OF LAST WEDNESDAY WAS THE FINAL PREPARATION NEEDED BY GERMANY TO LAUNCH THE RUSSIAN WAR.

COLOR WAS LENT TO THE ASSERTION ONLY SATURDAY OF A FOREIGN SOURCE IN LONDON THAT THE PACT CONTAINED A SECRET CLAUSE PLEDGING TURKEY TO BENEVOLENT NEUTRALITY STRONGLY FAVORING GERMANY AND PROBABLY BLOCKING THE DARDANELLES TO RUSSIA.

THE ROME RADIO SAID THAT PRESIDENT ISMET INONU OF TURKEY HAD HEADED FOR ISTANBUL FOR AN IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING AND TO MEET FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

A TWO-DAY-OLD DISPATCH FROM ANKARA, JUST RECEIVED IN NEW YORK THIS MORNING, SAID THE OFFICIAL TURKISH NEWSPAPER ULUS DENIED THAT THE PACT WAS DIRECTED AGAINST RUSSIA.

KA410AED JUN 22 1941

SUB TROOPS

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 22-(AP)-A GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT HEARD TODAY BY NBC SAID "GERMAN TROOPS ALL ALONG THE RUSSIAN BORDER, FROM THE BALTIC IN THE NORTH TO THE BALKANS IN THE SOUTH, ARE MOVING TO THEIR LAST MINUTE POSITIONS."

JUN 22 1941 KA2AED

FIRST LEAD GOEBBELS

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 22-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER, IN A PROCLAMATION READ TO THE WORLD AT DAWN TODAY IN WHICH HE BITTERLY ASSAILED SOVIET RUSSIA, DECLARED HE HAD HAD ENOUGH OF RUSSIAN VIOLATIONS OF HIS FRONTIER AND THAT HE HAD GIVEN THE FATE OF GERMANY TO THE NAZI ARMIES.

KA1205AED JUN 22 1941

3024 -9923

30.24-9923

JUN 22 1941

GOEBBELS

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER, IN AN UNHERALDED PROCLAMATION READ OVER THE GERMAN RADIO BY PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS, DELIVERED A TERRIFIC VERBAL ATTACK UPON SOVIET RUSSIA TONIGHT, POSSIBLY FORECASTING A NAZI MILITARY INVASION OF THE COMMUNIST STATE.

HITLER PROCLAIMED THAT IT WAS HARD FOR HIM TO SEND AN AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW IN 1939. HE TOLD THE GERMAN PEOPLE IT WAS HARD FOR HIM TO GIVE UP THE BALTIC STATES TO RUSSIA LAST YEAR.

NBC, WHICH HEARD THE BROADCAST, ADDED AS ITS OWN COMMENT:

"THIS MAY MEAN THAT GERMAN TROOPS ALREADY HAVE MOVED INTO RUSSIA."

CBS SAID THE CRITICISM OF RUSSIA WAS DEVELOPING "FULL BLAST."

CBS SAID THE PROCLAMATION CHARGED THAT RUSSIA, WITH AMERICA AND ENGLAND WANTED TO THROTTLE GERMANY. HITLER AGAIN ACCUSED RUSSIAN PLANES OF CROSSING THE FRONTIER AGAIN AND AGAIN.

HITLER SAID THAT THE MOMENT HAD COME WHEN THE GERMANS CAN NO LONGER LOOK UPON THESE DEVELOPMENTS.

FOR WEEKS THERE HAVE BEEN FRONTIER VIOLATIONS AND TOGETHER WITH THE FINNS, THE GERMANS ARE STANDING FROM NARVIK TO THE CARPATHIANS.

RIBBENTROP THEN CAME TO THE RADIO.

RUSSO-GERMAN

SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 21-(AP)-FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER SAID TONIGHT BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN SHOULD BENEFIT FROM GERMANY'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST RUSSIA.

"IT WILL EASE THE BRITISH POSITION IN THE PACIFIC AS WELL AS EUROPE AND POSSIBLY MAY OBVIATE THE NECESSITY FOR OUR ENTERING THE WAR AS AN ACTIVE COMBATANT," HE ADDED.

HOOVER WAS EN ROUTE BY PLANE FROM HIS CALIFORNIA HOME TO NEW YORK CITY.

JUN 22 1941

DV137ACS (KA)

(END RPT FOR CX)

KA357AED

RUSSIAN

BUENOS AIRES, SUNDAY, JUNE 22-(AP)-RUSSIA CAN BE SURE OF SUPPLIES FROM THE ARGENTINE IF SHE HAS THE MONEY TO PAY ON A CASH-AND-CARRY BASIS AND THE BOATS TO TRANSPORT MATERIALS, OFFICIAL SOURCES DECLARED TODAY.

JUN 22 1941

THREE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOVIET AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION HAVE ARRANGED AN INTERVIEW FOR MONDAY WITH ACTING PRESIDENT RAMON CASTILLO.

THE TALKS WILL TAKE PLACE WHILE A RUSSIAN BOAT--THE FIRST TO VISIT BUENOS AIRES IN 20 YEARS--WAITS IN THE HARBOR TO TAKE ON CARGO.

KA255AED

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE DEFENSES OF DAMASCUS ARE HOLDING OUT AGAINST BRITISH ATTACKS DESPITE HEAVY SHELLING OF THE SYRIAN CAPITAL, FRENCH SOURCES SAID TODAY.

JUN 22 1941

THE FRENCH SAID THEY HAD ESTABLISHED A STRONG POSITION MIDWAY BETWEEN THE CAPITAL AND KISSOUE, 15 MILES TO THE SOUTH, AND THAT INWADING TROOPS HAD BEEN DRIVEN ENTIRELY OUT OF THE MEZZE AIRDROME AREA, THREE AND A HALF MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE CAPITAL.

IT WAS REPORTED, TOO, THAT THE FRENCH HAD WITHDRAWN FROM A POSITION AT KUNEITRA, WHERE A BATTALION PENETRATED MORE THAN HALFWAY FROM DAMASCUS TO THE SEA OF GALILEE SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

THIS MOVE WAS DESCRIBED HERE AS A NORMAL WITHDRAWAL AFTER COMPLETIO OF A MISSION--CAPTURING PRISONERS.

JUN 22 1941

IN ALL, MORE THAN 1,000 PRISONERS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED SINCE THE FIGHTING IN THE LEVANT STATES BROKE OUT TWO WEEKS AGO, THE FRENCH DECLARED.

ALONG THE LEBANESE COAST THE BRITISH FLEET WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FORCED TO STAND FARTHER OUT TO SEA AS A RESULT OF ATTACKS BY FRENCH PLANES AND SHELLING FROM SHORE BATTERIES.

IN THE MERDJAYOUN SECTOR OF SOUTH-CENTRAL LEBANON BRITISH UNITS WHICH SURROUNDED THE TOWN WERE REPORTED PUSHED BACK AND CONTACT RESTABLISHED WITH THE FRENCH GARRISON THERE.

JUN 22 1941

FH753AED

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 21-(AP)-FRENCH MILITARY SOURCES REPORTED THE BRITISH WERE INCREASING THE FORCE OF THEIR ATTACKS TODAY AGAINST DAMASCUS, WHICH WAS ALMOST SURROUNDED WITH POSITIONS VARYING FROM LESS THAN ONE MILE TO SIX MILES OUTSIDE THE SYRIAN CAPITAL.

NEVERTHELESS, THE FRENCH COMMUNIQUE DECLARED FRENCH TROOPS "CONTINUE SUCCESSFULLY TO OPERATE AGAINST BRITISH EFFORTS IN THE VARIOUS SECTORS."

IT IS TO THE SOUTH OF DAMASCUS THAT THE FRENCH ARE DIRECTING THEIR MAIN AIR STRENGTH IN AN EFFORT TO CUT BRITISH COLUMNS ADVANCING TO REINFORCE THE ATTACK.

JUN 22 1941

THE FRENCH EMPHASIZED THAT THERE WAS NO CONTINUOUS SIEGE FRONT, BUT A SERIES OF INDIVIDUAL ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN UNITS OFTEN SEPARATED FROM ELEMENTS ON THEIR FLANKS.

ALONG THE COAST THE SITUATION WAS SAID TO BE UNCHANGED, WITH THE BRITISH HOLDING LIGHT PRESSURE ON FRENCH POSITIONS AT DAMOUR. THE FRENCH SAID CONTINUING BRITISH ATTACKS ON MERDJAYOUN HAD ALL BEEN THROWN BACK.

THE BRITISH, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST REPORTS, ARE ATTACKING DAMASCUS FROM THE SOUTHEAST AND NORTH.

THE FRENCH SAID FRENCH TROOPS APPEARED TO BE IN CONTROL OF THE SITUATION TO THE SOUTHWEST AND WEST, AND WHERE THEY CLEANED INDIAN SOLDIERS OUT OF THE MEZZE AIRPORT REGION.

HEAVIEST FIGHTING APPEARED TO BE IN THE SUBURBS OF GUTA OASIS, SOUTH OF DAMASCUS, WHERE THE COMBATS SURGED THROUGH GARDENS AND SMALL NATIVE VILLAGES.

EJ252PED

CAIRO, EGYPT, JUNE 21-(AP)-FRENCH RESISTANCE IS "GRADUALLY BEING WORN DOWN" ON THE CENTRAL SYRIAN FRONT AND BRITISH-FREE FRENCH FORCES "AGAIN ARE MAKING HEADWAY" TOWARD DAMASCUS, THE BRITISH MIDDLE EAST COMMAND REPORTED TODAY.

JUN 22 1941

N847AED

SUB VICHY DAMASCUS-BEIRUT

BEIRUT, LEBANON, JUNE 21-(AP)-FRENCH TROOPS WITHDREW TODAY FROM DAMASCUS AND THE ANCIENT SYRIAN CAPITAL WAS OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH.

EZ411PED

JUN 22 1941

2024 - 9925

30.24—9925

SYRIAN

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT VICHY FORCES THAT ABANDONED DAMASCUS WERE WITHDRAWING NORTHWESTWARD TOWARD BEIRUT AND THAT THE MAJOR ACTION OF THE SYRIAN CAMPAIGN MAY WELL TAKE PLACE TO THE SOUTH AND EAST OF THE LEBANESE CAPITAL.

THE BBC BROADCAST, HEARD HERE BY NBC, SAID THAT SHIPPING IN BEIRUT HARBOR WAS ATTACKED AND FIRES STARTED BY THE RAF YESTERDAY.

JUN 22 1941

BRITISH OCCUPY BIERUT AND DAMSCUS

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE FRENCH ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THEY HAD WITHDRAWN FROM BEIRUT AND DAMASCUS AND THAT THOS LEVANT CITIES HAD BEEN OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH.

JUN 22 1941

CAIRO, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT THAT DAMASCUS HAD FALLEN TO THEIR FORCES PENETRATING SYRIA.

EZ430PED

SYRIAN

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT VICHY FORCES THAT ABANDONED DAMASCUS WERE WITHDRAWING NORTHWESTWARD TOWARD BEIRUT AND THAT THE MAJOR ACTION OF THE SYRIAN CAMPAIGN MAY WELL TAKE PLACE TO THE SOUTH AND EAST OF THE LEBANESE CAPITAL.

JUN 22 1941

THE BBC BROADCAST, HEARD HERE BY NBC, SAID THAT SHIPPING IN BEIRUT HARBOR WAS ATTACKED AND FIRES STARTED BY THE RAF YESTERDAY.

SK824PED

Ultimatum To Somaliland Reported

JUN 22 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Unoccupied France, June 21—The French said today that the British had sent an ultimatum to French Somaliland demanding that the colony join the de Gaullist movement and fight on the British side or be starved out by blockade.

Vichy sources had told earlier of increasing British and de Gaullist pressure against the East African colony on the Gulf of Aden—surrounded by the British-conquered Italian colony of Eritrea, British Somaliland and Ethiopia, now virtually free of Italian rule.

(Britain, too, holds sea supremacy in that area, strategically important because French Somaliland's capital and principal port, Jibuti, is linked by rail with the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa.)

Making Double Protest

The French, in a double protest—to the British through their Madrid Embassy and to the American Government through their embassy in Washington—declared:

"This ultimatum, without precedent in history, means condemnation to a slow death by famine of a population, living in a land totally uncultivated, with the intention of forcing it to declare a rebellion against the Fatherland."

De Gaullist troops have established a garrison at the southern Somaliland frontier between Loyada and Lake Abbe, they said. They charged that planes fly over the French territory daily and that secret agents are active in distributing Free French tracts.

Meanwhile a radio propaganda campaign was reported being waged with the idea of inducing French Somaliland to swing over to the de Gaulist cause.

Despite the fact that the colony is cut off from France and suffering from a blockade, sources here said, only five Frenchmen out of 2,000 there had gone over to the de Gaulle forces.

JUN 22 1941

Damascus 'Evacuated?'

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 21—Reuters, British news agency, said tonight it had intercepted an announcement on the wave length of the Beirut radio reporting that the French had evacuated Damascus.

The French asserted they had captured a total of 1,400 prisoners since the beginning of the Syria ...mpaign, Reuters said.

Reuters quoted a broadcast communique as follows:

"Before enemy pressure and in order to avoid fighting in the suburbs and streets, French troops have evacuated Damascus and our forces have taken up new positions outside the town.

Column From Iraq Bombed

"Strong enemy motorized units coming from Iraq advanced during the day toward Palmyra. They were violently attacked by our bombers, which inflicted serious losses on them.

French resistance is "gradually being worn down" on the central Syrian front, and British-Free French forces "again are making headway," the British Middle East command reported today.

Counter-attacking French forces were reported to have driven south across Syria to Khirbe, within two and a half miles of British Palestine.

But their own Syrian capital—shelled and partly encircled—apparently was under steady British and Free French pressure from positions in outlying suburbs.

Mouaddaniye Captured

An authoritative source said today Allied forces had captured Mouaddaniye, seven miles southwest of Damascus.

Reuters quoted a spokesman at Jerusalem as saying the French drive toward the Palestine frontier ran the risk of complete encirclement because British forces were barring escape around a three-quarter circle.

Superior French troops were reported to have counter-attacked Free French forces south of Mezze in the neighborhood of Jebel el Kelb.

Push Into Main Lines.

Jerusalem, June 21 (A. P.).—Allied forces attacking the historic Syrian capital of Damascus today pushed into the main lines of the city's defenses under a severe artillery fire, a British military spokesman announced last night.

The French resistance stiffened today, he said, as the attackers reached the last lap in the operations for the capture of the capital which the French Governor, Gen. Henri Dentz, refused to surrender on British demand that it be declared an open city to avoid bloodshed and destruction. Heavy French artillery replied to the British batteries as the Allies closed in.

British and Indian troops, which pushed forward to Mezze Airdrome, just west of Damascus, were hotly engaged there, and the spokesman described their position as uncertain. To the south numerically superior Vichy forces were said to have counter-attacked Free French troops in the neighborhood of Jebel el Kelb, but the Allies still held the railroad and highway leading back to Transjordan.

ULTIMATUM GIVEN SOMALILAND CHIEF

JUN 22 1941

Wavell Demands Governor Join Free French Or Quit Pro-Axis Stand

Vichy Sends Protest Saying Blockade Is Doom To Starvation

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Sunday*, June 22—General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Middle East commander, has called upon the governor of Jibuti, French Somaliland, to make up his mind either to join the Free French forces immediately or openly dissociate himself from the pro-Axis policy evident in Syria, it was learned here early today.

In the event of the governor's refusal to negotiate regarding the proposal, General Wavell has stated his willingness to evacuate women and children from Jibuti and to supply them with milk and essential foods until this evacuation is completed, it was said here.

Jibuti is the chief port of French Somaliland and is the terminus of the only railroad running into Ethiopia.

Vichy Calls Ultimatum Doom To Starvation

BY TAYLOR HENRY

Vichy, June 21 *(AP)*—Britain has clamped on a blockade of French Somaliland following expiration of an ultimatum to that East African colony demanding alignment with the British-Free French forces, the Petain Government asserted tonight.

When the ultimatum was served or when the dead line passed was not disclosed, but the Government in a protest to London through the French embassies in Madrid and Washington charged:

"This ultimatum, without precedent in history, means condemnation to slow death by famine of a population living in a land totally uncultivated with the intention of forcing it to declare rebellion against the Fatherland."

Surrounded By British

French Somaliland is now surrounded by the British. With the fall to the British of Italian Eritrea on the north and most of Italian Ethiopia on the west and south, and with British Somaliland completing the land boundaries on the southwest, this colony is cut off from the outside world. The only other border, its Gulf of Aden seacoast, is likewise British-controlled.

JUN 22 1941

The ultimatum followed an increase of pressure on French Somaliland by the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, whose troops had established a garrison at the southern Somaliland frontier between Loyada and Lake Abbe.

Planes And Radio Used

Free French planes were said to be flying over the colony daily dropping propaganda leaflets, and the radio has been used with increasing effort to win over the population, according to word reaching here.

The French charged in their protest that a partial blockade imposed on the colony last September already had "borne fruit," with deaths occurring among "young children" because of "food deficiencies" during the months of March and April.

NAZIS APPLAUD FRENCH

Syrian Stand 'Truly Surprising,' Berlin Spokesman Says

BERLIN, June 21 (AP)—Satisfaction was expressed in responsible German quarters today over "truly surprising" resistance that French colonial forces are offering the British in Syria.

JUN 22 1941

"Whether the attack [illegible] important—but the fact of their gallant resistance against aggression is a matter of the utmost moment," an authorized spokesman said.

"It is a fight against terrific odds, the battle of a partly disarmed colonial army against a superior force armed with the most modern equipment," the spokesman continued. "That superior force at some points actually is in confused retreat."

France surprisingly demonstrates responsibilities as a European power, Germans said.

Commissioner, Gen. Henri Dentz, had refused a British ultimatum to withdraw his defending troops.

Entry At 3 P. M.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle told Reuters his Free French forces entered the city at 3 P. M.

The British and Free French forces had smashed their way to within ten miles of the city in the first three days of their penetration of Syria, but stiff resistance and an avowed British reluctance to carry the fighting into the capital itself made further progress slow.

The attacking forces apparently closed in hard in their final thrusts from both the south and west, with hard fighting today just outside Damascus.

Resistance At Kissoue

The British and Free French troops ran into their first strong resistance in the drive on Damascus ten days ago at the town of Kissoue, ten miles to the south.

Thence they made their way northward only slowly, while an assisting column battled its way in from the west. Other fighting had been reported to the east of the city.

Latest reports of fighting before the fall of the city told of the capture by the British of Mouaddaniye, seven miles south, and of the Mezze airdrome, three and one half miles west.

French troops were reported to have launched a late and strong counter-attack to the south in the vicinity of Jebel el Kelb.

General de Gaulle cabled his congratulations to Gens. Georges Catroux and Paul le Gentilhomme and all the Free French troops on the capture of Damascus. He expressed the hope that all French troops who fought against them would soon be under his banner.

Consolidation Of Anzac Positions Delays Drive

Jerusalem, June 21 (AP)—The British advance on Beirut, capital of Lebanon, is being held up while Australian forces consolidate their positions at Ras Nebi Younes, a British spokesman said tonight.

Resistance of Vichy Frenchmen was declared "gradually being worn down" on the Central Levant front, while at Mardjayoun, forty miles below Beirut, Allied troops were said to have been forced back a short distance northwest to the Litani river in heavy fighting.

The spokesman said there had been no change in the lines south of Merdjayoun.

JUN 22 1941

Germans Report Suburb Of Damascus Destroyed

New York, June 21 (AP)—The German radio reported tonight British artillery had destroyed Mezze, suburb of Damascus, and damaged several mosques, including the famed temple of the Ommiads, in bombarding the Syrian capital.

Mezze is the location of the French airport, about three and a half miles from the city. The mosques of the Ommiads, a heathen temple converted to a Christiar church at the end of the Fourth century, is believed to have contained the head of John the Baptist.

The radio, quoting Beirut dispatches, said damage to Damascus was believed "far more severe" than was caused by the 1925 shelling of the city by the French when rebels from Jebel ed Druz entered it.

Shots Reported Fired

The radio said Egyptians in Cairo marched past the British Embassy in protest of the bombardment of Damascus and that clergy in Jerusalem sent a delegation to the British Commissioners to protest "this wanton act," but that the commissioner refused to receive the delegation.

It added that in Jerusalem "British and Jewish military police with rubber batons dispersed the crowd," which started a demonstration, and that "some shots were fired at the demonstrators."

CAIRO, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE RAF MIDDLE EAST COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE BRTTISH FLEET'S AIR ARM HAD ATTACKED SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR OF BEIRUT, LEBANON, SCORING FOUR DIRECT HITS ON A LARGE JETTY AND HITTING " A SHIP BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A SUBMARINE."

THE ATTACK WAS YESTERDAY, THE RAF SAID, AND CAME WHILE RAF FLIERS WERE ATTACKING ARMORED FIGHTING VEHICLES ON THE DAMASCUS-BEIRUT ROAD, DESTROYING "A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER" OF VEHICLES.

JUN 22 1941

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE FRENCH PUBLICATION SEPT JOURS, IN A CENSORED DISPATCH FROM BEIRUT, SAID TODAY 80,000 OF THAT LEBANESE CAPITAL'S 180,000 INHABITANTS HAD FLED TO ESCAPE BRITISH BOMBING.

PRECEDE BERLIN DAY

CAIRO, EGYPT, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE EGYPTIAN MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR ANNOUNCED TODAY FOUR CASUALTIES AND SOME DAMAGE WERE CAUSED BY TWO AXIS AIR ATTACKS LAST NIGHT ON ALEXANDRIA, SITE OF A BRITISH NAVAL BASS. IT SAID BOTH EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS WERE DROPPED

KA1126PED

JUN 22 1941

DAMASCUS FALLS TO ALLIED ARMIES AS AUSTRALIANS PUSH NEARER BEIRUT

British Believe Vichy's Whole Strength Shown

Cairo, June 21 (AP)—Damascus fell today to the British and Free French armies on the fourteenth day of their invasion of French-mandated Syria, the British Middle East command announced tonight.

JUN 22 19[illegible]

The allied forces marched into the ancient Moslem capital just twenty-four hours after they began to shell it with big guns. This bombardment was launched after the French High

Believe Strength Shown

British military sources, commenting on the resumed allied advance in Syria, expressed the belief that General Dentz now had shown his whole strength and could not count on further reserves.

Vichy resistance was said to depend largely upon Senegalese, Algerian and Moroccan troops, who obeyed orders of their white officers, but had no real interest in opposing British troops.

Thus far German intervention in Syria has been confined to Stuka attacks on shipping off the Syrian coast and raids on Palestine.

CAIRO, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE RAF MIDDLE EAST COMMAND ANNOUNCED TOODAY THAT THE BRITISH FLEET'S AIR ARM HAD ATTACKED SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR OF BEIRUT, LEBANON, SCORING FOUR DIRECT HITS ON A LARGE JETTY AND HITTING "A SHIP BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A SUBMARINE."

JUN 22 1941

THE ATTACK WAS YESTERDAY, THE RAF SAID, AND CAME WHILE RAF FLIERS WERE ATTACKING ARMORED FIGHTING VEHICLES ON THE DAMASCUS-BEIRUT ROAD, DESTROYING "A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER" OF VEHICLES.

TT1242PED

-3024-9927

30.24—9927

BERLIN, JUNE 21-(AP)-GERMAN BOMBERS SUBJECTED BRITISH-HELD TOBRUK TO A HEAVY AERIAL ATTACK YESTERDAY AND LAND BATTERIES SHELLED THE HARBOR, HITTING AT LEAST TWO LARGE SHIPS, GERMAN SOURCES DECLARED TODAY.

THEY SAID THE BRITISH PUT UP A STIFF DEFENSE.

(REPORTS FROM LONDON SAID A SANDSTORM SWEEPING TOBRUK THURSDAY AND YESTERDAY KEPT FIGHTING ACTIVITY TO A MINIMUM.)

THE GERMANS SAID FUEL DEPOTS AND TROOP BARRACKS WERE BOMBED AND THAT CLOUDS OF SMOKE HUNG THICK OVER THE TOWN.

JUN 22 1941

ONE BRITISH FIGHTER PLANE WAS REPORTED SHOT DOWN AND FREIGHTERS ATTEMPTING TO LEAVE THE PORT WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SHELLED. TWO LARGER SHIPS ON WHICH THE GERMANS CLAIMED HITS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SEEN TURNING INTO THE HARBOR FOR REFUGE, AT GREATLY REDUCED SPEED.

IN THE SALUM REGION, 80 MILES FARTHER EAST, ANOTHER BRITISH PLANE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN AND GERMAN SCOUTING UNITS WERE DESCRIBED AS INFLICTING LOSSES ON BRITISH UNITS.

THESE SOURCES SAID "SEVERE LOSSES" HAD BEEN INFLICTED UPON A NUMBER OF SMALL BRITISH UNITS THEY SAID ATTEMPTED TO BREAK OUT OF THE TOBRUK ENCIRCLEMENT THURSDAY. ALL ATTEMPTS TO BREAK THROUGH WERE REPULSED, THE GERMANS SAID.

FH757AED

JUN 22 1941

NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN MILITARY
ROME, JUNE 21-(AP)-AMERICAN-MADE TANKS AS "MASSIVE AS FORTRESSES" WERE USED BY THE BRITISH IN THEIR THREE-DAY OFFENSIVE AGAINST AXIS POSITIONS IN NORTH AFRICA EARLY THIS WEEK, STEFANI, ITALIAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE NEWS AGENCY, REVIEWING RESULTS OF THE BATTLE WHICH THE FASCISTS CLAIMED RESULTED IN COMPLETE AXIS VICTORY, SAID THE BRITISH RELIED HEAVILY UPON THESE GIANT LAND BATTLESHIPS WHOSE "TREADS WERE SUPPLIED WITH PROTECTIVE ARMOR WHICH THE ENEMY CONSIDERED INVULNERABLE."

"ON MAY ASSERT WITH CERTAINTY," IT ADDED, "THAT BRITAIN ENGAGED IN THIS BATTLE WITH THE BEST AND MOST EFFICIENT PART OF HER FORCES AVAILABLE IN NORTH AFRICA.

"ENGLAND LOST IN THIS BATTLE THREE-FIFTHS, OR PERHAPS EVEN MORE OF THE EQUIPMENT AND FORCES EMPLOYED."

(PREVIOUS ITALIAN ACCOUNTS HAD DESCRIBED AMERICAN-MADE TANKS USED IN THE BATTLE AS THE MARK-2, A LIGHT 13-TON TANK. THE ITALIANS PREVIOUSLY HAD SAID ABOUT 200 OF THE 1,000 TANKS USED IN THE BATTLE WERE DESTROYED, A FIGURE WHICH WAS LATER RAISED TO MORE THAN 400.

(THE BRITISH HAVE DECLARED THEIR LOSSES WERE REMARKABLY LIGHT IN THE ACTION WHICH THEY DECLARED WAS IN THE NATURE OF A RAID WHICH ACCOMPLISHED ITS PURPOSE.)

TODAY'S HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID THE RAF HAD MADE ANOTHER RAID ON BENGASI, MAIN PORT OF ENTRY FOR AXIS FORCES IN THE WESTERN DESERT, BUT MADE NO MENTION OF ANY LAND OPERATIONS.

IN EAST AFRICA, THE FASCISTS SAID THE BRITISH WERE EMPLOYING "OVERWHELMING FORCES" WITH MECHANIZED VEHICLES AND A LARGE NUMBER OF PLANES ON THE ETHIOPIAN FRONTS BUT THAT THEY WERE MEETING WITH "BLOODY DEFEATS."

War In Africa

JUN 22 1941

Alexandria

Berlin, June 21 (AP)—A strong German air force pounded the British naval base at Alexandria, Egypt, in a new air raid last night, the German high command reported today.

Other German forces in North Africa, it said, dispersed British troop concentrations and truck columns in low-altitude attacks near Buqbuq, on the Egyptian coast east of Salum, and set barracks and fuel depots afire at Tobruk, the besieged British-held Libyan port.

Ethiopia

Cairo, Egypt, June 21 (AP)—Heavy losses in men and material were inflicted on Italian troops along the Dadessa river in western Ethiopia, the British Middle East command declared today.

A British attack drove the Italians to the west bank of the Dadessa, a tributary of the Blue Nile, the communique said.

Bengasi

Rome, June 21 (AP)—British planes bombed Bengasi and attacked an Italian airbase in North Africa yesterday, the Italian high command reported in a terse communique today.

In East Africa, the daily war bulletin said, "Tenacious resistance by our troops is forcing the enemy to undertake burdensome deployments and develop bloody attacks."

Selassie Punishes Traitors

His Son-in-Law Heads 'Wanted' List

BY GODFREY ANDERSON

CAIRO, June 21 (AP).—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia is calling to account tribal leaders who sold out to the Italian conquerors, and his own son-in-law tops the list.

Orders are out for arrest of Ras Haile Selassie Gugsa, who married the Emperor's daughter, Zenab Wark, and Ras Seyoum, hereditary ruler of Tigre Province and father-in-law of Ethiopia's Crown Prince.

A third tribal leader, fuzzy-haired Ras Hailu, former ruler of Gojjam Province, was reported already in custody.

Gugsa's father led an abortive revolt against Haile Selassie in 1930. Gugsa married the Emperor's daughter, but she died in childbirth. He joined the Italian invaders, was given a puppet kingdom in the northern provinces, and last was reported fighting alongside the Duke of Aosta before the Italian Viceroy surrendered.

JUN 22 1941

R. A. F. Pounds Nazis 11th Day, Lists 24 Foes Shot Down

JUN 22 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 21—The Air Ministry announced tonight that at least twenty-four German fighter planes had been shot down during two R. A. F. sweeps over Northern France today.

The British acknowledged the loss of one bomber and three fighters in the day's operations, which began early and continued late into the evening of this longest day of the year.

Blasts Felt Across Channel

In the big attacks British fighters accompanied heavy bombers in attacks on the "invasion ports" of the German-held French coast, the attacking planes roaring out over the Channel in waves and their bombs exploding on enemy targets with earth-shattering reverberations felt on the English side.

United States army and navy air observers called the British daylight offensive "the most striking demonstration yet of increased R. A. F. strength."

The raids have two objectives, informed sources said:

1. To continue pounding German-held bases and ports in northern Europe.

2. A campaign of attrition against the *Luftwaffe*, which they said was highly successful, with a record now of sixty-two planes shot down in a week.

25 Downed, Nazis Claim

A Berlin broadcast declared today that twenty-five British planes—including at least two Bristol-Blenheim bombers— were shot down and that five German planes were missing in cross-Channel air fighting today.

The broadcast, heard in New York by CBS, said the British dropped some bombs in Nazi-occupied territory but did only slight damage.

Observers said British planes filled the skies over the Channel in what appeared to be a non-stop assault on the Nazi-held "invasion" coast line of France.

Eleventh Straight Day

The British planes started their eleventh consecutive day of attacks with an assault apparently centered in the region of Boulogne.

Bomb explosions could be heard clearly across the mist-shrouded strait as the British bombers, sandwiched between a strong escort of fighters, carried out an evidently intense assault. A rumble of explosions came from the vicinity of Boulogne.

Another Night Attack

Early tonight another strong force of R. A. F. bombers roared out over the Channel, and soon the explosion of bombs on the German-occupied ports heavily jarred the Kent coast area.

The Air Ministry earlier announced in London that for the tenth straight night British bombers flew over Germany and the Nazi-held French coast last night, dropping bombs on the naval base at Kiel and on the docks at Dunkirk and Boulogne.

Nazi Patrol Ship Sunk

A German patrol vessel was sunk by bombing off Den Helder, the Netherlands, yesterday, it was said.

During these operations one plane failed to return, the British said.

German air activity over Britain was described as scattered and light. No casualties were reported.

Nazis Say Civilians Died.

Berlin, June 21 (A. P.).—Several towns of northwest Germany were attacked by the Royal Air Force last night, DNB, the official German news agency, said today, and fire bombs and high explosives killed and injured numbers of civilians and caused damage to apartment buildings. The damage was described as immaterial and the towns themselves as unimportant from both military and economic viewpoints.

One British bomber was reported shot down over the North Sea.

JUN 22 1941

Meanwhile today the German High Command reported that Nazi bombers, attacking last night off the Humber estuary, sank a 6,000-ton freighter and damaged two other large merchant vessels.

Raids were directed against the harbor at Grimsby, the port facilities of Yarmouth and airports in the Midlands and the east of England, the High Command said, and it was the third successive day that Yarmouth was mentioned. Workshops of a Scottish light metal plant at Fort William were destroyed by heavy bombs during a night raid, the communique added.

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, JUNE 21-(AP)-BRITISH PLANES STRUCK ACROSS THE CHANNEL THIS AFTERNOON IN ANOTHER ASSAULT ON THE NAZI-HELD FRENCH COAST, THIS TIME APPARENTLY IN THE REGION OF BOULOGNE.

THE THROB OF PLANES COULD BE HEARD OVER THEKENT COAST AS THE RAF FORCE HEADED ACROSS THE CHANNEL BUT A HAZE MADE OBSERVATION POOR.

JUN 22 1941

A RUMBLE OF EXPLOSIONS, HOWEVER, CAME FROM THE BOULOGNE AREA.

JH825AED

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE RAF FOR THE 11TH CONSECUTIVE NIGHT HAD HAMMERED WESTERN GERMANY "CAUSING SOME LOSSES IN CIVILIAN LIFE AND DOMESTIC DWELLINGS."

THE BROADCAST WAS PICKED UP HERE BY NBC.

KA1027PED

R. A. F. LASHES NAZI BASES ALL NIGHT

Raids Follow Assaults Of Day By Massed Planes, 150

JUN 22 1941

Britain, Striking In New Force, Claims 28 German Craft Downed, To 5 Lost

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Sunday*, June 22—The R. A. F last night carried out an unceasing bombardment of Channel ports and northern France, capping a smashing daylight offensive in which masses of planes, 150 to the wave, were used to batter the *Luftwaffe* and its bases.

The roar of explosions was heard on the Kentish coast from darkness until dawn as British bombers pounded away at targets which have been battered and rent for more than a week by Britain's heaviest and newest bombs.

Raids In Britain Recalled

Attacking with a force which observers on the coast said was as great as that which Germany sent against this country in the battle of England last fall, the British reported twenty-eight German planes shot down in the fierce air fights which developed in the series of trans-Channel raids yesterday.

For these victories, the British said, they paid a toll of five R. A. F. machines.

Attackers Strike Deeply

Veteran observers said they believed the British were using a striking force in these attacks, now in their eleventh day, as great as that used by the Nazis when they were trying to wrest control of the air over England last year.

Tonight's attacks seemed to strike much deeper into the occupied territory than is usual, besides hitting the coast.

In return, the Germans appeared up to a late hour to have directed no extensive thrust at this country. But the British said two night bombers of the German air force had been brought down.

"Most Successful Day"

In the "greatest day" of the Battle of Britain last September 15 Germany sent over two waves of 150 and two of 100, and British claimed a total bag of 185.

"It was the fighter command's most successful day of operations since the Battle of Britain last year and two of the largest sweeps yet made over enemy territory since our fighters resumed the offensive," the Air Ministry said.

"Striking Demonstration"

The attacks, which continued through the full light of th year's longest day and on into the long twilight, were described by United States Army and Navy air observers as "the most striking demonstration yet of increased R. A. F. strength."

Even when the raids first started, observers telephoned from the Channel coast that the air seemed filled with planes.

The official account described the raids as "offensive operations in strength" and said that "in each attack an enemy airdrome was bombed —one near St. Omer and another near Boulogne."

3024 -9929

30.24-9929

Largely Veteran Units

Eleven Messerschmitt 109s were reported destroyed and others damaged in the first sweep, shortly after noon.

Spitfire and Hurricane squadrons participating in the raids were largely veteran units from last autumn's grea air battles.

The attacks closed a week in which the British say sixty-two German planes were shot down at a cost of twenty-five of their own.

Tenth Straight Raid

The raids followed last night's tenth straight upon industrial Germany itself, with Kiel and the northwest area heavily hit. German air activity on Britain was described as scattered and light.

As for the daylight offensives against the German-held Channel coast, informed sources said they have twin objectives:

1. Increased pounding of ports of supply and bases from which the Germans are expected to spring an invasion attempt against the British Isles.
2. A campaign of attrition against the *Luftwaffe's* fighter strength, a campaign these informants called "singularly successful" in the light of the heavy toll reported among the German craft guarding these bases.

Weakness Believed Found

Repeated raids by day and by night, it was pointed out, also serve a political purpose in demonstrating that no matter what the state of German-Soviet Russian relations, the R. A. F. will not let up on industrial military targets.

Some neutral observers believe the R. A. F. has been probing for some weakness in the German defense against daylight attacks and had found it in "the inability of the chief German fighter types to cope with fast mixed groups of fighters and bombers."

If this is continued, they said, the British have gone a long way in acquiring local command of the air by day over their targets, an objective toward which both air forces have been striving.

Boast Of Fire Power

Significant in this direction was the British boast tonight that tremendous new fire power and maneuverability of her fighter aircraft were keeping them definitely superior to Germany's latest Messerschmitts and that the margin would be increased by entirely new types of planes.

The Air Ministry news service, without disclosing details of the new armaments, noted press references to cannon-firing Spitfires which in addition are equipped with machine guns.

AIR BATTLE

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-A BERLIN BROADCAST DECLARED THAT SEVEN BRITISH PLANES -- TWO BRISTOL-BLENHEIM BOMBERS AND FIVE SPITFIRES -- WERE SHOT DOWN AND THAT THREE GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTERS WERE MISSING IN CROSS-CHANNEL AIR FIGHTING TODAY. THE BROADCAST, HEARD HERE BY CBS, SAID THE BRITISH DROPPED SOME BOMBS IN NAZI-OCCUPIED TERRITIROY 'BUT CASUED ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE."

JUN 22 1941

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE SCANDINAVIAN WIRELESS SAID TODAY THAT THE DANISH 2,252-TON MOTORSHIP OLGA S (CORRECT), WHOSE HOME PORT WAS COPENHAGEN, WAS REPORTED BY THE DANISH LEGATION IN LONDON TO HAVE BEEN LOST IN THE ATLANTIC.

THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE IN LONDON WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT 40,845 TONS OF NORWEGIAN SHIPPING WENT DOWN IN MAY, AND THAT 38 SEAMEN LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE SINKINGS.

A NORTHEAST ENGLISH COAST TOWN, JUNE 21-(AP)-BRITISH FIGHTERS SWEPT INTO ACTION THIS MORNING AFTER DAYLIGHT AS A LONE GERMAN PLANE APPROACHED FROM THE SEA BUT LEFT WITHOUT DROPPING BOMBS.

JUN 22 1941

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-BRITAIN BOASTED TONIGHT THAT TREMENDOUS NEW FIRE POWER AND MANEUVERABILITY OF HER FIGHTER AIRCRAFT WAS KEEPING THEM DEFINITELY SUPERIOR TO GERMANY'S LATEST MESSERSCHMITTS AND THAT THE MARGIN WOULD BEINCREASED BY ENTIRELY NEW TYPES OF PLANES.

IN ADDITION, BRITISH FIGHTERS HAVE TAKEN THE OFFENSIVE AND MANY TIMES IN RECENT MONTHS THERE HAVE BEEN SENT OVEROCCUPIED TERRITORY AS MANY FIGHTERS AS THE GERMANS USED IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN LAST AUTUMN, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE REPORTED.

WITHOUT DISCLOSING DETAILS OF THE NEW ARMAMENTS, THE SERVICE NOTED PRESS REFERENCES TO CANNON-FIRING SPITFIRES WHICH ALSO ARE EQUIPPED WITH MACHINE-GUNS AND SAID A HINT OF NEW FIRE POWER WAS GIVEN IN FREQUENT PILOT REPORTS OF MESSERSCHMITTS APPEARING TO "DISINTEGRATE" WHEN HIT.

"IT IS IMPORTANT NOT TO CONFUSE THESE IMPROVED FIGHTERS OF OURS WITH THE TYPHOON AND OTHER NEW FIGHTERS WHOSE PERFORMANCES PROVED DURING TESTS TO BE WELL IN ADVANCE EVEN OF THE LATEST SPITFIRES AND HURRICANES," THE SERVICE ADDED.

IT DECLARED THE NAZIS' NEW ME-109F HAD PROVED A "FAILURE."

THE PRE-WAR DECISION TO EQUIP BRITISH FIGHTERS WITH EIGHT MACHINE-GUNS NOW IS RECOGNIZED AS ONE OF THE "MOST DECISIVE ELEMENTS ENABLING US TO DEFEAT THE LUFTWAFFE LAST YEAR," THE SERVICE ADDED.

"ALTHOUGH ARMAMENT OF THE LATEST HURRICANE STILL IS A SECRET, IT CAN BE SAID THAT IMPROVEMENT ON ITS EARLIER FIRE POWER IS ALMOST AS GREAT IN PROPORTION AS THE IMPROVEMENT OF ITS PERFORMANCE."

THE SERVICE SAID THE NEW CRAFT ENABLED THE RAF TO REVERSE THE RECOGNIZED MILITARY EXPERIENCE THAT OFFENSIVE FORCES SUFFER THE HEAVIEST LOSSES.

INFORMED SOURCES CITED THE DAYLIGHT BOMBING RAID LAST THURSDAY WHEN A FIGHTER ESCORT WAS SAID TO HAVE ENABLED ALL BOMBERS TO RETURN SAFELY, ADDING "THAT'S SOMETHING THE GERMANS HAVE NEVER DONE YET."

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-UNITED STATES-BUILT TOMAHAWK (CURTISS) FIGHTER PLANES PILOTED BY SOUTH AFRICAN AND AUSTRALIAN FLIERS ARE PLAYING A "NOTABLE PART" IN THE FIERCE AIR COMBAT IN THE MIDDLE EAST, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE REPORTED TONIGHT.

A 22-YEAR-OLD SOUTH AFRICAN WITH A TOMAHAWK SHOT DOWN AN ITALIAN CANT 1007 AND A GERMAN JUNKERS 88 WITHIN THREE DAYS, IT WAS SAID.

AUSTRALIANS IN TOMAHAWKS DESTROYED THREE AND DAMAGED OTHERS OF A FORMATION OF EIGHT JUNKERS 88'S WHICH ATTEMPTED TO DIVE-BOMB FLEET UNITS OFF SYRIA.

THE SERVICE REPORTED THAT THE PILOTS PRAISED THE FAST CLIMBING ABILITY, MANEUVERABILITY AND FIRE-POWER OF THE TOMAHAWKS.

JUN 22 1941

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-A GIFT OF $32,000 IN GOLD FROM MRS. KELLY EVANS, MALVERN HALL, HOT SPRINGS, VA., FOR THE NATIONAL AIR RAID DISTRESS FUND WAS RECEIVED TODAY BY THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

AN ORDER AGAINST MRS. EVANS LONDON BANK WAS FLOWN ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN AN AMERICAN-MADE BOMBER.

THE GOLD WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND IN TWO BIG BAGS, ONE CONTAINING $20,000 IN GOLD COINS, THE OTHER $12,000 IN COINS.

BY LAW THE GOLD MUST BE SOLD TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND WHICH PAID £12,958 FOR THE COINS. (THIS REPRESENTED $52,285 IN CURRENT DOLLARS AT THE EXCHANGE RATE NOW PREVAILING.)

PREVIOUSLY MRS. EVANS GAVE MORE THAN $30,000 TO THE WINGS FOR BRITAIN FUND, WHICH PURCHASED A FULLY-EQUIPPED SPITFIRE FIGHTER FOR THE MONEY.

THE LORD MAYOR IN THANKING MRS. EVANS CABLED:

"VERY SINCERE THANKS FOR THIS MUNIFICIENT TOKEN OF YOUR SYMPATHY WITH THOSE IN THIS COUNTRY SUFFERING SO SORELY AS A RESULT OF ENEMY BOMBING ATTACKS."

PRINZ EUGEN HIT IN BISMARCK CLASH

JUN 22 1941

Reported Badly Damaged by 14-inch Gun Salvo.

London, June 21 (A. P.).—The 10,000-ton German cruiser Prinz Eugen was hit and badly damaged by a salvo from the fourteen-inch guns of the British battleship Prince of Wales before it escaped to Brest in the great naval battle in which the German battleship Bismarck was sunk, it was learned today.

The salvo was said to have set the new German cruiser, raiding partner of the 35,000-ton Bismarck, afire "like a ruddy fireworks show."

It was the battle baptism of the Prince of Wales, 35,000-ton British dreadnaught and sister-ship of the new King George V.

A cruiser of Germany's Hipper class, believed to be the Prinz Eugen, has been reported by the British at Brest with the 26,000-ton German battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst. All have been targets of repeated British air assaults on the Nazi-occupied French port.

Falls 245 Feet Through Hole

London, June 21 (AP)—Pat Newberry, 45, a caretaker who fell 245 feet through a hole made by a bomb, hopes people will stop bothering him to get a medical checkup and let him get on with his job. "Just a bit of a scratch," he says.

Police Discard Steel Helmets

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, June 21—Confident that the R. A. F. has beaten the German day raider, most London policemen will discard steel helmets by day and don again the old-style peacetime high-topped variety.

The order allowing return of the old helmets for metropolitan police, special constables and war reserves stipulated that steel helmets must be worn at night.

JUN 22 1941

THIS IS THE STORY:

IT BEGINS IN A NORTHERN PORT WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES GETTING READY FOR A TRIP TO SEA.

HER FUEL TANKS WERE ONLY PARTLY FILLED AND CIVILIAN WORKMEN STILL WERE AT WORK IN ONE TURRET WHEN ADMIRALTY ORDERS DIRECTED THE NEW SISTER SHIP OF THE KING GEORGE V TO "ENGAGE THE BISMARCK AND KEEP THE BISMARCK ON HER PRESENT COURSE."

NIGHT LEAD NAVAL (WITH BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, JUNE 21.-GERMANY'S NEW 10,000-TON CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN WAS SET AFIRE "LIKE A RUDDY FIREWORKS SHOW" BY THE 14-INCH GUNS OF THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP PRINCE OF WALES IN THE BALTLE OF TITANS THAT SENT THE NAZI DREADNAUGHT BISMARCK TO THE BOTTOM, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

AFTER BEING HIT BY A DAMAGING SALVO FROM THE 35,000-TON PRINCE OF WALES, HERSELF NEWLY COMMISSIONED, THE PRINZ EUGEN ESCAPED TO BREST. SHE MAY STILL BE IN THE FRENCH PORT NURSING HER WOUNDS FOR RAF PILOTS RECENTLY REPORTED A CRUISER OF THE SAME HIPPER CLASS THERE ALONG WITH THE FREQUENTLY-BOMBED 26,000-TON GERMAN BATTLESHIPS GNEISENAU AND SCHARNHORST.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC ACTION--WHICH WAS THE PRINCE OF WALES' BATTLE BAPTISM--WAS DESCRIBED AS ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

WORKING TO READY THE SHIP
WITH OFFICERS AND MEN STILL FURIOUSLY WOR
FOR BATTLE, THE PRINCE OF WALES INTERCEPTED THE BISMARCK AND THE TWO
FIGHTING GIANTS LET FLY AT EXTREME RANGE AT ALMOST THE SAME MOMENT.
FOR THREE HOURS, THE TWO SHIPS BATTLED SO HEAVILY THAT, IN THE
WORDS OF ONE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' GUNNERS, "YOU COULDN'T HEAR A
THING BUT JUST WAVES AND WAVES OF SOUND FROM OUR GUNS AND LITTLE

3024 - 9931

30.24—9931

SHOCKS WHEN SHE HIT US."

NOT ONE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' GUNS, FROM MACHINE-GUN TO 14-INCHER, WAS PUT OUT OF ACTION, IT WAS DECLARED, AND GERMAN HITS NEVER HAMPERED THE BRITISH SHIP'S OPERATIONS.

ONE 15-INCH GERMAN SHELL WAS SAID TO HAVE STRUCK WITHIN THREE YARDS OF A BRITISH OFFICER AND TO HAVE KNOCKED HIM OUT; ANOTHER SMASHED THROUGH THE WARDROOM AND CARRIED AWAY THE SUPPLY OF KUMMEL AND CHAMPAGNE.

AS THE ACTION WORE ON, ONE NAVAL SOURCE SAID, THE BISMARCK'S SPEED FELL OFF AND WHEN HER COMPANION, THE PRINZ EUGEN, ALSO SLOWED DOWN "WE HIT HER WITH A SALVO WHICH WAS FOLLOWED BY EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES WHICH SEEMED TO BE COMING FROM HER TWO TURRETS."

THE ALMOST INCREDIBLE RESISTANCE OF THE BISMARCK TO SALVO AFTER SALVO OF HEAVY SHELL AND TORPEDOES--BEFORE SHE FINALLY WENT DOWN ON MAY 27--WAS ANSWERED BY ONE OFFICER WHO CALLED HER "THE FIRST HEAVILY ARMORED MODERN BATTLESHIPS TO BE SUNK IN THIS WAR."

WE-KA1057PED

JUN 22 1941

Greece and Crete Called Valuable British Lessons

JUN 22 1941

Fraser, New Zealand Leader, Says Planes Are Answer

LONDON, June 21 (AP).—Peter Fraser, newly arrived Prime Minister of New Zealand, who has been invited to sit on War Cabinet meetings, said today there were conditions in Greece and Crete "that will not be repeated" and asserted that New Zealanders who participated in both campaigns "considered that, given air support, one New Zealander would have been equal to two Germans."

Fraser told a press conference that more New Zealanders, who have been trained since compulsory military service was begun last July, would arrive soon in the Middle East.

He said there were "problems arising from Crete that need discussions and explanations" for "the common-sense purpose of facing up to the problems that arose" and not for "futile recriminations."

Great Britain needs "aircraft and more aircraft and still more aircraft to co-operate closely with our ground forces," he said.

Hitler's "Mein Kampf" Widely Read In England

Library Official Points Out That British Are Not Restricted As To What They Read

Boston, June 21 (AP)—The "widest-read book in England during 1940 was the first work of a German writer named Adolf Hitler and entitled 'Mein Kampf,'" Edward Arnold Chapman, director of the WPA library service program, said today.

"Books in the public libraries of England are still free and uncensored, available to all," Chapmen added in an address prepared for the American Library Association's sixty-third annual conference.

"Books on Nazi political philosophy may be obtained as readily as books on English history."

In contrast, he said, "German public libraries are under the complete domination and censorship of the Third German Reich.

JUN 22 1941

Winant's Wife Close Friend of Mrs. Churchill

Together They Visit Many War Projects, Especially Those Financed in U. S.

BY EDDY GILMORE

LONDON, June 21 (AP).—One of the fastest-growing British - American friendships on this side of the ocean is that between Mrs. John G. Winant and Mrs. Winston Churchill.

The wives of the American Ambassador and the British Prime Minister saw each other frequently before Mr. Winant went back to the United States recently for a visit, but since then the Churchills virtually have adopted Mrs. Winant and the friendship has flowered.

Mrs. Winant is a frequent week-end guest of the Churchills, and she and Mrs. Churchill together visit many nurseries, feeding centers and other war-time projects, especially those financed with American money. Intimates say both wives hold each other in the same high esteem as their husbands hold each other, and each often is heard quoting the other.

Both are striking looking women, and their wardrobes are cited as excellent examples of war-time taste. Neither indulges in lavish gowns. They wear, instead, well tailored, simple clothes.

Mrs. Winant, however, has a big edge on Mrs. Churchill in silk stockings, for she brought a supply with her from the United States. It is fashionable now in London to have a run in silk stockings, and Mrs. Churchill is said to have appeared at a public gathering last week completely in style.

JUN 22 1941

BRITISH RULE OUT REVISION

Deny Planning Any Change in War Cabinet Organization

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—It was announced officially today that no change was contemplated in the organization of Britain's eight-man War Cabinet, under fire frequently in House of Commons debates.

The announcement from No. 10 Downing Street came as part of a statement denying that Lieut. Gen. Andrew G. L. McNaughton, Commander in Chief of the Canadian Active Service Force, was to be taken in the Cabinet. It said:

"There is no truth in a statement appearing in the Daily Mail that General McNaughton, Commander in Chief of Canadian forces in this country, may enter the War Cabinet as Minister of Defense, or that any change in the structure of the War Cabinet or in the office of Minister of Defense is contemplated."

Prime Minister Winston Churchill himself holds the position of Minister of Defense in the high war council. There have been suggestions in the Commons that Mr. Churchill's duties are too many to permit him time for directing the Ministry of Defense.

There have been suggestions, too, that the size of the War Cabinet be increased, and, latest of all, that it be made an Imperial War Cabinet by including representatives of the other Empire units fighting at Britain's side.

Mr. Churchill rejected this last suggestion in a speech before the Commons earlier this month. He said it would take too long to assemble Empire representatives and fit them into the War Cabinet operations.

BRITISH LAG CONDEMNED

Shinwell Links Reverses in War to Slow Production

EDINBURGH, Scotland, June 21 (AP)—Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite member of parliament, told a Labor party conference here today that Britain's war reverses were attributable to lagging production.

"Every reverse we have suffered," he said, "proves that the real trouble lies in production whether it is munitions, aircraft or shipping. If this great nation, with all its remarkable skill and vast resources, cannot rise to the occasion, then we deserve defeat and shall have nobody to blame but ourselves."

JUN 22 1941

"The wisest course is to bring the whole of our industrial effort under State direction and control," he declared.

He said the world could not return to the present economic system after the war.

YOUNG KING PETER REACHES ENGLAND

JUN 22 1941

Yugoslav Government In Exile Expected To Be Set Up In London

17-Year-Old Monarch Flies To Britain With Members Of Cabinet

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 21—Accompanied by his Prime Minister and other Ministers, 17-year-old King Peter II of conquered Yugoslavia arrived in England today and it was understood the Yugoslav Government-in-exile would be established in London.

The party, traveling by plane, was greeted by the Duke of Kent, brother of King George VI of England.

The youthful monarch, who had been reported in Jerusalem since he fled Yugoslavia in April before the crushing might of the German military machine, had assumed his throne in a military *coup d'etat* on March 27, when the regime which signed up with the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis was ousted.

Coup Ended Regency

The coup, engineered by Gen. Dusan Simovic, ended a regency which had ruled for Peter since the assassination of his father, Alexander I, at Marseille, France, October 9, 1934, but the young King's reign in his own country lasted barely three weeks before the German army forced him to leave.

British sources earlier had reported that the Yugoslav Government had been reestablished somewhere in the Middle East, presumably in Jerusalem, since he later was reported there.

One of his Cabinet members was said to have been killed during the hazardous flight from Athens to Jerusalem.

The King's party which arrived today included Premier General Simovic, Foreign Minister Momtchilo Ninicic and Court Minister M. Knezevic.

BRITAIN'S LONGEST DAY

LONDON, June 21 (AP).—Under wartime super daylight saving—two hours ahead of standard—today was the longest day of the year in Britain. The blackout lifted at 4:57 a. m., and will not set in again until 44 minutes before midnight.

Big Hay Crop In England

London, June 21 (AP)—England has been making hay under war clouds and the 1941 crop may be the largest in forty years. Besides hay, the corn yield is expected to be satisfactory and fodder crops are described as "extremely good."

Reich's Man-In-Street Worried By U.S. Steps

JUN 22 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 21—The Berlin press today was still without a word of comment on the requested closing of United States consulates in Germany, but the man on the street nevertheless was worried and asking whether history would repeat itself.

The older generation, which remembers the effects of the United States' entry into the World War, in particular looked forward toward the future with pessimism and at the very least abandoned hope that the conflict would be ended within a reasonable time if the present tension led to a final rupture of relations between the United States and Germany and the United States openly joined Britain.

"Bad Manners" Laid To U. S.

While the controlled press thus ignored the most important news occupying the minds of the people. *Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz*, Foreign Office mouthpiece, asserted that American consular officials in Germany after the outbreak of European hostilities "adopted an attitude which virtually made them English agents."

Korrespondenz also charged the United States Government with showing "bad manners," and expressed doubt that such manners would pay in the long run.

A German spokesman said last night that President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the Robin Moor case had been carefully noted, but declined to comment on it.

As far as the freezing of German funds in the United States was concerned, Adolf Hitler's newspaper, *Völkischer Beobachter*, arrived at the conclusion that the United States had "cut its own flesh." The measure, the paper said, was contrary to all rights and treaties.

The German-American trade treaty of December, 1923, contains unmistakable guarantees absolutely eliminating actions such as now taken by the Roosevelt Administration, the newspaper declared.

German assets in the United States have been reduced to 120,000,000 marks ($48,000,000), the *Beobachter* said, while American holdings in Germany were estimated at 1,700,000,000 marks ($680,000,000).

Nazis Play Up '40 Armistice

Berlin, June 21 (AP)—German newspapers gave prominent front-page display today to stories about the first anniversary of French-German armistice negotiations at Compiegne.

They described the event as the "turning point for the new Europe."

Adolf Hitler presented his armistice terms to the French delegates in Compiegne Forest a year ago today in the same railway car in which the Germans were given terms in 1918.

JUN 22 1941

Nazis Still Think Hitler Can Do Job This Year

BERLIN, June 21 (AP).—A Nazi spokesman, replying today to a question as to whether the promise made by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler at the beginning of this year that 1941 would bring for Germany a victory of the first magnitude was still good, said that Germans were not disposed to question or elaborate on Der Fuehrer's remarks.

"Such a statement goes down as an expression of the most profound faith," the spokesman said.

JUN 22 1941

Nazis Claim 18,731 Prisoners in Crete

Berlin, June 21 (A. P.).—A total of 13,123 British and 5,608 Greek prisoners have been taken in the conquest of Crete, according to figures issued here today.

This is 3,000 more than given in the High Command's summary last week, but since then the occupation forces have been combing the mountainous island.

BERLIN, JUNE 21-(AP)-UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN GERMANY AND GERMAN-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM WASHINGTON CEASED TODAY GIVING VISAS EXCEPT IN EXTRAORDINARY CASES SPECIFICALLY APPROVED BY WASHINGTON.

JUN 22 1941

JH806AED

NAZIS KEEP SILENT ON ROOSEVELT NOTE

Attitude on Robin Moor Blast Held Deliberate—Spokesman Dismisses Message Curtly

JUN 22 1941

REPARATION REFUSAL SEEN

Reich Reaction to Recent U. S. Statements Held Basis for Forecasting Rejection

BY L. HEINZERLING

BERLIN, June 21 (AP)—A deliberate silence was the only answer here today to President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the Robin Moor case and the ebbing of American-German relations to the lowest point in years.

The contents of the message were not revealed to the nation at large and a spokesman dismissed it with the statement: "The President made a speech and the stock market fell 2 points." [New York Stock Exchange quotations were off about 1 point and there was no sudden decline after the release of the President's message.]

The only discussion of the President's message available from informed German sources was that of Dienst aus Deutschland, editorial commentary for the foreign press, which said it was "the peak of controversy carried out from the White House against the Reich."

It was suggested that official reaction was lacking here because the American protest to the sinking of the Robin Moor, which was the basis for the message, had not yet been received in Berlin.

In face of the silence of the press, the bare announcement of the closing of American consulates in Germany and counter-measures to the freezing of German assets in the United States, American-German relations were unquestionably uppermost in most German minds.

Growing uncertainty of these relations, however, had affected the life of most Americans in Germany hardly at all beyond the inconvenience of obtaining funds.

Wheeler's Backing Is Cited

Dienst aus Deutschland noted some voices in America, such as Senator Burton K. Wheeler's, upheld German conduct in the case of the Robin Moor and added:

"It is obvious that the assertion Roosevelt made anew and with visible zeal over German plans for world conquest and alleged threat to the American continent will be found absurd in Berlin, just as were earlier assertions of similar kind."

The newspaper Angriff printed a page one story on Mayor Fiorello La Guardia's calling for 64,000 air-protection wardens for New York under the headline: "Alarm in U. S. A. Skyscrapers in expectation of enemy bombers."

Popular with the press was a story under a Tokyo date saying "Japan has not wavered from the path since closing the Three-Power Pact."

Newspapers also gave prominence to stories of the first anniversary of the French-German armistice negotiations in Compiegne Forest. They described the event the "turning point for the new Europe."

United States Consulates in Germany and German-occupied countries, on instructions from Washington, ceased today giving visas except in extraordinary cases specifically approved by Washington.

REPORT 7 SHIPS [illegible]

Nazis List Auxiliary Cruiser Among U-boats' Toll.

Berlin, June 21 (A. P.).—Six British merchantmen and a catapult plane-equipped auxiliary cruiser—all together 52,900 tons of shipping—were sunk by submarines recently in the North Atlantic, the German High Command reported today.

Danish Ship Reported Sunk.

The Scandinavian wireless said today that the 2,252-ton Danish motorship Olga S., whose home port was Copenhagen, was reported by the Danish Legation in London to have been lost in the Atlantic.

JUN 22 1941

The Norwegian Government-in-exile in London was quoted as saying that 40,845 tons of Norwegian shipping went down in May, and that thirty-eight seamen lost their lives.

Fish Bombed by R. A. F. Feed Rationed Nazis

Kiel, Germany (A. P.).—Plenty of fish, especially herrings, were provided Kiel's population by the Royal Air Force after a recent night raid on this city.

Although it is a fish story, a correspondent of the Berlin Zwoelf-Uhrblatt says it is authentic.

The R. A. F. bombs must have exploded amidst a big school of herring. Thousands of dazed or dead herring were washed ashore or floated into Kiel harbor the next morning as a welcome extra ration. The newspapers' correspondent didn't specify whether it happened to be a meatless day.

But he went on to say that the population brought buckets-full of fish back into town and fishermen made record hauls.

Nazis Advised To Drink Less

BERLIN, June 21 (AP).—The newspaper Illustrierte Nachtausgabe advised its readers today to do with less beer, if they want to eat more pork.

It explained that the 2,000,000 tons of cereals used annually for German beer production is sufficient to fatten 2,000,000 pigs—enough pork to provision Berlin for 18 months.

JUN 22 1941

Red Cross Official Wants Milk for French Children

Allen Says Good-Will Work Will Halt Unless It Is Sent

MARSEILLES, France, June 21 (AP).—Richard F. Allen, American Red Cross executive, said today the vast machinery set up in a French-American good-will program would halt by Aug. 1 unless additional powdered milk was shipped from the United States for French children.

Leaving France for an indefinite vacation in Spain, Mr. Allen said a "total of 2,100 tons of powdered milk—easily carried in three small ships—would enable us to carry on the free milk distribution to children of the unoccupied zone until July, 1942."

JUN 22 1941

SPANISH GET GOLD

120 Tons Held for Belgians Given Up by Paris.

Paris, June 21 (A. P.).—Paris courts today ordered 120 tons of gold money (about $134,000,000) turned over to Spain as the result of a suit brought by the Bank of Spain.

The gold had been sold by representatives of Premier Juan Negrin's government to a Belgian bank at the end of the Spanish civil war. (Presumably it was among Belgian holdings intrusted to French care to prevent seizure by the Germans.)

3024 - 9933

3024-9933

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 21-(AP)-ALBERT LEBRUN, THE LAST PRESIDENT OF THE THIRD FRENCH REPUBLIC, PRESENTED A CHECK FOR 100,000 FRANCS ($2,300) TO THE GOVERNMENT TODAY FOR THE AID OF FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR AND THE NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

JUN 22 1941

VICHY, JUNE 21-(AP)-VICE-PREMIER ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, AS MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR TODAY, DEPOSED EDOUARD HERRIOT, PRESIDENT OF THE FORMER CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, AS MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LYON, A POSITION HE HAD HELD FOR DECADES.

A CURT DECREE IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL REPLACED HERRIOT WITH A MINING ENGINEER, GEORGES VILLIERS.

JUN 22 1941

VICHY, JUNE 21-(AP)-CHIEF OF STATE MARSHAL PETAIN PRESIDED TODAY AT A CABINET MEETING IN WHICH, A COMMUNIQUE SAID, LAWS WERE APPROVED NAMING STATE COUNSELLORS ON TAXATION OF WHEAT, ON HUNTING, ON RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PARIS REGION AND ON ORGANIZATION OF A MARKET FOR SECONDARY CEREALS.

U. S., Axis In Economic,

Diplomatic War, Gayda Says

America Accused As The 'Aggressor'

JUN 22 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 21—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist spokesman, declared today that Washington had "created a perfect break" between the United States and the Axis powers, which meant "continental Europe."

"An economic war and a partial diplomatic war between the two continents has already opened," he wrote in the newspaper *Il Giornale d'Italia*, of which he is the editor.

Holds U. S. Responsible

Describing June as "undoubtedly a month of notable political clarifications," Gayda said "everything which may still happen between Europe and the United States is the exclusive responsibility of the American Government, which has taken the initiative of unprovoked aggression and has carried it boldly to the present advanced limit."

He declared that "strong and aggressive language" used by President Roosevelt in a message to Congress on the sinking of the S. S. Robin Moor May 21 on her voyage to Cape Town, South Africa, would not be possible in formal diplomatic usage except in an ultimatum.

Freezing Of Credits

Gayda said the first clarification was in relations between the United States on one side and Germany and Italy on the other, citing the freezing of credits and measures for the closing of consulates "without pausing at the insidious distinction by Washington between Italy and Germany."

"Europe no longer will be a base of operations for American citizens and consular officials whose presence and often insidious work Italy and Germany have tolerated."

The second clarification, Gayda said, was the German-Turkish non-aggression pact, which he described as confirming Turkey's independence from Britain, whose attempts to "drag Turkey against Italy and the Axis" had failed.

"Now it is specified that Turkey will not intervene, directly or indirectly, in the conflict beside England against the Axis powers. Assured of her national positions, Turkey assures the Axis liberty of action in the war against England in the eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea."

The third clarification was listed as Axis occupation and "transformation" of all Danubian and Balkan territory "withdrawn from the intrigues and possibilities of Anglo-Saxon policy."

The editor asserted that the President was violating international regulation in supplying Britain with arms and munitions and was "deliberately going in search of war against the Axis powers."

Italy "Calm"

Another Fascist newspaper, *Il Popolo di Roma*, said Americans were speaking ambiguously with the intention to "wait and see what developments the situation will take."

Fascist political circles insisted calm prevailed.

'Ready For New Tasks'

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 21 — Authoritative sources said today the war economy of both Italy and Germany had been strengthened in agreements reached in Berlin which put "armed forces in position to meet new tasks."

The agreement, they said, was reached by committees which met in the past fortnight. Details were kept secret except for the disclosure that they were largely concerned with war supplies.

Economic, financial and monetary problems connected with the Italian-German occupation of Yugoslavia and Greece also were solved, an informant said.

Bad Grain Outlook in Hungary

BUDAPEST, June 21 (AP).—After two years of bad grain harvests, the Ministry of Agriculture reported today that hopes were not high for this year's production. It said prospects for wheat were weak to middling; for rye, barley and oats, middling; for hay, excellent; and fruit, middling. The food situation, it asserted, is good except for bread.

(THE FOLLOWING IS FOR USE ONLY IN MORNING PAPERS. IT IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR USE IN EVENING PAPERS OF TODAY.)

JUN 22 1941

NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN (BUDGET)

BY RICHARD G.MASSOCK

ROME, JUNE 21-(AP)-FASCISTS CONSIDERED TODAY THE WAR ECONOMY OF BOTH ITALY AND GERMANY HAD BEEN STRENGTHENED IN AGREEMENTS REACHED IN BERLIN WHICH PUT "ARMED FORCES IN POSITION TO MEET NEW TASKS."

THE AGREEMENT, THEY SAID, WAS REACHED BY COMMITTEES WHICH MET IN THE PAST FORTNIGHT. DETAILS WERE KEPT SECRET EXCEPT FOR THE DISCLOSURE THAT THEY WERE LARGELY CONCERNED WITH WAR SUPPLIES.

ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL AND MONETARY PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE ITALIAN-GERMAN OCCUPATION OF YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE ALSO WERE SOLVED, AN INFORMANT SAID.

UNITED STATES AND THE AXIS POWERS BROKEN IN FACT IF NOT DIPLOMATICALLY TONIGHT AND ANNOUNCED THAT GERMANY AND ITALY WERE STRENGTHENING THEIR WAR ECONOMIES FOR "NEW TASKS."

CLOSING OF ITALIAN CONSULATES IN THE UNITED STATES CAME AS NO SURPRISE. RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WAS FORESEEN BY ITALIANS AS AN EVENTUALITY TO BE EXPECTED FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON SINKING OF THE ROBIN MOOR.

THE AUTHORITATIVE FASCIST EDITOR VIRGINIO GAYDA SAID THE MESSAGE CREATED A "PERFECT BREAK" BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND THE AXIS. "AN ECONOMIC WAR AND A PARTIAL DIPLOMATIC WAR BETWEEN THE.TWO CONTINENTS HAS ALREADY OPENED," GAYDA WROTE IN IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA.

"EVERYTHING WHICH MAY STILL HAPPEN BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES IS THE EXCLUSIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, WHICH HAS TAKEN THE INITIATIVE OF UNPROVOKED AGGRESSION AND CARRIED IT BOLDLY TO THE PRESENT ADVANCED LIMIT."

WITH THE UNITED STATES THE DECLARED ARSENAL OF ANGLO-SAXON DEMOCRACY, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID AGREEMENTS REACHED IN BERLIN STRENGTHENED THE WAR ECONOMIES OF BOTH GERMANY AND ITALY AND PUT AXIS ARMIES "IN POSITION TO MEET NEW TASKS." THE AGREEMENTS WERE SAID TO HAVE INVOLVED OCCUPIED COUNTRIES. JUN 22 1941

GAYDA INDICATED IMMINENCE OF A NEW AXIS MOVE IN EUROPE TO CONSOLIDATE CONTROL OF THE CONTINENT'S BASES IN THE FACE OF THE PRESIDENT'S "AGGRESSIVE" ATTITUDE. BUT WHETHER THE MOVE MIGHT COME ON THE FINNISH PENINSULA TOWARD RUSSIA OR ELSEWHERE WAS LEFT TO CONJECTURE.

WHILE GAYDA DISCLOSED NOTHING ON AXIS WAR PLANS, HE REMARKED THAT GERMANY'S PACT WITH TURKEY GAVE THE AXIS POWERS FREEDOM OF ACTION IN THE BLACK SEA AS WELL AS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

"THE CLARIFICATION UNDER WAY IN EUROPE," HE SAID, "MUST PROCEED WITH PONDERATION BUT WITH RESOLUTION, DEFINING ALL THE STILL FLUID POSITIONS ONE AFTER ANOTHER TO MAKE CERTAIN AND ASSURE THE BASIS OF LABOR AND OPERATIONS OF THE AXIS POWERS."

GAYDA EXPLAINED THAT THE AXIS WAS ORGANIZING EUROPE "FOR THE COURSE OF THIS WAR IN WHICH THE AXIS POWERS MUST BE SUSTAINED WITH RESOURCES AND MEANS USEFUL IN LONG RESISTANCE JUST AS ANGLO-SAXON IMPERIALISM IS ATTEMPTING TO PROLONG THE WAR IN THE HOPE OF EXHAUSTING AXIS RESERVES."

STEFANI, OFFICIAL ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, DECLARED THAT FREEZING OF THE HOLDINGS OF ITALIANS AND GERMANS LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES WAS A "TRUE AND PROPER ACT OF HOSTILITY AGAINST THE AXIS POWERS." IN A STATEMENT ISSUED TODAY, A WEEK AFTER THE MEASURE WAS TAKEN. "WITH THEIR WAY OF PROCEEDING, THE STATEMENT SAID, "THE UNITED STATES HAVE CREATED A DIAPHRAGM BETWEEN THE WESTERN AND EASTERN HEMISHERE SO FAR AS CIRCULATION OF CAPITAL IS CONCERNED.

IL REGIME FASCISTA INDICATED AN ITALIAN DESIRE TO BRING SPAIN INTO THE WAR TO GAIN GIBRALTAR IN AN EDITORIAL HEADED, "WAKE UP, SPAIN."

"IT IS NOT POSSIBLE," THE NEWSPAPER SAID, "FOR A BRAVE PEOPLE, WHICH EMERGES LIKE OURS AND LIKE GERMANY'S FROM REVOLUTION, NOT TO FIND THE MOMENT PROPITIOUS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MOVEMENT WHICH WOULD GIVE ORDER TO EUROPE."

EJ347PED

ROME, JUNE 21-(AP)-STEFANI, OFFICIAL ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, DECLARED THAT FREEZING OF THE HOLDINGS OF ITALIANS AND GERMANS LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES WAS A "TRUE AND PROPER ACT OF HOSTILITY AGAINST THE AXIS POWERS" IN A STATEMENT ISSUED TODAY, A WEEK AFTER THE MEASURE WAS TAKEN. "WITH THEIR WAY OF PROCEEDING, THE STATEMENT SAID, "THE UNITED STATES HAVE CREATED A DIAPHRAGM BETWEEN THE WESTERN AND EASTERN HEMISHERE SO FAR AS CIRCULATION OF CAPITAL IS CONCERNED.

"ITALY AND GERMANY, WITH PERFECT CALM AND SERENITY, HAVE TAKEN NOTE OF THIS MANIFESTATION AND HAVE PROVIDED, IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT, FOR MEASURES WHICH THE CASE IMPOSED."

JUN 22 1941

ROME, JUNE 21-(AP)-ALESSANDRO PAVOLINI, ITALIAN MINISTER OF POPULAR CULTURE, WAS SHAKEN YESTERDAY IN THE DERAILMENT OF A TRAIN TAKING HIM AND SEVERAL SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS TO GERMANY FOR AN EXCHANGE OF IDEAS, WITH GERMAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS. PAVOLINI WAS ABL TO CONTINUE HIS TRIP.

3024 - 9935

30.24-9935

Texts of Day's War Communiques

JUN 22 1941

British

CAIRO, Egypt, June 21 (AP)—The British Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

Libya: Nothing of importance to report.

Ethiopia: An Italian force in a position covering the River Dadessa was attacked by our troops and driven across the river to the west bank. In this operation the enemy sustained heavy losses of men and materials.

Syria: Fighting continues all along the front. In the coastal sector further progress has been made. South of Damascus counter-attacks by Vichy troops have been repulsed and Allied forces again are making headway. In the central area there is little change in the situation, although Vichy resistance is gradually being worn down.

The text of a Royal Air Force communiqué:

Syria: Fighters and bombers of the R. A. F. and the Royal Australian Air Force were active in Syria yesterday. Fighters attacked armored fighting vehicles on the Damascus-Beirut road and a number of motor transport convoys. A considerable number of vehicles were destroyed. Our bombers also attacked concentrations of motor transport in the Damascus area.

Shipping in the harbor of Beirut was bombed by aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm. Four direct hits were registered on a large jetty and a ship believed to have been a submarine was hit.

Libya: Bengazi was again raided during the night of June 19-20. Normal patrols and reconnaissance flights were carried out. Enemy aircraft on the ground at an airdrome near Misurata were machine-gunned by a Maryland aircraft, three S-79s being set afire and others badly damaged. Columns of smoke were seen rising from the airdrome when our aircraft left.

Abyssinia: In Central Abyssinia aircraft of the South African Air Force and the R. A. F. continue to give full air support to our ground troops.

From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué tonight:

Today the R. A. F. has twice carried out offensive operations in strength over Northern France. Shortly after midday and again later in the afternoon squadrons of our fighters, with aircraft of the Bomber Command, struck inland over the Pas de Calais, while other strong forces of fighters patroled the French coast.

In each attack an enemy airdrome was bombed, one near St. Omer in the first and another near Boulogne in the second. Whenever enemy fighters were encountered our fighters hotly engaged them and many combats took place.

Our losses in these operations were four aircraft, one bomber and three fighters, the pilot of one of our fighters being safe. Casualties inflicated on enemy fighters were heavy. At least twenty-four of them were destroyed.

The Air Ministry later issued this communiqué:

Further reports show that twenty-six enemy fighters were destroyed in today's offensive operations. In addition one of our fighter pilots on patrol off the east coast this evening shot down two enemy fighters. This pilot subsequently had to descend by parachute, but is safe. Twenty-eight enemy aircraft therefore have been destroyed during the day for the loss of five of our aircraft—one bomber and four fighters—pilots of two of our fighters being safe.

A communiqué issued earlier in the day by the Air and Home Security Ministries:

A small number of enemy aircraft flew over this country during the night. Bombs were dropped at isolated points in England and at one point in Scotland. No casualties have been reported and no substantial damage was done.

The Ministry of Home Security issued this communiqué tonight:

Up to 8 o'clock there were no reports that bombs had been dropped on this country today.

French

VICHY, France, June 21 (AP)—The French issued tonight this communiqué on the fighting in Syria:

Our troops continue succesfully to operate against British efforts in the various sectors.

Along the coast efforts of Australian units to advance were stopped by our fire. The British Fleet bombarded the region of Ras Damour.

In Southern Lebanon violent combats are taking place about Casale Gezin and Merdjayoun, where our troops are holding their positions.

To the east of Mount Hermon the adversary accentuated pressure in the region south and southeast of Damascus and renewed his efforts at infiltration. Clean-up operations by our troops are in progress.

During the day of June 20 our aviation carried out great activity. Our bombardment units, including naval aviation, June 19 and 20 carried out several bombardments of the battlefield. Pursuit aviation effectively protected these operations. Rear lines of the adversary also were subjected to repeated bombardments during the night of June 19.

Beirut suffered two bombardments, one at the beginning of the afternoon and the other during the evening of June 19. There was no damage.

German

BERLIN, June 21 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

Our submarines sank in the North Atlantic six enemy merchant ships and a catapult-plane-equipped auxiliary cruiser totaling 52,900 tons.

Bombers yesterday and last night successfully attacked ship targets in the Humber Estuary. A 6,000-ton freighter sank and two large merchantment were badly damaged.

Further effective air raids were directed against the important supply harbor at Grimsby and port facilities at Great Yarmouth, as well as airports in the Midlands and Eastern England.

In a night raid against the great Scottish light metal plant at Fort William workshops were destroyed by heavy caliber bomb hits.

A strong unit of German combat planes last night bombed the British naval base at Alexandria.

In North Africa German destroyer planes in low altitude attacks dispersed British troop concentrations and truck columns near Bagbag. Near Tobruk, German bombers set barracks and field depots afire.

Last night weak enemy forces dropped incendiaries and explosives in several places in Northern Germany and the coastal region. There were some civilian casualties. Immaterial damage resulted in residential quarters. Our night chasers downed one British bomber.

Italian

ROME, June 21 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

North Africa: Enemy planes dropped several bombs on Bengazi and attacked one of our air bases. At Tobruk there was artillery fire on both sides.

East Africa: Tenacious resistance by our troops is forcing the enemy to undertake burdensome deployments and develop bloody attacks.

Portugal Sends More Troops to Azores

Lisbon, June 21 (A. P.).—Additional troops left for the Azores aboard a transport today to re-enforce the islands which Portugal has notified the United States she is determined to defend.

A hospital and supply ship, en route to the Grand Banks to join the cod fishing fleet, also dropped anchor at Horta to land a detachment of Portuguese marines assigned to strengthen the guard of the naval base.

JUN 22 1941

LISBON, JUNE 21-(AP)-CAPT. JAMES ROOSEVELT BOARDED THE YANKEE CLIPPER FOR NEW YORK THIS MORNING ON THE LAST LAP OF A 30,000-MILE TRIP THROUGH THE FAR AND MIDDLE EAST AS A MARINE CORPS OBSERVER. THERE WERE 13 OTHER PASSENGERS ABOARD. THE PLANE IS DUE IN NEW YORK SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

HONGKONG, JUNE 21-(AP)-WING COMMANDER A.H. STEELE-PERKINS, DIRECTOR OF HONGKONG'S AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS, SAID TODAY 15,000 PERSONS HAD BEEN ENROLLED SO FAR FOR AIR RAID WORK IN ESSENTIAL SERVICES.

HE SAID THERE WERE 4,000 AIR RAID WARDENS IN THE ENROLLED GROUP AND THAT HE WAS SEEKING ANOTHER 1,500 VOLUNTEERS AS TUNNEL WARDENS.

REFERRING TO THE RECENT CHUNGKING TUNNEL CATASTROPHE WHEN 700 CHINESE WERE SUFFOCATED OR CRUSHED, STEELE-PERKINS SAID "IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE."

"TESTS, EMPLOYING THOUSANDS OF COOLIES HAVE SHOWN VENTILATION TO BE ADEQUATE," HE SAID. "CROWD CONTROL IS EFFICIENT."

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, JUNE 21--(AP)--THE BRITISH FREIGHTER TEKOA, 8,689 TONS, BURST INTO FLAMES FROM AN UNKNOWN CAUSE WHILE LOADING AT THE DOCK TODAY. A BRITISH SAILOR WAS TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL AFTER COLLAPSING FROM THE EFFECTS OF SMOKE.

BAQ 01700 CCC 552P

JUN 22 1941

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, JUNE 21--(AP)--THE YUGOSLAV FREIGHTER, NIKOLINA MATKOVIC, 3,898 TONS, WHICH HAD BEEN DETAINED IN PORT HERE SEVERAL WEEKS BY THE COURT ACTION OF FORMER PRO-GERMAN MEMBERS OF THE CREW, BROKE THE EMBARGO AND SLIPPED OUT OF THE HARBOR TONIGHT.

JUN 22 1941

THE SHIP WAS LOADED WITH BRAZILIAN IRON ORE AND WAS PRESUMED BOUND FOR SIDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA, WHICH HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY GIVEN AS THE DESTINATION.

OPORTO, PORTUGAL, JUNE 21-(AP)-TWO BRITISH FREIGHTERS ENTERED THE NEARBY HARBOR OF LEIXOES TODAY WITH 21 MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE SWEDISH STEAMER GUNDA REPORTED SUNK OFF GIBRALTAR BY A BOMBER.

JUN 22 1941

THE GUNDA, BUILT IN 1930 HAS A GROSS TONNAGE OF 1,770.

02306 RD 1947

FINISTERRE, SPAIN, JUNE 21--(AP)--- TWO BRITISH FLIERS WERE SLIGHTLY INJURED TODAY WHEN THEIR PLANE WAS FORCED TO LAND ON THE SEASHORE NEAR HERE. A THIRD MEMBER OF THE CREW ESCAPED UNHURT. THE MAYOR OF FINISTERRE SENT HORSES TO BRING THE FLIERS TO TOWN.

MADRIDS 01745,,BERNPW..HTM..452P

JUN 22

OTTAWA, ONT., JUNE 21--(CANADIAN PRESS)--TWO HUNDRED POLES WERE EXECUTED AT CRACOW RECENTLY AS THE RESULT OF THE DESTRUCTION OVERNIGHT OF A HUGE GERMAN EXHIBITION SET UP TO SHOW THE ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW GERMAN ORDER, STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL, SAID

3024 - 9937

30.24-9937

TODAY.

JUN 22 1941

ALSO
AT RADOM, IN POLAND, 3,000 POLES WERE EXECUTED,
NIKOLAJCZYK DECLARED, WHEN AN UPRISING IN THE GERMAN GARRISON
WAS MISTAKEN BY THE POLISH PEOPLE AS A SIGNAL FOR A GENERAL
INSURRECTION. MANY GERMANS WERE SHOT ALSO, HE SAID.

ACCORDING TO REPORTS CONSTANTLY SMUGGLED OUT OF
POLAND 140 SECRET POLISH PUBLICATIONS ARE ISSUED REGULARLY IN
THE GERMAN -OCC PIED TERRITORY, HE DECLARED.

IF THE SOVIET FIGHTS GERMANY, HE ADDED, 800,000 POLES
WHO HAVE BEEN SENT TO SIBERIA UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE GIVEN AN
OPPORTUNITY TO BEAR ARMS AGAINST THE NAZIS, HE ADDED.
CP CCC 840P

Miss P. M. Hage, in charge of the women's labor division of the office, said that the women of Germany are forced now, in a word, to serve in dual purpose capacity. Reports were probably true, she said, that 1,131,300 babies have been born in Germany in the first eight months of 1940.

Canada Builds Destroyers

Keels of 2 Ships Laid in Country's First Construction of This Type

OTTAWA, June 21 (AP).—Keels for two destroyers of the 1,870-ton Tribal class are being laid at Halifax, constituting the first destroyer construction to be attempted in Canada, Munitions Minister C. W. [illegible] said today.

He said that two cargo vessels of 4,700 tons each would be built at Saint John, N. B., and that facilities at both ports were being enlarged.

JUN 22 1941

Radio Control Officers Are Sought by R.C.A.F.

Canadians Wanted to Direct Fighters Against Raiders

OTTAWA, June 21 (AP).—The first call for Canadians to serve overseas as "regional control officers," to route and control planes by radio in bad weather and direct pilots in bomber interception work went out today from Royal Canadian Air Force headquarters.

Successful applicants for posts as regional control officers will be commissioned as pilot officers and will be eligible for promotion after they have completed a course in Canada and overseas.

"Standards are high, since the control officer's task is extremely responsible and demands stamina and cool thinking in action," the Air Force said.

Age limits for applicants are twenty-eight to forty years, but men under thirty-two and physically fit for full flying duties will not be accepted.

JUN 22 1941

Copy of President's Speech Is Sent by Welles to Nazi Embassy.

JUN 22 1941

PROTEST BEING PREPARED

It Is Expected to Carry a Strong Warning Against Molesting Our Ships.

Washington, June 21 (A. P.).—Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, announced today that he had transmitted to the German Government a copy of President Roosevelt's message to Congress branding the sinking of the Robin Moor "the act of an international outlaw."

The message was sent to Hans Thomsen, German Charge d'Affaires, along with a note which said:

"I am directed by the President of the United States to transmit to you herewith, for the information of your Government, a copy of a message addressed today by the President to the Congress of the United States.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration."

A strong note demanding that Germany make full reparations for the sinking was expected to follow. Mr. Welles told reporters that this demand would be made as soon as the proper compensation had been decided upon.

Warning Predicted.

It was considered a foregone conclusion that this nation's official representations would include a direct warning against any further molestation of American shipping.

The President in his message interpreted the sinking as "a warning that the United States may use the high seas of the world only with Nazi consent." To yield to such control, he asserted, would mean that "we would inevitably submit to world domination at the hands of the present leaders of the German Reich."

"We are not yielding and we

U. S. Grants Costa Rica $500,000

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 21 (AP)—An official announcement tonight said the United States Government had granted Costa Rica a $500,000 credit to acquire war material, chiefly for anti-aircraft guns. Costa Rica is the northern neighbor of Panama.

JUN 22 1941

JAPANESE DEFENDS MISSION IN MEXICO

Good Will Ambassador in Reply to Hostility.

Mexico City, June 21 (A. P.).—Kiyoshi Yamagata, special Japanese good will ambassador to Latin America whose visit here brought expressions of hostility in Congress and elsewhere, declared in a statement today that his mission was inspired by the ancient Japanese policy of love for others, and that Japan wishes only to strengthen the bonds of her friendship with Latin American nations.

Shortly after he arrived here the Mexican Foreign Minister, Ezequiel Padilla, said that Yamagata would encounter a continent united in democratic ideals and international right, and this was construed by the Mexican press as an open rebuke to a representative of the Axis.

Yamagata's statement said that Japan has never generated hostility toward the United States but has tried to strengthen good relations. It added that Japan is well prepared for the defense of her empire and that the real reason why Japan joined the Axis was to promote peace.

JUN 22 1941

300,000 GERMAN WOMEN AID WAR

Montreal, June 21 (A. P.).—From the start of the war to last November, Germany has increased the number of women in her war industries by 300,000, the International Labor Office division in charge of statistics on female labor in world markets reported today.

NORSE PILOT KILLED

Flyer Who Fled Home in Nazi Plane Dead in Canada.

Toronto, June 21 (A. P.).—A bomber seaplane taking off the water collided with a ferryboat in Toronto harbor late yesterday and killed a veteran Norwegian pilot who had joined the British by escaping from his homeland in a German plane which he flew to the Shetland Islands a year ago. He was Lieut. Finn Kios, 29 years old. Student Pilot Trond Hersvik, 22, was killed with him.

The undercarriage of the big bomber caught the upper deck of the boat, ripped away a davit and unroofed the pilot house. No one aboard the ferry was injured, however.

Another plane, an R. A. F. training plane, was missing and believed lost in Lake Huron. Aboard this were Sergt. J. G. Jones, pilot; Corporal C. D. Bradbury, radio operator, and Student Navigators J. W. Clarkson and D. C. F. Evans.

Student Pilot R. H. Miller was killed in a crash near Toronto.

26 U. S. Missionaries Saved From Zamzam Arrive At New York

New York, June 21 (AP)—Twenty-six American missionaries, survivors of the sinking of the Egyptian liner Zamzam, and 111 European refugee children released recently from concentration camps, arrived today on the Portuguese liner Mouzinho.

Miss Alice E. Landis, Elizabethtown, Pa., missionary nurse who was en route to the South African British territory of Kenya Colony when a German raider sank the Zamzam, said the Federal Government had ordered the missionaries not to discuss details of the South Atlantic incident.

Miss Landis was one of the survivors who left an overloaded lifeboat and swam to a near-by raft to await German rescue an hour or more later.

U. S. OFFICIALLY HANDS GERMANY 'OUTLAW' TALK

do not propose to yield," he concluded.

May Police Waters.

Speculation here centered on the possibility that the navy might receive orders to police the waters sailed by American ships, giving them any protection necessary. Some thought the Atlantic patrol might be instructed to take direct action against any German submarine encountered.

In general, the idea of arming merchant ships was discounted. The speed, mobility and firepower or raiders—surface, subsurface and aerial—have increased significantly since world war days when gun crews were placed aborad merchant ships.

Some quarters here believed that in the event Germany rejected the United States protest, the President's message would furnish the groundwork for some decisive action. And there were few, if any, who felt that the Reich, in view of its previous attitude toward the episode, would submit to the demand for reparations.

Congressional comments on the message varied from the opinion of Senator Byrnes, Democrat, of South Carolina, who said: "I heartily subscribe to the view of the President," to that of Representative Knutson, Republican, of Minnesota, who characterized it as "a curtain raiser for a declaration of war."

Senator Pepper (Democrat, of Florida), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, expressed hope the message would "shock the Congress and the country into an awareness of how this Nazi monster is clutching closer and closer at our throats."

Representative Eaton, Republican, of New Jersey, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Commission, saw the President's utterance as "a sound American message" though, "of course, it is one more step into a great tragedy."

Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, in Minneapolis said:

"I don't think the incident called for such attitude or such language as was used by the President.

"The President is still trying to build up a national psychology that will enable him to go further along the course he has mapped out."

14 German Nationals Taken Off Nitta Maru

Replaced On Japanese Liner At Frisco With Sailors From Scuttled Ship Eisenach

San Francisco, June 21 (AP)—Government agents took fourteen German Nationals off the Japanese liner Nitta Maru today and replaced them with sailors from the German cargo ship Eisenach, recently scuttled off Venezuela.

JUN 22 1941

Immigration officials said the passport status of the Germans was being investigated.

Deportation of the Eisenach sailors was ordered from Washington shortly before the Nitta sailed for Japan.

Thirty-six other crewmen remained at the immigration station here.

Earl Antonne Bayer, recently deported from Costa Rica as a Nazi agent, was refused passage by Capt. A. Ogawa of the Nitta and was returned to the immigration station.

Consuls

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 21—Closing of all Italian consulates in the United States was ordered by the State Department today as a follow up of a similar edict against Rome's Axis partner, Germany, earlier this week.

Officers and employes of the Italian consular offices were ordered removed from the United States by July 15, in a note which Under Secretary Welles handed to Prince Ascanio dei Principi Colonna, the Italian Ambassador. Last Monday, German consuls were ordered removed by July 10.

Today's action was another move in a series of measures and countermeasures taken by the United States against the Axis powers and those powers against this country.

Serving "No Desirable Purpose"

The note to Colonna said that continued functioning of the Italian consulates here "would serve no desirable purpose." The earlier note to Germany declared that continued operation of the Reich was inimical to the welfare of the United States.

Since the German consuls were ordered to go home, both Germany and Italy have ordered United States consulates shut up in those two countries and the territory they have occupied.

JUN 22 1941

The first of the Axis consulates which this Government closed were those of Italy at Detroit and Newark. The State Department took that action after Italy had closed some United States offices there.

Rejecting Axis Charges

At a press conference, Welles announced that United States Embassies in Berlin and Rome had been instructed to make arrangements for the return to this country of all American consular officials and employes in the two countries, but at the same time to categorically reject allegations made against them by the Nazi and Fascist governments.

Besides the Italian consulates, the State Department ordered removal of all agencies and organizations of the Fascist government, except the Italian embassy here.

Applies To These Agencies

State Department officials said these would include Italian subjects who were employes of the Italian Tourist Information Office, Italian National Institute of Exchange, Italcable, Italian Library of Information, Italian Tobacco Monopoly, Italian Commission for the New York World's Fair, custodian of the Leonardo da Vinci exhibition, and the office of the Italian commercial counselor in New York city.

Stefani, the official Italian news agency, was not among the organizations named to be closed. It is not registered at the State Department as an agency of the Italian Government.

Fate Of 75 In Doubt

An official State Department compilation showed 105 Italians will definitely be requested to leave the United States as a result of the order. Thirty-three are consular officers, fifty-seven are consular employes and fifteen are listed as miscellaneous employes, probably of official organizations.

At the same time it was stated that a final decision will be made later in regard to eighty-seven others who are Italian-Americans, presumably with dual nationality, whose status may be affected by the expulsion order. In that category are twenty-two consular officers, fifty consular employes and fifteen miscellaneous employes.

Text Of U. S. Note

The text of the note handed to Ambassador Colonna said:

"I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the President has directed me to request that the Italian Government promptly close all Italian consular establishments within United States territory and remove therefrom all Italian consular officers, agents, clerks and employes of Italian nationality. In the opinion of the Government of the United States is it obvious that the continued functioning of Italian consular establishments in territory of the United States would serve no desirable purpose.

Effective Before July 15

"I am likewise directed to request the closing of all agencies in this country connected with the Italian Government together with the cessation of their activities, and, furthermore, the removal of all Italian nationals in any way connected with the organizations of the Italian Government in the United States, with the exception of its duly accredited representation in Washington.

"It is contemplated that all such withdrawals and closures shall be effected before July 15, 1941.

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

The note was signed by Welles.

German consuls and their staffs were instructed earlier in the week to leave by July 10. In prompt retaliation, Germany and Italy ordered American consuls to leave by July 15 not only those nations but all Axis-occupied European countries.

Reject All Charges.

In this connection, Undersecretary of State Welles said the American Embassies in Rome and Berlin had been told to make it clear to the Governments there that this nation categorically rejected all charges of improper activities against American consular agents.

The President's surprise move left the next step up to Germany. The message was transmitted "for the information" of the Nazi Government, however, language which would not necessitate a reply as matter of diplomatic practice.

JUN 22 1941

Oust Italian Consuls; Nazis Get F.D.R. Note

Washington, D. C., June 21 (AP).—President Roosevelt today ordered the closing of all Italian Consulates in the United States and sent Germany a copy of the grim message he had given Congress on the sinking of the Robin Moor. In this way he told the Nazi Government his views without cloaking or blunting them with the stilted language of a formal diplomatic protest.

This message called the sinking of the American freighter last May 21 an act of "piracy," asserted that reparations were expected of Germany and declared that this country would resist Nazi efforts to dominate the seas.

Only U. S. Pretest.

Its dispatch to Berlin, with a brief message of transmittal, will constitute the formal American protest over the sinking.

In closing the Italian consulates, the President ordered all consuls and their aids and all Italian subjects employed here by official government agencies to quit the country by July 15.

The move had been expected.

4-Month Gain In Naval Power Seen for Britain

U. S. Navy Estimate Credits Additional Strength Over Axis Despite Heavy Loss

JUN 22 1941

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—An estimate that Great Britain, despite heavy losses at sea, had gained in relative naval strength over the Axis powers in the last four months came today from the Navy Department.

A compilation of fighting ships built and building for the seven principal naval powers debited the British Empire with a net loss of twenty-two combat craft since Feb. 19, Italy with the same number and Germany with the loss of the new battleship Bismarck.

Germany has 120 U-boats in service and 180 under construction, by the Navy's estimates, which reflected a lack of detailed information on the Nazi effort to sever the British trans-Atlantic supply line.

The British losses included the battle cruiser Hood, destroyed by a lucky hit from the Bismarck before the giant German battleship itself was sent to the bottom.

The estimates, which the Navy stressed were compiled from press reports and public documents, credited the United States with a fighting fleet of 323 ships, excluding scores of auxiliaries. The number of combat craft in commission represented a net gain in four months of eight destroyers and three submarines.

In addition, 356 combat craft were listed as under construction. These included the new 35,000-ton battleships North Carolina and Washington, which have been commissioned but have not joined the fleet, and also the sister ship, South Dakota, which has been launched.

Britain's losses in the last four months, as recorded by the Navy, included two cruisers, thirteen destroyers and four submarines. It estimated that eighteen British cruisers were now under construction and that four aircraft carriers had been started.

Italy's listed losses were one battleship, four cruisers, ten destroyers and seven submarines.

France's crippled fleet was credited with the addition of a second battleship since last February, presumably one of the new capital craft under construction when France was occupied or a battelship repaired and put back into service since clashes with the British.

3024 - 9939

30.24—9939

ARMY ASKS GUARD BE KEPT ON DUTY

JUN 22 1941

Roosevelt Expected to Act Quickly on Request of War Department—Congress Must Vote Authority for Move.

Washington, June 21 (A. P.).—The War Department has recommended that President Roosevelt ask Congress to retain the National Guard on active duty beyond the single year of service for which it was mobilized.

Announcing this today, the department said: "Legislation is, of course, required, and the final decision is a matter of public policy which must rest with the President and the Congress."

Without additional congressional authority, the first of some 290,000 guardsmen now on active service would be demobilized September 16.

Existing legislation stipulates that the Guard may not be on active duty more than fifteen days a year except in case of a national emergency declared by Congress.

Special authority for a year's field training was voted last September at Mr. Roosevelt's request.

Action Expected Soon.

The War Department's recommendation was said to have been affected by the consideration that demobilization of the National Guard would mean demobilization of eighteen of the thirty-three existing organized divisions of land forces. Aside from the eighteen Guard divisions, there are nine regular army infantry divisions, two calvary divisions and four armored divisions in service or in process of organization.

Official indications were given that the Chief Executive was expected to act promptly on the recommendation.

The first four divisions of the National Guard and additional units, in all about 65,000 officers and men, were ordered to duty last September 16, the day the selective service bill was signed.

These would be the first demobilized in the event it was decided to release the guardsmen.

JUN 22 1941

President Will Use Navy "To Clean Up" Ocean, Willkie Hopes

Brunswick, Maine, June 21 (AP)—Wendell Willkie declared today he had hoped that President Roosevelt, in his special message to Congress yesterday, would have asked for "authorization to use the United States Navy to clean up the Atlantic at once" as a means of guaranteeing delivery of supplies and munitions to Britain.

In a commencement dinner speech to graduates of Bowdoin College, which conferred upon him an honorary doctorate of laws, Willkie described Britain as "defending the outposts of our democracy."

"Much is being said these days," he said later, "about our way of life, whether it can survive. People ask me from time to time why I do what I am doing, why I take every minute I can possibly spare from my work going around the country talking for unity.

"I do it because I don't want to be the last generation in this country to enjoy the free way of life, and I want to do everything I possibly can to save it."

TO SUCCEED DYKSTRA

William H. Davis Is Named by President.

Washington, July 21 (A. P.).—William H. Davis, New York patent lawyer, has been designated by President Roosevelt to be the new chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board, effective July 1.

JUN 22 1941

Mr. Davis has been vice-chairman. He will succeed Clarence A. Dykstra, who has been relieved at his own request to return to his post as president of the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Davis, whose New York offices are at 247 Park avenue, announced, through his secretary, today that he will accept the post.

U. S. DECREES 20% CUT IN USE OF RUBBER

JUN 22 1941

Reduction To Be Made By Degrees, With December Dead Line

Government Also Acts To Control Imports At Their Source

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 21—The Government, extending far-reaching control over all manufacturing use of rubber, today suspended private imports from the Far East and ordered civilian consumption cut twenty per cent. in the next six months.

At the same time, it acted to guard against sharp rises in automobile-tire prices by announcing that a ceiling would be established within a few days that would provide, in effect, that prices may not exceed those charged on June 16.

Jesse Jones, the Federal Loan Administrator, announced that, effective June 23, the Rubber Reserve Company, a Government corporation, would become the sole buyer for crude rubber exported to the United States from the Far East.

Control At Source

In effect, this will give the Government control over rubber supplies at the source, since virtually all this country's imports come from British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.

"The purpose of this action," Jones said, "is to accelerate the accumulation of the Government reserve supply and to facilitate distribution to the manufacturing industry for defense and commercial requirements in accordance with such consumption programs as may be established by the Office of Production Management and the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply."

He said, however, that consummation of existing purchase contracts would not be affected.

Foreign Cooperation

The arrangement for the Rubber Reserve Company to become the sole buyer of imports from the Far East was worked out, Jones said, through cooperation of the British and Dutch governments and the International Rubber Regulation Committee.

Rubber will be purchased at 18½ cents a pound for standard ribbed smoked sheets. Freight charges from Asiatic ports will be borne by the Rubber Reserve Company.

Leon Henderson, price administrator, announced the prospective ceiling on tire prices.

A schedule will be issued within a few days, he said, providing that no wholesale or retail dealer may charge more for tires or tubes than the lowest net price in effect on June 16.

Types Included

The schedule also will establish ceiling prices for crude, reclaimed and scrap rubber.

At the same time, Henderson appealed to automobile owners not to buy more tires than they need immediately.

"No shortage in rubber or rubber products is necessary if consumers do not overstock in anticipation of a shortage," Henderson said.

Policy For Curb

A civilian allocation program for rubber and rubber products, issued in connection with the order curtailing supplies available to processors, said:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of this office that no buyer shall buy and no seller shall sell new or used rubber tubes, new, used or retreaded rubber tires, or other rubber articles or articles containing rubber, which are not at the time of purchase needed for the buyers' immediate consumption."

The formula is designed to cut consumption of rubber from the current rate of about 817,000 tons a year to a rate of about 600,000 by December. All rubber conserved would be retained under Government control in the stockpile for allocation for defense use in an emergency.

Starts Next Month

The curtailment will start in July, and during that month each processor must cut his consumption of crude rubber to 99 per cent. of the monthly average during the year ending last March 31.

Thereafter, the processors will have to cut to 94 per cent. in August, 89 per cent. in September, 84 per cent. in October, 82 per cent. in November, and 80 per cent. in December.

The formula also provided that defense orders, including those for Great Britain, must be filled first.

Action Taken To Halt Rising Sugar Prices

Washington, June 21 (AP)—The Agriculture Department acted today to halt advancing sugar prices, now at the highest levels since 1939.

It issued a statement saying that if the "present situation" continued, it would be the policy of the department to increase supplies by raising marketing quotas.

Raw sugar has been selling at around $3.50 per hundred pounds at New York, the highest since late 1939. Sugar officials have indicated that a price of around $3, together with grower subsidies authorized by the sugar legislation, was ample.

Roosevelt Asks Full Powers to Seize Property

Notes to Congress Say U. S. Is Not Able to Specify Its Every Need in Advance

JUN 22 1941

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 21.—President Roosevelt indicated opposition to any restrictive amendments to the Administration's property-seizure bill by telling Congress today that it would be "impossible for us now to catalogue each and every one of the government's needs in advance."

"It is apparent," the President said in a letter to Chairman Robert R. Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina, of the Senate Military Committee, "that our government should be able, upon the payment of a just price, to obtain whatever equipment and property is needed for national defense . . . Of course, the government has always paid and always will pay a fair compensation.

"I know that a people who have agreed to draft themselves into military service will not hesitate to approve any draft of their own equipment and property which is necessary for defense."

Senator Reynolds made public the communication from the Chief Executive. Presumably, a similar letter was sent to Chairman Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, of the House Military Committee, which is to consider the Administration's bill on Tuesday.

As introduced at the request of the War Department, the seizure legislation would simply empower the President to take over "permanently or temporarily" any property, tangible or intangible, needed for national defense. He would determine the value. An owner who

thought the valuation unfair would receive 75 per cent of the President's figure and could sue for any additional sum to which he thought he was entitled.

Many legislators objected that the terms were too broad, some arguing that it would let Mr. Roosevelt seize private bank accounts.

In his letter to Senator Reynolds, the President noted that the government had had the power since its foundation to obtain private property for public use under the right of eminent domain.

"This power I believe should now be broadened to meet the needs of the present national emergency," he said. "Our national defense is a public use of the highest order."

Along with his letter, Mr. Roosevelt sent copies of an exchange of telegrams between defense officials and an unnamed owner of a Lockheed Model 18 airplane.

This man had refused a government request for the plane, saying in a message to Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce: "Do not consider my type plane essential for England's defense and being more interested in America first, desire to keep it conserved for America's possible secondary defense." The message went on to say, however, that if the government would give Lockheed "an irrevocable permit to supply me with another Lodestar not later than first week in November, will make sacrifice and turn plane in."

Mr. Roosevelt called attention to this telegraphic exchange and said: "Who would have thought a few weeks ago that any American citizen who owned a needed transport plane would have set up his personal and private judgment against that of his government as to the government's need for such a plane."

The Chief Executive said other "foreseeable needs" for the legislation at the present time included machine tools, stocks of aluminum, other raw materials and "German-controlled" patents.

Roosevelt's Letter to Reynolds

Following is the text of the letter from the President to Chairman Reynolds:

"My dear Senator Reynolds:

"In connection with the pending legislation now being considered by your committee, the broad intent of which is to reinforce the defense program by providing for the use or acquisition of certain kinds of defense materials and properties now in private hands, I call your attention to the fact that while the government should be in a position to obtain this essential equipment and property, it is wholly willing to pay just and fair compensation for it.

"It is apparent that our government should be able, upon the payment of a just price, to obtain whatever equipment and property is needed for national defense.

"Since its foundation, our government has had the power to obtain private property for public use. By this right of eminent domain our government for many generations has acquired private property for postoffice sites, public buildings, roads, parks and other public uses. This power I believe should now be broadened to meet the needs of the present national emergency. Our national defense is a public use of the highest order.

"During the last similar emergency the government's need of broader requisitioning powers was met piecemeal. When a particular kind of property was needed, a particular requisitioning statute was drafted to cover that need. These piecemeal statutes separately gave the government requisitioning power over virtually everything from distilled spirits required in the making of munitions to lumber needed for making aircraft. This procedure caused unwarranted delays in waiting for the necessary legislation, and it resulted in the enactment of at least seven-teen different statutes, all containing language substantially similar to that of the present bill.

"This prior experience shows that it would be difficult and even impossible for us now to catalogue each and every one of the government's needs in advance. I cite an example, relatively unimportant in itself but significant of the difficulty. Who would have thought a few weeks ago that any American citizen who owned a needed transport plane would have set up his personal and private judgment against that of his own government as to the government's need for such a plane. The enclosed correspondence shows how one citizen places his own predilection over and above the national need. I think that this correspondence will be of some interest to your committee.

"Some of the other foreseeable needs of the present time include machine tools, stocks of aluminum, and other similar raw materials and German-controlled patents. But they would obviously not cover the complete needs of the government even for a very short period, and the government, if its powers were limited to them, would be unable to obtain other types of equipment or property promptly if the powers—as occasionally happens—demanded exhorbitant prices or refused to sell altogether.

"Of course the government has always paid and always will pay a fair compensation.

"I know that a people who have agreed to draft themselves into military service will not hesitate to approve any draft of their own equipment and property which is necessary for defense.

"Very truly yours,

"FRANKLIN D. RROSEVENT."

Telegram From Whiteside

The text of the correspondence to which the President referred follows:

Telegram April 27 from A. D. Whiteside, chairman of the O. P. M.'s commercial aircraft priority committee, to a man whose name was withheld.

"In order to meet an immediate and urgent military requirement requests are being made to all private owners of Lockheed model 18 airplanes, irrespective of the use to which those airplanes are now put, to make them available to fill this requirement.

"I have been asked to determine whether or not you will voluntarily turn back your Model 18 to the manufacturer at the earliest possible date, but not later than May 2, either for cash reimbursement or replacement at an indefinite future date. A prompt telegraphic response is requested. You are reminded that such delivery for military purposes would call for no publicity."

Telegram From Jones

Telegram May 8 to the same man from Jesse H. Jones:

"All plane owners requested to transfer transport type planes to the government for emergency needs have responded except you. I do not want to believe that you are less patriotic than others but notwithstanding repeated attempts to reach you we have had no reply from you. We have tried to reach you at Pyramid Lake, Nev.; Glenbrook, Nev.; Sea Island, Ga.; Santa Barbara, Calif.; Medford, Ore., and through your secretary to advise us where you could be reached by telegram, telephone, radio or airplane courier."

Telegram May 12 received by Mr. Jones:

"Just returned from camping trip and found your wires. Do not consider my type plane essential for England's defense and being more interested in America first desire to keep it conserved for America's possible secondary defense. Therefore, refuse to turn this ship over and will protest any seizure. If any time in future this country were attacked and our own air service had need of my Lockheed in this country for actual defense of the United States, not only my plane by my own and my pilots' services would be at the disposal of the War Department. However, in spite of the above and contrary to my convictions, if you can assure me of immediate urgent need of my plane and the O. P. M. will give Lockheed an irrevocable permit to supply me with another Lodestar not later than first week in November, will make sacrifice and turn plane in."

Telegram May 13 from Mr. Whiteside:

"Re tel I can only repeat and re-emphasize my previous telegrams and inform you that you are the only private owner of a Lockheed Lodestar to fail to comply with the request made in those telegrams for airplanes needed to fulfill an immediate and urgent military requirement."

Telegram June 3 from Mr. Jones:

"The President requested me to get from my source as many planes as possible suitable for transport purposes for allocation by him under the lend-lease act. You have my request made on his behalf. No one else refused to turn in their planes and none demanded that they be given priorities to replace their planes. None will be given you."

LINDBERGH ASKS AN EARLY PEACE

Tells a Hollywood Crowd U. S. Should Stay Out.

Hollywood, June 21 (A. P.).—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, urging that the United States stay out of war, says "the only way European civilization can be saved is by ending the war quickly through a negotiated peace."

"The alternative to a negotiated peace," he told an overflow crowd in 20,000-seat Hollywood bowl last night, "is either a Hitler victory or a prostrate Europe, and possibly a prostrate America as well. I tell you that the only way our American life and ideals can be preserved is by staying out of this war.

"We are still unprepared for war, and it would take us years to prepare adequately for the type of war we now consider entering.

"We in America have the best defensive position in the world. No foreign power can invade us today, and with reasonable preparation on our part, no combination of foreign Powers will ever be able to invade us.

"Since they cannot invade us, it will be only a question of time before they desire to trade with us. And I have full confidence in American ability to hold its own in a trade.

Says America Is Safe.

"The developments of modern warfare make America less vulnerable to invasion than we have been in the past. The fact is that the surest way for us to lose a war is by trying to defend England or any other part of Europe.

"No matter how many fighting planes we build in America and send to England, it is not possible to base enough squadrons in the British Isles to equal in striking power the squadrons that Germany can base on the continent of Europe.

"I repeat again that the very developments of modern warfare which have strengthened the position of America have greatly weakened the position of England, and I challenge any one to prove otherwise.

Crowd Gives Ovation.

The crowd stood and gave Mr. Lindbergh a shouted, hat-throwing, flag-waving ovation as he began his speech, his first in the Far West.

There were a few scattered hisses and boos, uttered so low they were heard only a few seats away.

Mr. Lindbergh fidgeted from foot to foot as he read his speech.

"Possibly the most ominous and deplorable development of the war as far as the United States is concerned," he said, "is the deliberate attempt to misinform and confuse our people. Some day in the not distant future, the men who are responsible for this will be called to account by an aroused and enlightened nation. The attempt to involve our country in the war by subterfuge and propaganda is not a crime to be passed over lightly. Public opinion will bring the charges, and history will be the judge."

At the conclusion, as thousands surged forward to greet him, Mr. Lindbergh rushed from the stage to return to the seclusion of his hotel.

Others speaking on the program were Senator D. Worth Clark of Idaho, Novelist Kathleen Norris and Lillian Gish, former actress.

3024 - 9941

30.24 — 9941

Box Score Of War At Sea

JUN 22 1941

[By the Associated Press]

The following "box score" lists sea warfare losses reported during the ninety-fourth week of the war, from June 15 to June 21, inclusive:

Nation	Sunk By: Subs, Planes, Warships	Mines	Other Causes Or Unknown	Tonnage	Known Dead	Missing
*Greece	26	0	0	35,100	0	0
Britain	6	1	0	24,257	123	0
†France	2	0	4	8,275	7	0
Italy	1	0	0	3,319	0	0
Spain	0	1	0	2,421	0	0
Germany	0	0	1	1,625	0	0
‡Norway	1	0	6	678	0	0
Total	36	2	11	75,675	130	0
Previously reported	863	241	543	6,330,459	13,889	8,607
Grand Total	899	243	554	6,406,134	14,019	8,607

*Ships lost during conquest of Greece, but now identified.

†Tonnage of one French ship unknown; rest are warships sunk previously.

‡Small warships sunk during invasion, but now identified.

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS):

Britain, 770; Norway, 203; Germany, 127; Greece, 104; Sweden, 98; Italy, 86; France, 65; Netherlands, 64; Denmark, 52; Finland, 41; Belgium, 23; Estonia, 12; Yugoslavia, 12; Panama, 8; Spain, 8; Poland, 5; Egypt, 3; Lithuania, 3; Portugal, 3; United States, 2; Argentina, Hungary, Japan, Iran, Latvia, Rumania, Soviet 1 each. Total—1,696.

(THIS DAILY FEATURE, CONDUCTED BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, IS BEING WRITTEN IN HIS ABSENCE ON VACATION BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT.)

JUN 22 1941

GROPING IN THE DARKNESS OF THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN EMBROILMENT, THE AFTERNOON PAPER OF LORD BEAVERBROOK, BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE, PUTS ITS FINGER ON WHAT WOULD BE, FOR BOTH BRITONS AND AMERICANS, A DELICATE CONSEQUENCE OF GERMAN-RUSSIAN WAR. THE NEWSPAPER, THE EVENING STANDARD, URGES IN ADVANCE THAT THE BRITISH GIVE RUSSIA WHATEVER AID IS POSIBLE

WHATEVER AID IS POSSIBLE IN CASE RUSSIA RESISTS GERMAN DEMANDS, AND GOES ON TO SAY THAT IT WILL BE NECESSARY, ALSO, TO TRY TO MAKE AMERICANS UNDERSTAND THE REASON FOR AID TO MOSCOW.

PERHAPS IT IS TOO EARLY TO GO IN FOR SUCH LONG-DISTANCE PEERING INTO WHAT HAS APTLY BEEN CALLED SHADOWLAND, BUT IT IS CERTAINLY TRUE THAT ANY AID TO SOVIET RUSSIA, EVEN THOUGH INTENDED TO DEFEAT NAZI GERMANY, WOULD BE REGARDED WITH REPUGNANCE AND SUSPICION BY LARGE NUMBERS OF AMERICANS. INDEED, IT WOULD BE NONE TOO EASY TO CONVINCE THE BRITISH THEMSELVES THAT SUCH AID WOULD BE WISE.

WITH TURKEY NEUTRALIZED BY THE TREATY OF NEUTRALITY WHICH THE TURKS HAVE SIGNED WITH THE GERMANS, DIRECT BRITISH AID TO RUSSIA IS PRACTICALLY OUT OF THE QUESTION. UNITED STATES SUPPLIES, ESPECIALLY AIRPLANES, COULD, HOWEVER, REACH RUSSIA VIA THE PACIFIC, AND THAT IS WHAT LORD BEAVERBROOK'S NEWSPAPER IS TALKING ABOUT, WITHOUT ACTUALLY SAYING IT.

A134

THE REASON WHICH WOULD BE ADVANCED FOR THE GIVING OF SUCH AID TO THE MUSCOVITES WOULD BE, OF COURSE, THAT GERMANY MUST BE STRUCK ON EVERY POSSIBLE FRONT IF THE WAR IS TO BE WON. BUT WHETHER EITHER AMERICANS OR BRITISH WOULD BE WILLING TO PUT THE WEAPONS IN RUSSIA'S HANDS AND TRUST RUSSIA TO STRIKE GERMANY WITH THEM IS SOMETHING ELSE AGAIN.

OUT OF THE TORRENT OF RUMOR FROM THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN BORDERLANDS, THERE HAS COME NO CONCRETE EVIDENCE THAT RUSSIA INTENDS TO FIGHT RATHER THAN TO GIVE HITLER THE ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND MILITARY DOMINATION THAT HE SEEMS TO WANT. THE FINNISH MOBILIZATION, WHICH IS FACT, NOT RUMOR, IS, HOWEVER, PRETTY CONVINCING EVIDENCE THAT HITLER IS NOW READY TO ATTACK RUSSIA, AT LEAST WITH NON-GERMAN TROOPS, TO FORCE ACQUIESCENCE.

TIME'S A-WASTING FOR HITLER. THE RISING TIDE OF AMERICAN AID TO THE BRITISH, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CHALLENGE ON THE ROBIN MOOR: "WE DO NOT PROPOSE TO YIELD;" THEY MEAN TO THE GERMAN FUEHRER THAT HE MUST HASTEN TO BRING STALIN TO TIME AND GET BACK TO THE BATTLE OF THE WEST, RETURN TO THE OFFENSIVE IN THE NEAR EAST.

BRITAIN IS GETTING THE PLANES WHICH, SHE FEELS, WILL WIN HER THE ULTIMATE VICTORY; AGAIN AND AGAIN SHE IS ABLE TO BLAST AT GERMANY WITH REAL FORCE, AND THROUGH NINE SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS OF THIS SUSTAINED AERIAL OFFENSIVE THE BRITISH ISLES HAVE ESCAPED EFFECTIVE RETALIATION. WHERE ARE GERMANY'S PLANES?

BRITISH AND AMERICAN-MADE TANKS HAVE GIVEN THE AXIS CONCENTRATIONS IN NORTH AFRICA "A BLOODY NOSE," TO QUOTE THE TOMMIES, AND THE BRITISH AND THEIR FREE FRENCH ALLIES ARE FIGHTING, DOGGEDLY IF SLOWLY, TO SMASH THE NAZI MENACE IN SYRIA.

MEANWHILE, CORRESPONDENTS IN BERLIN ARE ABLE TO REPORT THAT DESPITE ALL THE CAUTION OF THE GERMAN PRESS AND RADIO, GERMANY'S LITTLE MAN IS INCREASINGLY UNEASY ABOUT AMERICA, AND IS WONDERING IF HISTORY MUST REPEAT ITSELF AGAIN.

JUN 22 1941

N908AED

DIVER SUBMERGING 440 FEET TO CRAFT

Knox Says Evidence Shows Ship Is Crushed and All Hands Lost—Navy to Hold Service on Spot.

JUN 22 1941

Portsmouth, N. H., June 21 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox signified the probability today that the thirty-three officers and men who died aboard the pressure-crushed submarine O-9 would make their graves under the 440 feet of water where they now lie.

Returning to the Portsmouth Navy Yard after a[illegible]pection aboard the submarine rescue ship Falcon, [illegible] miles offshore, Mr. Knox declared:

"I would say that at that depth it is highly im[illegible] that a salvage attempt would be undertaken."

He spoke even as an intrepid navy diver, George Crocker, was still below in the deepest emergency dive ever undertaken in the North Atlantic. Crocker faced the possibility of three hours below, and five hours in a decompression chamber, for the sake of five minutes of work on the deck of the sunken O-9.

Mr. Knox said, in response to questions, that the accident to the twenty-three-year-old O-9, which lay idle for ten years before it was recommissioned on June 1, would not affect the future use by the navy of the old type of undersea craft.

"There is every probability that there is no one alive down there," he added. "These men died—and I assume that they are dead—in a hazardous line of duty."

Mr. Knox added that if it was decided that salvage was impossible some form of funeral service would be performed over the place where the submarine lies.

No Sign of Life.

Admiral Edwards, reporting the grappling lines definitely were hooked to the O-9, said there was no indication of any life aboard, and added that he thought there was no hope.

Asked what he thought of the submarine's present condition, he replied: "Probably crushed."

Contact with the O-9 finally was made by four submarines, running abreast up and down the area. Small boats were put over to sweep grapnels across the spot marked by buoys dropped by the submarines.

Certainty that the O-9 lay below came when a piece of wooden deck was picked up. It was labeled "9—P—7," showing that it was the seventh section on the port side of the O-9.

A possibility that the sunken submarine O-9 and her crew of thirty-three dead might be left on the ocean floor was expressed today by the Navy's High Command.

In Washington, navy men said that they thought an attempt would be made to salvage the 23-year-old O-9, recently recommissioned, to remove the dead, determine the cause of the tragedy and gain experience in underwater work under tremendous pressure.

Weather Is Good.

Apparently the decision rested upon further explorations, as divers stood ready to descend on grappling lines which finally were attached to the submarine during the early morning hours. Weather conditions were favorable.

Four divers were aboard the Falcon, whose position was about eighteen miles off this port—not far from where the submarine Squalus sank in 240 feet of water May 23, 1939, with a loss of twenty-six of her crew of fifty-nine men.

Twenty-one other divers, flown here from Washington, were on shore, awaiting a call if needed.

Helium Being Used.

Lieut.-Commander Edmund Jewell, at the navy yard, asserted that if divers went down and landed on the wrong part of the submarine they might not be able to determine whether any one still was alive. Signals, however, probably would be successful from most sections of the craft.

Sufficient helium to supply divers for two days' operations was on hand, and more was on the way.

President Roosevelt, who kept in personal touch with the Navy Department in Washington during the night, was told that the navy was not optimistic about the situation.

The first indication that the 23-year-old submarine was doomed came from the Falcon earlier when she reported picking up painted cork, which is used as interior insulation for the craft's hull and deck grating.

O-9 FEARED BEYOND SALVAGE

3024 -9943

30.24—9943

The cork was found in jagged chunks and led one navy official, who asked that his name be withhold, to comment, "She must have been smashed like an eggshell."

Smoke Bomb Signal.

The 172-foot O-9—victim in New England's fourth submarine disaster—went into its ill-fated deep trial dive at 8:56 A. M. New York time yesterday, and the search got underway two hours later when a smoke bomb distress signal came to the surface.

DIVER ATTEMPTING CONTACT WITH SUB

JUN 22 1941

140-Foot Plunge Deepest Yet Tried In Actual Salvage Work

Hope Abandoned For 33 Officers And Men On Ill-Fated O-9

[By the Associated Press]

Portsmouth, N. H., June 21—The first two attempts by navy divers to reach the pressure-crushed submarine O-9 failed today, and the probability grew that the craft and her thirty-three dead had found a permanent grave 440 feet below the surface of the Atlantic.

The second effort resulted in a descent of 370 feet—the deepest working dive ever made in the North Atlantic—but the tremendous pressure at that depth, said the navy laconically, forced "difficulty in breathing."

Earlier, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, returned from the scene to report that "at that depth it is highly improbable that a salvage attempt would be undertaken."

Services Planned

He said "some form of service" would be held over the spot where the 23-year-old submarine rested upon a muddy clay bank, if it was decided she could not be raised.

Obviously moved, Knox expressed a reluctance to speak publicly at any length.

"Those poor fellows are dead out there," he explained. "They are just as much heroes as if they had died in action."

George F. J. Crocker, 30-year-old native of Seattle, Wash., made the first two diving attempts today, and even after he finally had been hauled up, Rear Admiral Richard Edwards, commander of submarines in the Atlantic fleet, announced the diving efforts would continue.

To Continue Efforts

In a brief message from the submarine salvage ship Falcon, anchored above the O-9 eighteen miles off shore, he said:

"Diver descended 370 feet. Had difficulty in breathing. Brought to surface. Will continue attempts by varying diving techniques."

As searchlights played on the calm waters of a huge square marked as the resting ground of the ill-fated O-9, officials announced that the diving operations would continue through the night.

The glare from the little hand lamps carried by divers could be seen at infrequent intervals, apparently signifying another attempt was being made to reach the submarine far below.

Signals Continued

With clock-like precision, every fifteen minutes the Falcon sounded with an oscillator the call letters of the O-9—on the most remote chance that the "knock" from the machine that sends out waves in water would be picked up.

Among the crew members of the Falcon are two men who knew the horror of being trapped at the ocean bottom—and lived to tell the story. They are William Isaacs, of Washington, and Allen C. Bryon, of Greenville, S. C., survivors of the Squalus, which foundered a few miles from the grave of the O-9.

The efforts to reach the deck of the O-9 were called by Admiral Edwards the "deepest working dive ever attempted." Others aboard the Falcon called it "the most dangerous dive" in submarine history. (A 500-foot descent was made in Hawaii under test conditions).

Telephone Trouble

Crocker's first attempt was halted soon after he sank below the surface. He had trouble with his telephone connection with the Falcon's deck, and as a moment's misunderstanding of orders in deep water might mean death, he was hauled up while repairs were made.

Actually, Crocker's first attempt was a half-dozen attempts, as he was lowered just below the surface repeatedly and then hauled quickly back until what seemed to be a short circuit in his earphone was straightened out.

Even before his dive, it was the consensus of submarine experts that the hull of the O-9 had been crushed by the tremendous squeeze of the water around it. How soon the submersible's shell crumpled after she went into a deep test dive early yesterday morning may always remain a mystery.

Not until last night, however, did oil, air bubbles, bits of cork from the inner hull and a piece of deck planking come to the surface in sufficient quantity to allow a fleet of search vessels to mark the spot.

No Sign Of Life

And not until the early hours of this morning did the first grappling hook make direct contact with the O-9. Then navy blinker lights flashed the word in code to all of the vessels drawn up in a half moon in the darkness around the Falcon. The O-9 had been found after more than fourteen hours of search.

But there was "no sign of life aboard," and navy men privately had conceded hours before that the Atlantic had claimed thirty-three lives—the exact number snatched from her when the submarine Squalus went down after she sank in 240 feet of water during a trial dive.

reluctance that hope for the officers and men of the O-9 was almost to the vanishing point.

"We have grappled hooks to her,," he said, "there is not indication of life aboard her."

That, despite the fact that constant listening posts were maintained from the moment the O-9 was contacted—manned by men with special undersea sound devices—men who strained their ears for the sound of hammers clanking against steel sides 400-odd feet below.

"Probably crushed," the Admiral commented tersely, a bit later.

"We never give up hope as long as there is no possible chance," he said, "but I don't think there is any hope."

Aboard the Falcon the silent crew was kept busy coiling rope and putting in order, with routine Navy meticulousness, the mass of salvage equipment stored on her decks.

stroyers rose out of a slight haze, squat tugs bobbed easily on summer-calm water, and the grim outlines of sister craft of the O-9 were a constant reminder of the task that lay ahead.

Crew members of the Falcon sat cross-legged on the upper deck as officers tucked Crocker into a fiberglass suit of blue underwear that had to be heated electrically to withstand the intense cold. Then they zippered on a rubber canvas suit and helped him into metal helmet, shoes and belt that weighed 200 pounds.

Navy Diver Hangs Up Record In 370-Foot Plunge Into Sea

JUN 22 1941

He Fails To Reach Submraine, However, So Will Not Get Official Credit For Feat

[By the Asso

Aboard The Submarine Salvage Vessel Falcon, Off Portsmouth, N. H., June 21—Boastswain-Mate George F. J. Crocker was selected from one hundred crack naval divers to make the first try at reaching the sunken submarine O-9.

While the navy could not list his feat as an official record, since he did not reach his objective, veteran submarine men said Crocker actually dived sixty-five feet deeper than was attained by diver W. F. Laughlin in his record for a completed working dive off Honolulu in 1915.

The atmosphere of a grim contest prevailed on the Falcon as Crocker stepped to the vessel's fantail to face depths where pressure ranges up to almost 200 pounds a square inch.

Stood Best Test

Crcoker was chosen for the major assignment because in recent laboratory tests by naval doctors he had shown the "least susceptibility" to the "bends," the bugaboo of divers.

The Falcon idled in a sunlit sea almost at the mid-point of a great square of ships that show the disaster area of the O-9 like markers around a grave.

Rakish smoke-stacks of two de-

Carried Electric Torch

Some of the vessels in the great square changed positions as Crocker was lowered overside.

Crocker carried an electric torch to light his way in depths where visibility is of the range only of one's arm.

They lowered him at easy stages of fifty feet, his legs entwined around a grappling line leading to the O-9.

"Hello, Crocker, okay?" telephoned the diving master aboard the Falcon as the diver reached 300 feet.

"Okay," came the metallic voice from a loud speaker on the Falcon's top-side.

Finally No Answer

At 345 feet, where darkness is utter at any time of day, the answer still was "Okay."

And then, 370 feet——

"Okay, Crocker?"

No answer.

For a long half minute faces were tense aboard the Falcon.

Then the voice came again:

"I don't think I'm getting enough pressure."

They don't argue with divers.

"Yank him up," went the terse order from above, and up he came in easy stages once again.

Crocker showed no ill effects from the experience, and diving masters said they would recheck the ratios of helium and oxygen to prepare for future dives.

The entire dive took an hour and fifteen minutes.

JUN 22 1941

Submarine Located! Navy Blinkers Flash

Their Work Begins, But Admiral Sees No Hope for Men in Sunken Craft.

ABOARD THE SUBMARINE RESCUE SHIP FALCON, OFF PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 21 (AP).—United States Navy blinkers suddenly began to send spots of light across the

5-MINUTE LIMIT ON DIVES INTO 440 FEET OF WATER

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 21 (AP).—Naval officers said today that when a diver was lowered approximately 440 feet to the sunken submarine O-9 he would be able to work only five minutes because of the intense pressure.

They figured the descent would take 30 minutes, that it would require about two and a half hours to bring the diver to the surface again at easy stages—and that he then would have to remain in a decompression chamber for five hours.

The officers pointed out that it would be the deepest dive ever attempted in the North Atlantic. A 500-foot dive was accomplished at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, in warm water, under test conditions, they added.

JUN 22 1941

THE O-9 HAD ONE REAL VETERAN

Vassalboro, Me., June 21 (A. P.).—William C. Wolfe, veteran submarine sailor, apparently died with thirty-two shipmates yesterday in a submarine which, like himself, had been brought out of retirement to augment America's first line of defense in a time of crisis.

Torpedoman Wolfe, who retired in 1929 after twenty years' service, left his home two years ago to go back to active service and last November joined the ancient 0-9, long out of commission, which failed to come up after a practice dive off portsmouth, N. H.

A native of Winslow, near here, Wolfe had a wife and two daughters, Ruth and Jacquelin, a brother, Erik, of Fairfield, and a sister, Miss Edna Wolfe, Beverly, Mass. Ruth, a student pilot, made her first cross country flight, from Portland to Waterville and return, yesterday before learning of the O-9 tragedy.

QUOTES SON'S STORY OF 'ALL WRONG' ON O-9

Del Norte, Colo., June 21 (AP).—Ota Eagleton, father of Charles L. Eagleton, 24-year-old seaman on the submarine O-9, said today that his son wrote him 10 days ago telling of a test run with the submersible on which "everything went wrong."

Young Eagleton was aboard when the craft sank yesterday.

The father quoted his son's letter: "We've been on a test run. Everything went wrong, but we've got it under control now. It's all right."

Waiting for news on rescue operations, the father said: "We were not particularly concerned about what he wrote. We took it to mean that they had to make a lot of adjustments, but that everything had been fixed up after the trial run."

JUN 22 1941

Commander's Wife Keeps on Hoping

New London, Conn., June 21 (AP).—Mrs. Constance Kennedy Abbott, wife of Com. Howard J. Abbot of the submarine O-9, said today that she would "keep hoping until there's no further use" that her husband and the other men aboard the sunken submarine would be rescued.

She and her two children, Stephanie, 7, and Stephen 1, spent last night at a naval officer's home. Near collapse after her all-night vigil, Mrs. Abbott broke off the interview with, "I can't talk any more about it now."

SUBMARINE O-9 HAD 33 ABOARD

JUN 22 1941

List Comprised 2 Officers and 31 Crew Members.

New London, Conn., June 21 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Commander George C. Crawford announced today that two officers and thirty-one crew members were aboard the missing submarine O-9 when she sailed from New London, her home port, for the trials off Portsmouth, N. H.

Her commander was Lieut. Howard J. Abbott of Osceola, Iowa. The only other officer aboard, Commander Crawford said, was Ensign M. P. Wangsness, a naval reservist of San Diego, Cal.

The crew members:

Barry, Marvin D., seaman, Manhattan, Kan.
Cannady, W. R., electrician's mate, Blytheville, Ark.
Crute, William T., seaman, Halifax, Va.
Dufresne, John F., machinist's mate, Great Barrington, Mass.
Eagleton, Charles L., signalman, Del Norte, Cal.
Edwards, John H., mess attendant, Ittabenna, Miss.
Fost, H. T., quartermaster, Hancock, Md.
Foster, Edward G., chief machinist's mate, Seattle, Wash.
Fowler, James D., chief machinist's mate, Lattimore, N. C.
Gardner, Bob A., torpedoman, Alsea, Ore.
Gersen, N., seaman, Bronx, N. Y.
Gillies, James G., fireman, Port Richmond, N. Y.
Golden, Francis H., fireman, Holyoke, Mass.
Griffiths, F. A., seaman, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
Gruen, Francis L., torpedoman, Greenville, Ill.
Gunn, Henry J., machinist's mate, Garr, Neb.
Hartzog, Joe A., ship's cook, Ardmore, Okla.
Hendy, Gaddis I., radioman, Mountain View, Cal.
Jaskowiak, Walter J., fireman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kaufman, William C., machinist's mate, Indianapolis.
Krueger, Levitt E., torpedoman, San Diego, Cal.
Littleford, Allan H., electrician's mate, Waterford, Conn.
Miller, Chester L., quartermaster, Harrisburg, Pa.
Ouillette, Emile A., seaman, Central Falls, R. I.
Schneider, F. P., fireman, New York city.
Sonnenburg, Sam E. chief electrician's mate, San Diego, Cal.
Strang, James S., yeoman, Indianapolis.
Tillery, Thomas W. Jr., machinist's mate, New London.
Varner, Earl V., chief machinist's mate, Los Angeles.
Venhaus, Bernard J., seaman, Lawrence, Neb.
Wolf, William C., chief torpedoman, Hartford, Conn.

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 22)

94TH WEEK OF THE WAR (LEAD AND ADD TO COME)

BY THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE

JUN 22 1941

(ADVANCE)-NEW YORK, JUNE 15--GERMANS REPORT BRITISH AND BRITHS-USED SHIPPING SUNK IS BOOSTED TO 12,000,000 TONS. BRITISH ACKNOWLEDGE LOSS OF DESTROYER JERSEY, THEIR 50TH LISTED OFFICIALLY AS SUNK, THROUGH A MINE. RAF RAIDS INDUSTRIAL WESTERN GERMANY FOR THE FOURTH STRAIGHT NIGHT; LUFTWAFFE STRIKES AT AIRPORTS AND ARMAMENT WORKS IN SOUTHEASTERN AND SOUTHERN ENGLAND. ITALY ANNOUNCES "SUITABLE" RETALITORY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST AMERICA FOLLOWING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S BLOCKING OF AXIS CREDITS.

BRITISH CLAIM KISSOUE, A KEY TO THE DEFENSE OF DAMASCUS, IN BATTLE OF THE LEVANT. FRENCH ADMIT LOSS OF SIDON AND ABOU KEMAL.

MONDAY, JUNE 16---UNITED STATES ORDERS ALL GERMAN CONSULATES THROUGHOUT THE NATION CLOSED, DECLARING THEIR ACTIVITIES TO BE IMPROPER AND THAT THEIR CONTINUED OPERATION WOULD BE "INIMICAL" TO THE NATIONAL WELFARE. ITALY BLOCKS AMERICAN BANK ACCOUNTS. BRITISH RESCUE SHIP BEARS THE REMAINING 35 SURVIVORS OF THE SUNKEN U.S. SHIP ROBIN MOOR TO CAPETOWN, ACCOUNTING FOR ALL ON BOARD. BRITISH LAUNCH NEW NORTH AFRICAN OFFENSIVE, ARMORED UNITS THRUSTING 40 MILES WITHIN LIBYA. BLOODY FIGHTING DEVELOPS IN SYRIA, COUNTERING BRITISH HOPES OF ONLY NOMINAL OPPOSITION.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17--GERMANY PROTESTS AGAINST U.S. CLOSING OF NAZI CONSULATES AND SAYS "NECESSARY MEASURES" WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST AMERICAN ORDER FREEZING GERMAN CREDITS. ITALY BLOCKS ALL PAYMENT

30.24—9945

ON PRIVATE DEBTS TO AMERICANS; CLAIMS 2-TO-1 ADVANTAGE IN THE CRISIS BECAUSE AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN ITALY SO OUTWEIGH ITALIAN INVESTMENTS IN U.S. BERLIN DECLARES 100 BRITISH TANKS DESTROYED IN LIBYAN OFFENSIVE; BRITISH SAY EMPIRE TROOPS HOLD AGAINST NAZI COUNTER-ATTACKS. VICHY TROOPS CLAIM RECAPTURE OF TWO AREAS BELOW DAMASCUS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18--TURKEY AND GERMANY SIGN A 10-YEAR TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, AS BRITISH AND BALKAN SOURCES REPORT CONTINUING PRESSURE ON SOVIET RUSSIA FOR ECONOMIC CONCESSIONS, AND MOBILIZATION OF GERMAN TROOPS ALONG SOVIET FRONTIER. NAZIS IMPLY TREATY DRAWS TURKEY TO SOME EXTENT AWAY FROM BRITAIN; BRITISH HOLD THAT MOSCOW IS THE REAL LOSER. BRITISH FALL BACK IN LIBYA AFTER TEST OF AXIS STRENGTH; ROME AND BERLIN CLAIM VICTORY. VICHY TROOPS REPORT A DRIVE TO THE PALESTINE FRONTIER; BRITISH ACKNOWLEDGE HEAVY RESISTANCE IN SYRIA. WASHINGTON RECEIVES BERLIN PROTEST OVER CONSULATE CLOSINGS; INDICATES IT WILL BE REJECTED FLATLY. LONDON AND STOCKHOLM SOURCES HEAR GERMANS ARE MASSING ON NORWAY'S WEST COAST, A POSSIBLE INVASION SPRINGBOARD.

JUN 22 1941

THURSDAY, JUNE 19--FINLAND CALLS UP RESERVES AND REDUCES CIVILIAN TRAIN TRAFFIC AS REPORTS OF IMPENDING GERMAN STROKE STIR EUROPE. BRITISH AND DE GAULLIST TROOPS DRIVE TOWARD DAMASCUS FROM THREE DIRECTIONS; FRENCH GARRISON IS REPORTED TO HAVE REJECTED AN ULTIMATUM FOR SURRENDER. REPORTS OF RUSSIAN-GERMAN RIFT EXPAND UNDER IMPETUS OF THE SIGNING OF GERMAN-TURKISH FRIENDSHIP PACT. BRITISH FLYERS CONCENTRATE ON BREMEN AND BREST IN STRIKING AT GERMAN AND GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY FOR EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE NIGHT.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 22. MOVED JUNE 19.)

R150AED

FRIDAY, JUNE 20—— PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAYS U.S. IS NOT YIELDING AND "WE DO NOT PROPOSE TO YIELD" TO ACTS SUCH AS THE SINKING OF THE S.S. ROBIN MOOR. GERMANS ASSERT U.S. CONSULS SPIED FOR [redacted] BRITISH SECRET SERVICE. BRITISH EXPRESS BELIEF HITLER MAY TRY INVASION IF HE GETS ECONOMIC CONCESSIONS FROM SOVIET RUSSIA WITHOUT WAR; RAF BOMBING SQUADRONS CONTINUE BOMBING OFFENSIVE TO DISRUPT RAIL SERVICES TO COAST AND HAMPER NAZI INDUSTRIAL MACHINE. FINLAND CALLS UP 44 YEAR OLD MEN FOR MILITARY SERVICE. FRENCH BATTLE BRITISH-ALLIED INVADERS IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF DAMASCUS. BRITISH CLAIM AXIS LOSS OF 299,000 TONS OF SHIPPING [redacted] IN MAY; ADMIT DESTRUCTION OF 461,328 TONS OF BRITISH AND BRITISH-USED SHIPPING IN THE MONTH.

JUN 22 1941

SATURDAY, JUNE 21——BERLIN DISPATCHES PICTURE GERMAN MAN-ON-THE-STREET AS WORRIED AT THE POSSIBILITY UNITED STATES MAY

ENTER WAR. RAF REPORTS NORTHWESTERN GERMANY RAIDED OVERNIGHT FOR TENTH NIGHT IN A ROW. BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH KEEP BARADOSS UNDER STEADY PRESSURE, EVEN WHILE FRENCH CLAIM TO HAVE DRIVEN A COUNTER-ATTACK SPEARHEAD TO WITHIN TWO AND A HALF MILES OF PALESTINE BORDER. A DEADLOCK IS REPORTED IN RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA, WITH RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS IN TURKEY SAYING RED ARMY NOT AFRAID OF THE NAZIS. and London improving its relations Turkey has promised Germany benevolent neutrality if she engaged in war with Russia x

JUN 22 1941

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 22.

JRT 9AED

Russians Battle Nazis on 2,000-Mile Front,

Churchill Pledges Aid, Asks U. S. Help, Too

Soviet Admits Germans Gain 'At Big Cost'

Says Nazis Have Pierced Frontier From 6 to 10 Miles at Some Points

JUN 23 1941

65 of Foe's Planes Lost, Moscow Says

Thousands of Reservists Volunteer; Italy Joins Nazis in Declaring War

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, June 23 (Monday).—German troops attacking Russia on the 2,000-mile front from the Baltic to the Black Sea at dawn Sunday succeeded in making small gains in former Lithuania and Poland, but at great cost, the Russian high command announced early today.

German air attacks on Russian airdromes and the big cities of Kiev and Sevastopol cost the Nazis sixty-five planes, the first communique issued by the Red Army said.

German troops striking into old Lithuania from East Prussia apparently en route to Kaunas occupied the villages of Kalvaria and Stoyanov, about ten miles inside Russian territory. Other Nazi units driving toward Grodno, about 150 miles northeast of the former Polish capital of Warsaw, now in German hands, made gains of about six miles.

Another Drive in Poland

Still another eastern drive was toward Kristinopol, or Krystynopol, on the Bug River about 40 miles almost due north of Lwow in southern Poland.

The high command said all these gains were insignificant and made after fierce fighting which cost the German invaders heavy losses.

The communique made no mention of the great fighting area bordering on Rumania, that is, along the Prut River, or on the Finnish front.

[Rome radio reports said German and Rumanian troops had crossed the Prut into Bessarabia, the province the Soviets had seized by ultimatum from Rumania some time ago.]

"During the first half of the day German troops were held back by our troops," the Red Army communique said. "In the second half of the day German troops encountered advanced units of field troops of the Red Army.

"After fierce fighting the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses. Only in the Grodno and Kristinopol (Krasnopol) directions the enemy succeeded in gaining an insignficant tactical success and occupied the small towns of Kalvaria, Stoyanov and Tsekmanovets, the first two of which are fifteen kilometers and the third ten kilometers from the frontier.

65 Nazi Planes Shot Down

"The enemy air force attacked a number of our airdromes and populated places but everywhere met a resolute rebuff by our fighters and anti-aircraft artillery, which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. We brought down sixty-five enemy aircraft."

In the earliest stages of the massed German air raids on Russian cities more than 200 persons

30.24—9947

were killed and wounded, Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov said yesterday in a broadcast.

The German targets in the first six hours of this great new war were Kiev, capital of the Ukraine; Zitomir, also in the Ukraine; Kaunas, capital of Sovietized Lithuania, and Sevastopol, great Black Sea naval base on a flying line opposite the German-occupied Rumanian port of Constanta.

Other artillery and air attacks were made from Finnish and Rumanian territory, Molotov said.

[Unconfirmed reports reaching Ankara, Turkey, said that the German air force had attacked the Black Sea port of Odessa on the same devastating scale that laid Rotterdam and Belgrade in ruins.]

The Foreign Commissar spoke on behalf of Premier Josef V. Stalin and expressed confidence that "the heroic forces of the U. S. S. R. will deal a crushing blow" to Russia's short-lived non-aggression pact partner.

Moscow was blacked out for the first time in its history and thousands of reserves were said to be flocking voluntarily to the colors.

Martial law was proclaimed in virtually all of European Russia and fourteen classes of men between the ages of twenty-three and thirty-six were called up from the western border to Siberia. The martial law decree covered, besides Moscow and Leningrad, fourteen smaller cities and their sections and eight Soviet republics.

Moscow and its province were blacked out, but the capital was calm and orderly. Rules for chemical and air-raid defense were broadcast, and air-raid shelters and shelters against chemical attack were ordered to be in complete readiness. No news of military operations was given to the public.

[The United Press reported from Moscow that the institution of political commissars (by which Communist party leaders shared responsibility with military leaders in the Russian Army) had been eliminated and that the military had full and unchallenged authority.]

[Italy declared war on Russia yesterday, dispatches from Rome said, but it was not learned how, if at all, Italy would participate actively in the conflict.]

Molotov, broadcasting yesterday on behalf of Premier Josef V. Stalin six hours after the invasion started, expressed confidence that "the heroic forces of the U. S. S. R. will deal a crushing blow" to Russia's erstwhile partner in the short-lived non-aggression pact.

In this first word to the Soviet public that Russia was at war with Germany, Molotov announced that the Red Army, fleet and air force already had been ordered on the move against Hitler's forces. Shortly thereafter, British Charge d'Affaires Baggallay called on Andrei J. Vishinsky, Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

The German invasion, Molotov asserted, was started without declaration of war and without any claims having been made.

"This unheard-of attack upon our country is perfidy unparalleled in the history of civilized nations," Molotov said. "The attack was perpetrated despite the fact that the treaty of non-aggression had been signed between the U. S. S. R. and Germany and that the Soviet government most faithfully abided by all provisions of this treaty."

During the entire life of the German-Russian pact, the Foreign Commissar told the people, "the German government could not find grounds for a single complaint against the U. S. S. R. as regards observance of this treaty."

"The entire responsibility for this predatory attack upon the Soviet Union," he went on, "falls fully and completely upon the German Fascist rulers."

Not until 5:15 a. m.—after the invasion had been launched—did German Ambassador Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenberg advise the Kremlin of the German decision to make war as a result of the concentration of Red Army units near the German eastern frontier, Molotov said.

Molotov closed with an appeal to the people to "rally more closely around our glorious Bolshevik party, around our Soviet government, around our great leader and comrade, Stalin. Ours is a righteous cause. The enemy shall be defeated. Victory will be ours."

The Moscow radio reported late last night that thousands of reserves were volunteering for the Red Army to fight the Nazi foe.

The radio alternately carried orders and speeches to the public and played patriotic marches. Extra guards were posted outside subway stations in Moscow. Crowds thronged the streets throughout the day listening to radio loud speakers.

"From all districts of the U. S. S. R.," the radio said, "news of enthusiastic and patriotic speeches reached Moscow.

"The Russian people will defend their country and liberty with their lives. Many millions are rallying around the government and the intelligentsia join in the general feeling."

Maj. Gen. Vassily S. [illegible], chief of the civil air fleet, said that all civil planes were "in complete fighting preparedness; our pilots and mechanics have undergone thorough military training."

VAST RUSSIAN AREA GETS MARTIAL LAW

Districts Include the Western Border From the Antarctic to the Black Sea

ARMY'S RESERVES CALLED

Soviet Forces Have Been Long Prepared for War—Capital to Have Blackout

JUN 23 1941

MOSCOW, June 22 (AP)—Russia proclaimed martial law tonight in border areas from the Arctic to the Black Sea, including the newly Sovietized Baltic States and the Leningrad area.

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, issued the following statement tonight:

"The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. proclaimed martial law in the Archangel region, the Byelo-Russian S. S. R., the Vologda region, the Voronezh region, the Ivanovo region, the Karelian-Finnish S. S. R., the Kalinin region, the Krasnodar territory, the Crimean autonomous republic, the Kursk region, the Lithuanian S. S. R., the Latvian S. S. R., the city of Leningrad and the Leningrad region.

"The Moldavian S. S. R., the Murmansk region, the city of Moscow and the Moscow region, the Orel region, the Rostov region, the Ryazan region, the Smolensk region, the Tula region.

"The Ukrainian S. S. R., the Estonian S. S. R., and the Yaroslav region.

"Simultaneously the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. issued decrees on martial law and on military tribunals in areas where martial law has been proclaimed.

"The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. announced mobilization in the territory of Leningrad, the Baltic Special, Western Special, Kiev Special, Odessa, Kharkov, Orel, Moscow, Archangel, Ural, Siberian, Volga, North Caucasian and Transcaucasian military areas.

Reservists Are Called

The government announced it had called up army classes from 1905 to 1918 inclusive. Rules for chemical and air raid defense were broadcast and a complete blackout was ordered for the capital and Moscow Province.

Moscow was dark, calm and orderly tonight in the first total wartime blackout in its history. Traffic was normally heavy, the militia directing it with red and green lanterns.

The Moscow radio reported that thousands of reserves were volunteering. Many of these men addressed letters to Premier Stalin requesting they be permitted to fight.

The radio alternately carried orders and speeches to the public and played patriotic marches. Extra guards were posted outside subway stations in Moscow. Crowds thronged the streets throughout the day, listening to radio loudspeakers.

"From all districts of the U.S. S.R.," the radio said, "news of enthusiastic and patriotic speeches reached Moscow. The Russian people will defend their country and liberty with their lives. Many millions are rallying around the government and the intellectuals join in the general feeling.

"Kiev inhabitants, fired by the dastardly bombing of this morning, proclaim their preparedness for the greatest military effort. From Siberia and the Caucasus similar feelings are expressed and a single will fills the Cossacks. Confidence in victory is everywhere expressed.

"Calls for discipline and organized effort are being made all over the country to smash the contemptible enemy. Moscow is quiet, but conscious of the great task before it."

Although nothing in the official attitude, the Soviet press or the behavior of the population had suggested the imminence of war, Russia was not taken by surprise. For years the nation had been warned of the war danger and had been in a state of constant military preparedness.

The radio reported resolutions by meetings throughout the Soviet Union pledging to defend Russia to the last drop of blood.

THE GERMAN RADIO STATION AT ZEESEN TOLD RUSSIANS IN A BROADCAST IN RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN: JUN 23 1941

"ONE OF THE FIRST MEASURES OF THE GERMAN ADMINISTRATION WILL BE THE RESTORATION OF FREEDOM OF RELIGION. WE GERMANS ARE OF A DIFFERENT FAITH FROM YOU, BUT WE RESPECT EVERY HONEST RELIGIOUS CONVICTION.

"WE WILL ALLOW YOU TO ORGANIZE RELIGIOUS PARISHES."

FH221PED

MOSCOW-FOURTH ADD RUSSIAN (BUDGET) XXX ORGANIZE RELIGIOUS PARISHES."

THE MARTIAL LAW DECREE COVERED, BESIDES MOSCOW AND LEONODRAD AND THEIR AREAS, 14 SMALLER CITIES AND THEIR SECTIONS AND EIGHT SOVIET REPUBLICS. JUN 23 1941

THE CITIES AND REGIONS WERE: ARCHANGEL AND MURMANSK, ON THE ARCTIC OCEAN; VOLOGDA, VORONEZH, IVANOVO, KALININ, KRASNADOR, KUREH, OREL, ROSTOV, RYAZAN, SMOLENSK, TULA, AND YAROSLAVL. (CORRECT)

THE REPUBLICS WERE: BYELO-RUSSIAN, WHICH INCLUDES TERRITORY GAINED FROM POLAND IN 1939; THE KARELIAN-FINNISH STATE CARVED OUT OF GAINS FROM FINLAND IN 1940; THE CRIMEA; THE THREE BALTIC STATES ABSORBED

INTO RUSSIA LAST YEAR, LITHUANIA, LATVIA AND ESTONIA; AND MOLDAVIA, WHICH INCLUDES THE BESSARABIAN BUCOVINIAN TERRITORY YIELDED BY RUMANIA LAST YEAR AND THE UKRAINE.

MOBILIZATION WAS ORDERED IN THE FOLLOWING MILITARY AREAS: LENINGRAD, BALTIC SPECIAL, WESTERN SPECIAL, KIEV SPECIAL, ODESSA, KHARKOV, OREL, MOSCOW, ARCHANGEL, URAL, SIBERIAN, VOLGA, NORTH CAUCASIAN, AND TRANS-CAUCASIAN.

KL629PED

Russians Aided By Long Years Of Preparation

JUN 23 1941

Tanks and Planes in Mass Production, Industry and Farming Well Organized

MOSCOW, June 22 (AP).—Nothing in the attitude of Russian officials, of the Soviet press or the behavior of the public had suggested in advance the imminence of war, but Soviet Russia was not taken by surprise by the German attack today.

For years the nation has been officially warned of war danger and urged into a "constant state of military preparedness," and in the last year the Red Army has been thoroughly reorganized on the basis of the lessons of the war in the West.

Not for a single day had the workers and farmers of Russia been allowed to forget that war was on the threshold. The discipline of industry and the collective farms has been whipped up and production increased in preparation.

The Red Army has been reorganized under Defense Commissar Semyon K. Timoshenko under the personal supervision of Premier Josef V. Stalin, and intensive exercises in recent months have strived for perfection of the vast Russian mechanized war machine.

Tanks and airplanes have been in mass production for many years. The use of parachutists for war purposes was pioneered by the Russians, who have been training tens of thousands of these troopers annually.

But for all this advance preparation, there was little on the streets of Moscow today to indicate that Russia was involved in a major war. People promenaded leisurely as on any other Sunday, but they often stopped in small knots to listen to loud speakers installed on many roofs of the capital for use during parades and for transmitting any official communications. Most of the pronouncements pertained to behavior in case of air raids.

Molotov Tells Soviet It's at War, Says New 'Napoleon' Is Doomed

Denies Any Claims Were Presented by Hitler or That Reds Violated Reich Frontier; Calls 'Predatory' Attack 'Unparalleled in History'

JUN 23 1941

MOSCOW, June 22 (AP).—The text of Foreign Commissar Vlacheslav M. Molotov's broadcast on the outbreak of war with Germany as translated by Tass, the Soviet official news agency,, follows:

Citizens of the Soviet Union:

The Soviet government and its head, Comrade Stalin, have authorized me to make the following statement:

Today at 4 o'clock a. m., without any claims having been presented to the Soviet Union, without a declaration of war, German troops attacked our country, attacked our borders at many points and bombed from their airplanes our cities Zhitomir, Kiev, Sevastopol, Kaunas and some others, killing and wounding over 200 persons.

There were also enemy air raids and artillery shelling from Rumanian and Finnish territory.

This unheard-of attack upon our country is perfidy unparalleled in the history of civilized nations. The attack on our country was perpetrated despite the fact that a treaty of non-aggression had been signed between the U. S. S. R. and Germany and that the Soviet government most faithfully abided by all provisions of this treaty.

The attack upon our country was perpetrated despite the fact that during the entire period of operation of this treaty the German government could not find grounds for a single complaint against the U. S. S. R. as regards observance of this treaty.

Nazis Are the Aggressors

Entire responsibility for this predatory attack upon the Soviet Union falls fully and completely upon the German Fascist rulers.

At 5:30 a. m., that is, after the attack had already been perpetrated, Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenburg, the German Ambassador in Moscow, on behalf of his government made the statement to me, as People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, to the effect that the German government decided to launch war against the U. S. S. R. in connection with the concentration of Red Army units near the eastern German frontier.

In reply to this I stated on behalf of the Soviet government that until the very last moment the German government had not presented any claims to the Soviet government, that Germany attacked the U. S. S. R. despite the peaceable position of the Soviet Union and that for this reason Fascist Germany is the aggressor.

On instruction of the government of the Soviet Union, I also state that at no point had our troops or our air force committed violation of the frontier, and therefore the statement made this morning by the Rumanian radio to the effect that Soviet aircraft allegedly had fired on Rumanian aerodromes is a sheer lie and provocation.

Likewise a lie and provocation is the whole declaration made today by Hitler, who is trying belatedly to concoct accusations charging the Soviet Union with failure to observe the Soviet-German pact.

Now that the attack on the Soviet Union has already been committed, the Soviet government has ordered our troops to repulse the predatory assault and to drive German troops from the territory of our country.

This war has been forced upon us, not by the German people, not by German workers, peasants and intellectuals, whose sufferings we well understand, but by the clique of bloodthirsty Fascist rulers of Germany who have enslaved Frenchmen, Czechs, Poles, Serbians, Norway, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Greece and other nations.

Hitler Will Meet His Doom

The government of the Soviet Union expresses its unshakable confidence that our valiant army and navy and brave falcons of the Soviet Air Force will acquit themselves with honor in performing their duty to the fatherland, to the Soviet people, and will inflict a crushing blow upon the aggressor.

This is not the first time that our people has had to deal with an attack of an arrogant foe. At the time of Napoleon's invasion of Russia our people's reply was war for the fatherland, and Napoleon suffered defeat and met his doom. It will be the same with Hitler, who, in his arrogance, has proclaimed a new crusade against our country.

The Red Army and our whole people will again wage victorious war for the fatherland, for our country, for honor, for liberty.

The government of the Soviet Union expresses the firm conviction that the whole population of our country, all workers, peasants and intellectuals, men and women, will conscientiously perform their duties and do their work. Our entire people must now stand solid and united as never before.

Each one of us must demand of himself and of others discipline, organization and self-denial worthy of real Soviet patriots, in order to provide for all the needs of the Red Army, Navy and Air Force, to assure victory over the enemy.

The government calls upon you, citizens of the Soviet Union, to rally still more closely around our glorious Bolshevik party, around our Soviet government, around our great leader and comrade, Stalin. Ours is a righteous cause. The enemy shall be defeated. Victory will be ours.

AID TO RUSSIA IS PROMISED BY CHURCHILL

Prime Minister Adds Call To Allies To Help And Mentions U. S.

JUN 23 1941

Accuses Hitler Of Trying To Carry Work Of Butchery Into Asia

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 22—Prime Minister Winston Churchill promised British aid to Soviet Russia in her fight against Germany tonight and strongly suggested that the United States do likewise.

In a ringing twenty-minute radio address to the world, Churchill declared Britain "will give whatever help we can to Russia" and will appeal "to all our friends and allies" to take the same course.

"Russia's danger is our danger, and the danger of the United States," he cried.

"Any man or state that fights against Hitler will have our aid."

Technical And Economic Aid

He offered to the U. S. S. R. "any technical and economic assistance" within Britain's power.

In a dramatic reversal of one of the main courses of British foreign policy since the Bolshevik revolution of 1917, Churchill appealed to Britain and her new ally to "strike with united strength while life and power remain."

He made no direct mention of British military or naval aid to Russia, but he said, "We shall bomb Germany by day as well as by night in ever-increasing measure, casting upon them month by month a heavier dose of bombs and making the German people taste and gulp each month a sharper dose of the miseries they have showered upon mankind."

Calls Asia Also Target

In a sweeping and bitter indictment, Churchill accused Hitler of intending to carry his "work of butchery and desolation" into not only Russia but Asia as a prelude to an attack on Britain and "subjugation of the Western Hemisphere."

"It is not for me to speak of the action of the United States," Churchill said, "but I will say if Hitler imagines that his attack on Soviet Russia will cause the slightest division of aid or slackening of effort in the great democracies who are resolved upon his doom, he is woefully mistaken."

The Prime Minister asserted:

"The Nazi regime is indistinguishable from the worst features of Communism. It is devoid of all principle except appetite and racial domination. It excels in all forms of human wickedness, in the efficiency of its cruel and ferocious aggression.

"No one has been a more consistent opponent of Communism than I have for the last twenty-five years. I will unsay no words that I have spoken about it. But all this fades away before the spectacle which is now unfolding. The past, with its crimes, its follies and its tragedies, flashes away."

Touches On World War Tie

Churchill touched briefly on Russia's alliance with Britain in the World War "against the same deadly foe," and mentioned regretfully that the Russians unhappily got no share in that victory.

"But now," he said, I have to declare the decision of his Majesty's Government, and I feel sure it is a decision in which the great dominions will in due course concur. We must speak out now, at once, without a day's delay. I have to make the declaration. None can doubt what our policy will be.

"We have but one aim, and one single irrevocable purpose. We are resolved to destroy Hitler and every vestige of his Nazi regime; from this nothing will turn us—nothing.

"We will never parley, we will never negotiate with Hitler or any of his men. We shall fight him by land, we shall fight him by sea, we shall fight him in the air, until, with God's help, we have rid the earth of his shadow and liberated his peoples from the yoke."

Leave Blank

30.24—9949

30.24—9949

JUN 23 1941

What Churchill Said:

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 22—The text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's radio address, as transcribed by the National Broadcasting Company:

I have taken occasion to speak to you tonight because we have reached one of the climacterics of the war.

In the first of these intense turning points a year ago, France fell prostrate under the German hammer and we had to face the storm alone.

The second was when the Royal Air Force beat the Hun raiders out of the Channel and thus warded off the Nazi invasion of our island, while we were still ill-armed and ill-prepared.

The third turning point was when the President and Congress of the United States passed the lease and lend enactment, devoting nearly two thousand million sterling of the wealth of the New World to help us defend our liberties and their own.

Those were the three climacterics.

Fourth Now Here

The fourth is now upon us.

At 4 o'clock this morning, Hitler attacked and invaded Russia.

All his usual formalities were observed with scrupulous technique.

A non-aggression treaty had been solemnly signed and was in force between the two countries. No complaint had been made by Germany of its non-fulfillment.

Under its cloak of forced confidence, the German armies drew up in immense strength along a line which stretched from the White Sea to the Black Sea, and their air fleets and armored divisions slowly and methodically took up their stations.

Then suddenly, without declaration of war, without even an ultimatum, the German bombs rained down from the sky upon the Russian cities. The German troops violated the Russian frontiers, and an hour later the German Ambassador, who till the night before had given assurances of friendship, almost of alliance, with the Russians, called upon the Russian Foreign Minister to tell him that a state of war existed between Germany and Russia.

Same Kind Of Outrage

Thus was repeated, on a far larger scale, the same kind of outrage against another form of signed compact and international faith which we had witnessed in Norway, in Denmark, in Holland, in Belgium, and which Hitler's accomplice and jackal, Mussolini, so faithfully imitated in the case of Greece.

All this was no surprise to me.

In fact, I gave clear and precise warnings to Stalin of what was coming. I gave him warnings, as I have given warnings to others before. I can only hope that these warnings did not fall unheeded.

All we know at present is that the Russian people are defending their native soil and that their leaders have called upon them to resist to the utmost.

Hitler is a monster of wickedness, insatiable in his lust for blood and plunder. Not content with having all Europe under his heel to terrorize into various forms of abject submission, he must now carry his work of butchery and desolation among the vast multitude of Russia and of Asia.

The terrible military machine which we and the rest of the civilized world so foolishly, so insensately, allowed the Nazi gangsters to build up, year by year, from almost nothing—this machine cannot stand idle lest it rust or fall to pieces. It must be in continual motion, grinding up human lives and trampling down the homes and the rights of hundreds of millions of men.

New Fields Of Slaughter

Moreover, it must be fed, not only with flesh but with blood.

So now this blood-thirsty gutter-snipe must launch his mechanized armies upon new fields of slaughter, pillage and devastation.

Poor as are the Russian peasants, workmen and soldiers, he must steal from them their daily bread. He must devour their harvests.

He must rob them of the oil which drives their plows, and thus produce a famine without example in human history, and even the carnage and ruin which his victory, should he gain it—he has not gained it yet—will bring upon the Russian people shall in itself be only a steppingstone to the attempt to plunge the four hundred or five hundred millions who live in China and the three hundred and fifty millions who live in India into that bottomless pit of human degradation over which the diabolic emblem of the swastika flaunts itself.

It is not too much to say here this summer evening that the lives and the happiness of a thousand million additional human beings are now menaced with brutal Nazi violence. This is enough to make us hold our breath.

But presently I shall show you something else that lies behind and something that touches very nearly the life of Britain and of the United States.

JUN 23 1941

Naziism And Communism

The Nazi regime is indistinguishable from the worst features of Communism. It is devoid of all principle except appetite and racial domination. It excels in all forms of human wickedness, in the efficiency of its cruelty and ferocious aggression.

No one has been a more consistent opponent of Communism than I have for the last twenty-five years. I will unsay no words that I have spoken about it. But all this fades away before the spectacle which is now unfolding. The past with its crimes, its follies and its tradegdies flashes away.

I see Russian soldiers standing on the threshold of their native land guarding the fields which their fathers have tilled from time immemorial. I see them guarding their homes, where mothers and wives pray. Ah, yes, for there are times when all pray for the safety of their loved ones; for the return of the bread winner, of the champion, of their protector.

I see the 10,000 villages in Russia where the means of existence is wrung so hardly from the soil, but where there are still primordial human joys, where maidens laugh and children play.

War Machine Rolls On

I see advancing upon all this invidious onslaught, the Nazi war machine, with its clanging, heel-clicking, dandified Prussian officers, its crafty expert agents, fresh from the cutting and cowing down of a dozen countries. I see also the dull, drilled, docile, brutish masses of the Hun soldiery coming on like a swarm of crawling locusts. I see the German bombers and fighters in the sky, still smarting from many a British whipping, and they are likely to find, they believe, an easier and safer prey.

Behind all this storm, I see that small group of venomous men who planned, organized and launched this cataract of horrors upon mankind. Then my mind goes back across the years to the days when the Russian armies were our allies against the same deadly foe, when they fought with so much valor and constancy and helped to gain a victory, from a share in which, alas, they were, through no fault of ours, utterly cut out.

I lived through all this, and you will pardon me if I express my feelings and the stir of old memories.

But now I have to declare the decision of His Majesty's Government, and I feel sure it is a decision in which the great dominions will in due course concur. We must speak out now, at once, without a day's delay. I have to make the declaration.

But One Aim

None can doubt what our policy will be. We have but one aim, and one single irrevocable purpose. We are resolved to destroy Hitler and every vestige of his Nazi regime; from this nothing will turn us—nothing.

We will never parley, we will never negotiate with Hitler or any of his men.

We shall fight him by land, we shall fight him by sea, we shall fight him in the air until, with God's help, we have rid the earth of his shadow and liberated his peoples from the yoke.

Any man or state who fights against Naziism will have our aid.

Any man or state who marches with Hitler is our foe.

This applies not only to organized states but to all representatives of that vile race of Quislings who make themselves the tools and agents of the Nazi regime against their fellow countrymen and against the lands of their birth.

These Quislings, like the Nazi leaders themselves, if not disposed of by their fellow countrymen, which would save trouble, will be delivered by us on the morrow of victory to the justice of the allied tribunals.

Policy And Declaration

That is our policy and that is our declaration.

It follows, therefore, that we shall give whatever help we can to Russia and to the Russian people.

We shall appeal to all our friends and allies in every part of the world to take the same course and pursue it as we shall, painfully and steadfastly to the end.

We have offered to the Government of Soviet Russia any technical or economic assistance which is in our power and which is likely to be of service to them.

We shall bomb Germany by day as well as by night in ever-increasing measure, casting upon them month by month a heavier discharge of bombs and making the German people taste and gulp each month a sharper dose of the miseries they have showered upon mankind.

It is noteworthy that only yesterday the Royal Air Force, fighting inland over France, cut down, with great honor to themselves, twenty-eight Hun fighting machines in the air above the French soil they invaded, defiled and professed to hold.

But this is only a beginning.

From now hence forward, the main expansion of our air force proceeds with gathering speed.

Another Six Months

In another six months, the weight of the help we are receiving from the United States in war materials of all kinds, especially in heavy bombers, will begin to tell.

This is no class war; this is a war in which the whole British Empire and commonwealth of nations is engaged without distinction of race, creed or party.

It is not for me to speak of the action of the United States, but I will say if Hitler imagines that his attack on Soviet Russia will cause the slightest division of aid or slackening of effort in the great democracies who are resolved upon his doom, he is woefully mistaken.

On the contrary, we shall be fortified and encouraged in our efforts to rescue mankind from his tyranny. We shall be strengthened and not weakened in our determination and in our resources.

This is no time to moralize upon the policies of countries and governments which have allowed themselves to be struck down one by one, when by united action they could so easily have saved themselves and saved the world from this catastrophe; but when I spoke a few minutes ago of Hitler's blood lust and the hateful appetites which have impelled or lured him on his Russian adventure, I said there was one deeper motive behind this outrage.

Strategy Of Hitler

He wishes to destroy the Russian power because he hopes that if he succeeds in this, he will be able to bring back the main strength of his army and air force from the East and hurl it upon this island, which he knows he must conquer or suffer the penalty of his crimes.

His invasion of Russia is no more than a prelude to an attempted invasion of the British Isles.

He hopes, no doubt, that all this may be accomplished before the winter comes.

And if he can overwhelm Great Britain before the fleets and air power of the United States might intervene, he hopes that he may once again repeat upon a greater scale than ever before that process of destroying his enemies, one by one, by which he has so long thrived and prospered, and that then the scene will be clear for the final act without which all his conquests would be in vain; namely, the subjugation of the Western Hemisphere to his will and to his system.

The Russian danger is, therefore, our danger and the danger of the United States, just as the cause of any Russian fighting for his hearth and home is the cause of free men and free people in every quarter of the globe. Let us learn the lessons already taught by such cruel experience. Let us redouble our exertions and strike with united strength while life and power remain.

WAR AGAIN HITS FINNS; PORTS, SHIPS BOMBED

Soviet Planes Attack Coastal Defenses In Aland Islands

JUN 23 1941

All Quiet On Frontier. Men Ordered Into Army Or Labor Ranks

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, *Monday*, June 23—Russian aerial bombardments of Finnish ports and ships served notice on Finland that she was again at war with her Red neighbor soon after Germany swept the Finns into the new hostilities Sunday as an ally.

The Finns, exhausted by the 1939-40 war with Soviet Russia, but prepared hastily again for the inevitable, felt the first blows from the air and waited for the land attack that has not yet developed.

The high command in its first communiyue issued in the new war said Soviet bombers rained explosives on ports and vessels without doing much damage.

Russian Contention

This was done on the Russian contention that Germany was using Finnish bases for her attack on Russia, but the Finnish Government denied this.

All was quiet on the frontier with Russia at 1 A. M., but the Government nevertheless made furious preparations for a war it termed one of self-defense.

All men between 18 and 59 were ordered into uniform or labor battalions. Air-raid shelters were readied. Windows were boarded and taped against bomb concussions.

Finns Keep Calm

Newsboys ran through the streets with extras. The Finns read Hitler's declaration eagerly but without excitement. The uppermost question in their minds was how soon Finnish troops would be involved.

Soberly the civilians walked the streets yesterday in their Sunday best. There was little show of emotion when they gathered with friends to talk over

this new danger.

Soldiers sped through the streets by truck and motorcycle.

Soviet bombers attacked coastal defense works at Alskar fort in the Aland archipelago yesterday morning but damage was slight, a high command communique said. Scattered attacks from a great height also were made on several Finnish warships in the Turku archipelago off the southwestern coast.

All Quiet In Karelia

Dispatches from the Karelian isthmus, site of what once was the great Mannerheim Line, said all was quiet. That is the logical route for a Red army march into Finland, and it was the scene of bitter fighting in the 1939-40 war which ended by Finland ceding about one third of her tillable soil to Russia.

Finland's position still was not made clear early Monday by any official statement, but a report in diplomatic circles at Stockholm that Finland had protested to Moscow against bombings of Finnish territory was interpreted in the Swedish capital as meaning Finland considers herself neutral in the new war.

NO CLASHES BETWEEN FINNISH AND RUSSIAN TROOPS HAVE YET BEEN REPORTED.

ADD-HELSINKI. JUNE-23. MON.

JUN 23 1941

(THE BRITISH NEWS AGENCY REUTERS REPORTED THAT THE HELSINKI RADIO CEASED BROADCASTING AFTER MIDNIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF A MUSICAL PROGRAM, INDICATING A POSSIBLE AIR RAID.)

THE FINNISH PARLIAMENT SPEAKER M.HAKKILA, LAST NIGHT REAFFIRMED FINLAND'S FAITH IN DEMOCRACY AND SAID "A SINGLE-MINDED DEVOTION TO OUR CAUSE IS THE SUREST SAFEGUARD OF OUR FREEDOM."

THE GOVERNMENT DECLARED A MORATORIUM ON BANKING, SPECIFICALLY ON CHECKS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, AMID HER MOBILIZATION MEASURES.

IN THE TENSE DAYS WHEN IT BECAME INCREASINGLY EVIDENT THAT FINLAND WAS CAUGHT BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA, HER CONQUEROR IN THE FIERCE, WINTER STRUGGLE OF 1939-40, THE NATION RAPIDLY MOBILIZED HER MANPOWER.

THE GOVERNMENT ORDERED ALL MEN BETWEEN 18 AND 59 WHO HAD NOT BEEN MOBILIZED TO REGISTER FOR LABOR SERVICE AND APPEALED TO ALL TO FULFILL THEIR DUTIES WITH "A FIRM TRUST IN THE HAPPY FUTURE OF THE NATION."

IT DECLARED A MORATORIUM ON BANKING, SPECIFICALLY ON CHECKS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT.

WITHIN THE PAST WEEK MOST OF FINLAND'S FIGHTING MANPOWER HAD BEEN CALLED TO THE COLORS. RESERVE OFFICERS HAD BEEN COMMISSIONED AS REGULAR OFFICERS. ARMY AND NAVY CADETS HAD BEEN HASTILY GRADUATED FROM THEIR ACADEMIES AND HANDED COMMISSIONS WITHOUT THE USUAL INTERMEDIARY YEAR OF ACTIVE SERVICE.

JUN 23 1941

ONLY THEY AND OTHERS EMPLOYED MANNING COMMUNICATION, FIRE AND MEDICAL SERVICES AND SOME SPECIAL DEFENSES WERE EXEMPTED FROM LIABILITY FOR LABOR SERVICE. THE FINNISH "LOTTAS," WOMEN WHO HELP OPERATE MEDICAL STATIONS AND KITCHENS BEHIND THE FIGHTING LINES, ALREADY HAD BEEN SUMMONED.

"WE ARE IN A DIRECT DANGER ZONE," THE GOVERNMENT'S COMMUNIQUE DECLARED. "TO INSURE OUR SECURITY, RESERVISTS ALREADY HAVE BEEN CALLED TO THE COLORS . . .

"NOW MORE THAN EVER WE MUST BE ON OUR GUARD.

"INDEPENDENT, FREE FINLAND EXPECTS EACH ONE OF HER CITIZENS IN THIS EXACTING MOMENT TO REMAIN CALM, RETAIN SELF-CONTROL AND CALMLY CARRY OUT PLANS AND FULFILL HIS DUTY FIRMLY TRUSTING IN THE HAPPY FUTURE OF THE NATION."

WITH FINLAND'S FINANCES, FOOD RESERVES AND OTHER RESOURCES HEAVILY DRAINED BY THE THREE-AND-A-HALF MONTHS OF BITTER WAR WITH RUSSIA, THE FINNISH LABOR SERVICE WAS EXPECTED TO BE DRAFTED FOR FARM WORK.

FINLAND LOST ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF HER TILLABLE SOIL IN THE WAR AND A

30.24—9951

30.24—9951

COLD SPRING THREATENS A POOR GRAIN YIELD.

A RELIEF FUND OF 5,000,000 FINNISH MARKS HAS BEEN ALLOTTED FOR AID TO NEEDY FAMILIES OF RESERVISTS. (THE FINNISH CURRENCY IS NOT QUOTED IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.)

JUN 23 1941

BZ&KL625PED

HELSINKI, MONDAY, JUNE 23-(AP)-GERMAN SUCCESSES AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA ON THE FIRST DAY "CAN BE COMPARED TO THE BIGGEST VICTORIES IN THE COURSE OF THIS WAR," A BERLIN DISPATCH TO THE FINNISH NEWSPAPER UUSI SUOMI SAID TONIGHT.

JUN 23 1941

KL938PED

HELSINKI-FIRST ADD GERMAN SUCCESSES XXX SAID TONIGHT.

REPORTS INDICATED UNANIMOUSLY, THE DISPATCH SAID, THAT THE RUSSIANS "HAD NO IDEA OF THE FORCE OF THE GERMAN STRIKING POWER."

GERMAN PLANES, IT ADDED, WERE ABLE TO MAKE TWO OR THREE TRIPS INTO RUSSIA WITH LOADS OF BOMBS. NO SIGNIFICANT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS ENCOUNTERED AND ONLY A FEW RUSSIAN FIGHTERS WERE MET.

JUN 23 1941

ONE SQUADRON LEADER REPORTED PERMANENTLY CRIPPLING 60 RUSSIAN PLANES ON THE GROUND.

FROM BASES VERY CLOSE TO THE FRONTIER, GERMAN INFANTRY LED THE ADVANCE, SEIZING RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY BRIDGES BEFORE THE RUSSIANS COULD DESTROY THEM. THERE WAS NO NEWS OF ARMORED FORCES BUT IT WAS EXPECTED THEY WOULD GO INTO ACTION AS SOON AS THE INFANTRY OPENS THE ROADS.

DENSE CLOUDS OF SMOKE FROM BURNING VILLAGES, OIL STORES AND AMMUNITION DUMPS WERE SAID TO BE RISING IN THE WAKE OF THE RETREATING RUSSIANS.

LONDON SILENT ON CHARGE OF SECRET PACT

Believes One Of Hitler's Aims Was To Slow Up American Aid

Attack Viewed As Choice Of Easier Course Than Invading England

JUN 23 1941

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, June 22—Britain and Soviet Russia both are fighting against Germany, official British sources affirmed tonight, but just how closely they are welded as allies was a secret.

Germany invaded Russia as an easier alternative to an attempt to invade England, British sources declared, and because it might be a deterrent to American aid for Britain.

"The Germans hope to suggest to the United States that an appeasement party exists here, thus preventing the American Government and industry from extending armament plants," a spokesman asserted.

Predicts Holy War Claim

"A secondary German propaganda line will certainly be to suggest to America that Britain and Russia are now ideological brothers fighting against Germany. The Nazi army will be pictured as fighting a holy war against Bolshevism."

Officials refused comment on German reports of a "secret understanding" between London and Moscow, but there was no evidence of an alliance or of plans for British military or naval aid for the Red forces.

One spokesman said merely "that's very interesting" when asked about the reports and another declared, "The only link is that both countries are now fighting Germany."

Left-wing politicians hailed the outbreak of war as a boon for the allies and declared it meant indefinite postponement of any Nazi invasion attempt against Britain.

Cites Folly Of Compromise

Authoritative sources said the British were happy to see "someone else following British policy of killing Germans" and declared the German attack on Russia "confirmed the absolute insanity of any compromise with Adolf Hitler."

Military experts, however, gave no immediate indication of how well they thought the Red forces might resist.

Examining the strategical implications of the opening of an eastern front, however, authoritative sources emphasized the growing power of British air raids on Germany in the last two weeks as evidence of British determination to "fight Germany until we are dead or victorious."

Calls Pacts Anesthetics

"In this country," one spokesman averred, "there will be no compromise with Adolf Hitler. This war again shows the futility of any pact with Hitler. Pacts to Germans are the anesthetics given before the operation begins."

London first gaped and then rejoiced at the news unrestrained by the authoritative statement that "there is no cause for throwing hats into the air simply because Russians and Germans are now killing each other in Europe."

These sources characterized the German advance into Russia as a "cold-blooded aggression" decided on to "implement Germany's long-range plan of beating first Britain, then the United States to their knees."

Sees Pose As Friend Of Small

As evidence of Nazi intentions to rally world sympathy to Germany's side against Russia, authoritative sources stressed Berlin's emphasis on Finland and Rumania.

This, they said, was an apparent attempt to show Germany as a friend of small nations, fighting for their grievances.

"In point of fact," one spokesman said, "no demands were ever made on Russia by the Nazis at any time and Germany's record of not helping Finland in her war with Russia is well known."

Germany risked a two-front war because she needs control of Russia's oil, minerals and wheat to overcome the combined resources of Britain and the United States, British sources contended.

Predict Armored Drive

The most widely circulated speculation on Russian strategy in London was offered by the British Press Association, which said it had learned on good authority that the Red army would drive an armored column at the center of Germany while the Germans attacked the Ukraine and through Finland.

Such a maneuver would be similar to the French plan at the start of the last war, which called for a French drive through Lorraine into Germany. The French plan failed when a German wheeling movement through Belgium outflanked the attackers.

Anti-Russian Pamphlets Dropped

"There is no doubt that Germany misjudged the strength of a peace movement in this country," they said.

"The *Luftwaffe* has dropped anti-Russian pamphlets here lately and believes there is a strong appeasement party still operating here. This, of course, is nonsense."

All that authoritative sources would admit of the conversation today between Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, was that an assumption they had discussed the Russian-German war was "safe."

Finnish Legation Unchanged

They discounted, however, a rumor that Eden was preparing to go to Moscow and declared the position of the Finnish legation in London was "unchanged," despite Adolf Hitler's proclamation of the Finns as German allies.

The question of the status of the Polish Government-in-exile, which considers itself at war with Russia, was unanswered.

Neutral sources pointed out that if the Germans pushed the Russians out of the Polish area now occupied by the Red Army, Polish objection to

Russia might be withdrawn.

The Communist party in Britain issued a statement declaring that "Fascism's supreme aggression" against Russia was a "sequel of secret moves" which, it said, have been taking place behind the curtain of Rudolf Hess' May 10 "mission" to England.

JUN 23 1941

Warns Against Reactionaries

It warned against "upper class reactionaries in Britain and the United States who will seek by every means to reach an understanding with Hitler on the basis of the fight against the Soviet Union."

Lord Strabolgi, the Labor party's chief whip in the House of Lords, said "two hundred divisions are now fighting by our side; we must give our new ally every help."

D. N. Pritt, who was expelled from the Labor party for his support of the Russian cause in the Finnish-Russian war, concurred in the view that Hitler hoped by the invasion to "detach the United States from the war before help becomes decisive against him."

Question Russ Air Power

Military observers were puzzled most about whether the Russian air force was as large and as good as Soviet reports have pictured it.

The Soviet press has claimed that Russia has "the world's largest air force," with 30,000 pilots and 100,000 parachute troops. British estimates have placed the first line Red air strength at between 4,000 and 5,000 planes and the reserve strength at about the same number.

Russian aircraft factories are believed to turn out 5,000 planes a year, but all published details give them much slower speeds than any other planes fighting in Europe today. The main heavy bomber, for example, is a four-engined plane with a maximum speed of only 125 miles an hour.

The navy has three old capital ships of 23,000 tons each—the Parizkaya-Kommuna, the Murat and the Oktiabrskaya-Revolutia—all dating back to 1911. They carry 12-inch guns and have a speed of eighteen knots.

New ships under construction include the 35,000-ton battleship Tretii International, laid down at Leningrad in July, 1939, and two more ships reported to be of 40,000 tons. Also building are two aircraft carriers.

The navy has eight cruisers averaging around 8,000 tons and some fifty destroyers. Two years ago the Russians were known to have seventy submarines and over fifty motor torpedo boats in the Pacific, based on Vladivostok.

U. S. Sees No Atlantic Aid

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—American naval sources expressed belief today that Russia would be incapable of any major contribution to the sea war against Germany, at least as far as the Atlantic is concerned.

Latest available data credited her, however, with 716 merchant ships totaling about 1,315,766 gross tons which, if not already bottled up in the Baltic or Black Seas, doubtless would be a welcome addition to Britain's hard-pressed merchant marine.

JUN 23 1941

ADD-LONDON- JUNE 23

THE REGULAR ARMY STRENGTH IS PUT AT 1,500,000 MEN WITH 8,500,000 RESERVES. MANY OF THESE RESERVES WERE CALLED TO THE COLORS FOR RUSSIAN ARMY MANEUVERS WHICH BEGAN A WEEK AGO ON WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS A "GRAND SCALE." IMPORTANT EXERCISES WERE HELD IN THE FRONTIER REGIONS IN POLAND'S PRIPET MARSHES, WHERE PARACHUTISTS DRILLED.

THE TANK STRENGTH OF THE RED ARMY IS ESTIMATED AT 10,000, BUT MANY ARE KNOWN TO BE OLD TYPES. RUSSIANS ALSO CLAIM TO HAVE 250,000 OTHER TYPES OF ARMY MOTOR VEHICLES.

JUN 23 1941

BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID IT WAS "EXTREMELY DIFFICULT" TO ESTIMATE THE STRENGTH OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY. NEW WARSHIPS COMPLETED DURING 1939 TOTALED 112 AND IN 1940 A TOTAL OF 158 WERE SCHEDULED FOR COMMISSIONING.

Nazis Say Sevastopol Is Blasted, 40 Russian Bombers Shot Down

Assert 90 More Planes Are Destroyed on Ground in Devastating Raids on Airports, Barracks; Soviet-Finnish Border Clashes Reported

JUN 23 1941

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, June 23 (Monday).—Smashing air assaults on the Russian Black Sea base of Sevastopol and destruction of at least forty Soviet bombers trying counter-raids against German positions were reported by Germany today as notable first thrusts in the new war which Fuehrer Adolf Hitler declared at dawn Sunday against Russia.

Bolstered by Finland and Rumania, the might of the German Army was being loosed against the Soviet Union today on a 2,000-mile front extending from the Black Sea to the Arctic North—a battle zone which the Germans said at the outset was the most extensive continuous line in the history of warfare.

[Heavy fighting was continuing on the Soviet-Finnish border early Monday, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Stockholm.]

First official news, given by D. N. B., the German official news agency, dealt almost entirely with warfare in the air, however. In less than twenty-four hours, it said, the Luftwaffe smashed hard at Sevastopol (which was occupied by German troops May 1, 1918, near the close of the World War. German planes destroyed many Russian airports, hangars and barracks all along the line, destroyed unnumbered Russian planes on the ground and smashed columns of Red Army tanks, railroads and munitions stores with bombs of all calibers.

The Russians tried at least twice to raid the Germans, D. N. B. said. The first attempt, directed against East Prussia, cost them seven out of nine attacking bombers, while the second, aimed at military objectives near the German front in the General Government area of former Poland, saw thirty-three of thirty-five Soviet bombers destroyed, D. N. B. asserted. The full Soviet losses are not yet determined, it added.

At sea, in "Russian waters," D. N. B. said, German speedboats sank a 4,000-ton Russian freighter and blew up a fishing boat.

The first military communique was issued from the German-Rumanian front in the south, stating that these allies had joined battle with the Russians from the mountains of Bukovina to the shores of the Black Sea. (This indicated a 250-mile battle front in that region alone.)

Of land action, the principal early reports were in German radio accounts direct from unidentified fronts by army reporters with microphones. One of these men described in excited tones an infantry advance across the border into a small Russian village, the capture of Russian barracks and the seizure of prisoners. Steady Luftwaffe raids on the Russians also received direct-from-the-scene treatment.

The fighting line cut Europe in two from northern Finland, past the little Baltic states recently swallowed up by Russia, through Poland and down to the Black Sea shore past Bessarabia and northern Bukovina, which Rumania wants to recover from the Soviet Union.

This new phase of the European war, like all Hitler attacks started with a terrific smash. There were hotly fought air battles over East Prussia, Germany's most easterly province. The radio brought reports of an air assault on Windau, Lithuania, where the Russias have a base, and airports in Latvia. These Baltic states, with Estonia, had been incorporated into the U. S. S. R.

[A revolt has broken out in Estonia against Red Army rule over that country, and fighting was taking place yesterday around Tallinn harbor, according to a report received at Stockholm, by a Tass, Soviet news agency, reporter, according to the United Press.]

Air Force Plays Big Role

As before, air force was playing a conspicuous role. In former campaigns its mission has been to disrupt the opponent's roads, railroads and air fields, deep within his country, so that when German land forces come up they meet a foe already confused by destruction of transport and communications.

The war also encompassed new expanses of sea. Most of the Black Sea and extensive regions of the Arctic were declared war zones by Germany. A reference to danger from mines indicated that from the start German sea forces were closely co-ordinated with land and air units. A great section of the Baltic was mined against Russian naval operations. The mining was called "defense against enemy assaults on the German coast."

From the ground forces there was almost no news, except the statement that everywhere they were under way. Presumably that meant swift forward thrusts by the Reich's powerful mechanized units.

There was no indication whether Russia resisted at the start or fell back to make a stand after the first fury of the attack had been spent.

In the far north the Finns, smarting from defeat in a well fought war against Russia, were represented as eager for vengeance and recovery of war-lost territory. Rumania's grudge was just as bitter as the case is represented here.

Pincer Actions Expected

Thus, with Russia subject to attack in the north by Finland, in the central sector by the main German forces, and in the south by Rumania, it appeared to German strategists that Russia was at many points vulnerable to pincer actions. The Germans employed these tactics with spectacular success in Poland, the Low Countries and France.

Germany, which had adopted Russian-pioneered techniques in parachute warfare, put the populations on her eastern frontiers on guard against these behind-the-lines warriors. Civilians were told not to attempt to deal with parachutists themselves but to report to the nearest police station.

A few hours after Hitler, in a spirited appeal, once more placed "the fate and future of the German Reich and our people in the hands of our soldiers," the Reich's Axis partner, Italy, announced that she, too, regarded herself in a state of war with Russia. However, the Germans obviously were receiving more active support from their new allies.

Germans called Russians the aggressors—morally, spiritually and militarily—and pictured them as massing superior numbers of soldiers at the Reich's frontiers, waiting for a moment of German weakness when they hoped to strike.

Russia was accused of pushing to the west, making the most of the military preoccupation of western Europe to push plans for spreading Communism through the world. They said Russia sought domination of the Balkans, a protectorate over Bulgaria and demanded of Turkey naval bases on the Dardanelles.

Politically the war against Russia was a complete about-face by Ger-

30.24—9953

30.24—9953

many since she signed a non-aggression treaty with the Soviets Aug. 23, 1939, just before Germany went to war with Great Britain and France over Poland.

Hitler's whereabouts were not disclosed, but it was recalled that he never was far from action when the German Army gets a new assignment.

German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop declared Russia had carried on sabotage and espionage within Germany. He said there had been 16 attempts to damage German ships and that even the Russian Embassy in Berlin engaged in espionage.

Gen. Antonescu, in his order of the day to the Romanian Army, commanded his soldiers to "cross the River Prut and smash the enemy in the east and north."

The Prut River divides Romania proper from Bessarabia, which Russia took along with nothern Bucovina last June.

ADD BERLIN - JUNE 22

WITH THE CLOAK OF FRIENDSHIP CAST ASIDE TO UNCOVER OLD ENMITIES, TWO OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST MILITARY POWERS CLASHED IN THE MOST IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR SINCE THE FALL OF FRANCE A YEAR AGO--PERHAPS SINCE THE WAR'S BEGINNING, SEPT. 1, 1939.

OPPOSED WERE MILLIONS OF MEN AND THEIR MACHINES WITH THE RIVAL ECONOMIC POWER OF GERMAN-DOMINATED CENTRAL AND WESTERN EUROPE PITTED AGAINST THE RESOURCES OF A NATION COVERING 8,000,000 SQUARE MILES OF EUROPE AND ASIA.

JUN 23 1941

GERMANY SAID SHE FACED ABOUT 160 RUSSIAN DIVISIONS--ABOUT TWO MILLION MEN. (ESTIMATES OF GERMANY'S STRENGTH IN THE EAST HAVE BEEN ABOUT 135 DIVISIONS.)

IN BERLIN, GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, AFTER INFORMING THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR V.G.DEKANOZOV THAT GERMANY HAD TAKEN "MILITARY MEASURES OF DEFENSE" AGAINST THE U.S.S.R. AND DELIVERING A RADIO RESUME OF GERMAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS, RECEIVED THE ENVOYS OF GERMAN-ALLIED AND NEUTRAL NATIONS TO EXPLAIN REASONS WHICH PROMPTED THE GERMAN MARCH INTO RUSSIA.

NATIONS REPRESENTED IN THESE CONFERENCES WERE ITALY, JAPAN, TURKEY, SPAIN, HUNGARY, SWEDEN, BULGARIA, SLOVAKIA, FINLAND, RUMANIA AND CROATIA.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE RELEASED 30 PAGES OF DOCUMENTS CONTAINING HIGH COMMAND REPORTS OF ALLEGED VIOLATION OF GERMAN AND GERMAN-CONTROLLED TERRITORY BY RUSSIAN TROOPS AND PLANES.

UP TO JUNE 6, THESE PURPORTED TO SHOW, THERE HAD BEEN 41 "PROVOCATIVE EXCURSIONS," MOSTLY IN POLAND AND MOSTLY BY PLANE, THE HIGH COMMANI SAID.

HITLER'S PROCLAMATION SAID THERE WERE NOW "SOMETHING LIKE 160 RUSSIAN DIVISIONS" ON GERMANY'S FRONTIERS.

GERMANY DECLARED PARTS OF THE ARCTIC OCEAN AND THE BLACK SEA AS WAR ZONES AND NAVIGATORS WERE WARNED THAT THERE WERE MINES AND OTHER WEAPONS IN THE AREAS DESCRIBED.

JUN 23 1941

FH&KL503PED

Nazi Advance on Russia Divided Into 3 Sections

Front Equal to Distance From Winnipeg to Brownsville

BERLIN, June 23 (Monday) (AP).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler has sent his divisions into battle against Soviet Russia along a front comparing, roughly, to the airline distance from Brownsville, Tex., to Winnipeg, Canada.

JUN 23 1941

Military commentators emphasized that the troops were deployed in three main sections:

1. The northern sector, from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Finland, covering 700 airline miles, where, they said, Finnish soldiers were fighting beside the Germans.

2. The middle sector, from Memel, on the Baltic Sea, to the Carpathian mountains on Russia's Rumanian frontier. This 700-mile front is manned only by Germans.

3. The southern sector, covering 300 miles along the Russian-Rumanian border from the Carpathians to the mouth of the River Danube. Here Rumanians are fighting beside Germans.

It was said the connection between the northern and middle sectors was maintained through mines to protect that flank and naval patrols.

Germans Hear Radio Reports Of Russian War

JUN 23 1941

Capture of First Prisoners and Dive-Bombing Attack on an Airport Described

BERLIN, June 23 (AP).—Front-line news from the new eastern battlefields blared out of German radios today to the accompaniment of the sound of machine guns, bombs, artillery and tanks in action.

The German machine swept forward at 3:05 a. m., said an army reporter crouching behind a tree at an East Prussian border village as the sound of guns roared from the radio. In an excited voice he told how infantry advanced across a street in a small village, unidentified in his account, to a line of tank obstructions, beyond which lay no man's land.

"The Russian fire is not enough to hold up our infantry," he said. "Light machine guns are now going forward. The (Russian) bunker over there still answers. It is not made of concrete, but of logs. The Russians are coming forward now, but naturally they are stopped. It is impossible for them to advance. Again we see our infantry going ahead. Several meters of land have been won already."

The announcer was silent. Then the of small field guns and machine guns could be heard. Suddenly the speaker declared the bunker had been taken and added: "Apparently the first Russian prisoners are in our hands."

After another pause he said the German infantry had reached the barracks behind the bunker.

"I can see German soldiers within the barracks," the announcer

snouted enthusiastically. It's taken!"

A reporter who described the first dive bombing raid on a Russian airport.

"As I took off with an attacking group in the early morning," he said, "Flashes of German artillery could be seen clearly. The first fires on Russian territory were raging, the villages appeared deserted. Then the airport came into view. The Junkers 89 dived on the airport to the height of a house. A bomber and a number of single-motor planes were standing in long rows on the field. We dropped bombs. There were explosions in the midst of the planes. The raid was a complete surprise. In a short time the airport was in flames."

German Army Now In 19 Foreign Lands

BERLIN, June 22 (AP).—Assuming that the German Army was on Russian soil, the Nazi forces were in nineteen foreign countries today, in some as allies and in others as conquerors.

Besides Russia they are Poland Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland, France, Luxemburg, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Slovakia, Bohemia, Finland, Croatia, Italy and Egypt.

JUN 23 1941

Hitler Spurs His Army

Berlin, June 22 (AP).—In an order of the day to his armies following Germany's declaration of war against Soviet Russia, Hitler declared:

"German soldiers! You are going into a hard fight fraught with responsibility. The destiny of Europe, the future of the German Reich and the existence of our people is in your hands alone. May Almighty God help us all in this fight."

JUN 23 1941

U. S. Consulate at Zagreb Ordered Shut by Croatia

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 22—The new kingdom of Croatia, carved out of defeated Yugoslavia, today demanded the immediate closing of the United States consulate at Zagreb, the capital, D. N. B., official German news agency, reported in a Zagreb dispatch. The agency said the Croatian demand was backed by charges that American consular authorities in Zagreb had assisted the enemies of Germany and Italy improperly.

A note, handed to the United States Consul General by the Croatian Foreign Minister, insisted that all consular officials and employes leave the country.

The United States has no diplomatic relations with Croatia, but consular officials stationed in Zagreb while Croatia was part of Yugoslavia remained there after the Axis conquest. Croatia now is ruled by an Italian Prince as King.

Nazis Report Slovaks Have Broken With Reds

JUN 23 1941

Says Hungary Is Preparing Air Defenses

BERLIN, June 22 (AP).—The Slovak government broke off relations with Soviet Russia today, D. N. B., the German official news agency, announced in a message from Bratislava, Slovak capital.

The agency reported from Budapest that air defense preparedness had been ordered for all of Hungary.

[The Berlin radio reported yesterday that Russian Embassy members at Budapest had tried to leave Hungary secretly in automobiles but were stopped by police and forced to stay. The announcement was heard at New York by the Columbia Broadcasting System.]

Wodehouse May Broadcast

JUN 23 1941

English Novelist, Prisoner of Nazis, Reported Planning U. S. Talks

BERLIN, June 23 (Monday) (AP)—An unconfirmed report today said P. G. Wodehouse, English novelist, who has been a prisoner of war since the Western campaign, was in Berlin to arrange for a series of non-political short-wave broadcasts to the United States.

It was reported that if the broadcast plans materialized, Wodehouse would no longer be confined to the internment camp in Silesia, where he has been since the Germans captured him in France.

Berlin Lithuanians Hoist Flag

BERLIN, June 22 (AP).—Fifty enthusiastic Lithuanians raised the flag of their country in the garden of the old Lithuanian Legation here today and established a guard of honor. They had been barred from the legation since last September, when Soviet Russia absorbed Lithuania.

JUN 23 1941

Fuehrer Tells of Reluctance And Distrust in Signing Pact

JUN 23 1941

Proclaiming War, He Details Russian 'Treachery' in Baltic and Balkans, Plots With British and Finally, Threats That Made Him 'Speak Out'

BERLIN, June 22 (AP).—The text of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's proclamation on war with Soviet Russia today follows:

German people! National Socialists! Weighed down with heavy cares, condemned to months-long silence, the hour has now come when at last I can speak frankly.

When on Sept. 3, 1939, the German Reich received the English declaration of war, there was repeated anew a British attempt to render impossible every beginning of a consolidation, and thereby of Europe's rise, by fighting whatever power on the Continent was strongest at any given time.

That is how of yore England ruined Spain in many wars. That is how she conducted her wars against Holland. That is how later she fought France with the aid of all Europe, and that is how at the turn of the century she began the encirclement of the then German Reich, and in 1914 the World War. Only on account of its internal dissension was Germany defeated in 1918. The consequences were terrible.

After hypocritical declarations that the fight was solely against the Kaiser and his regime, the annihilation of the German Reich began according to plan after the German army had laid down its arms.

Nazi "Resurgence" Began

While the prophecies of the French statesman that there were 20,000,000 Germans too many—in other words, that this number would have to be exterminated by hunger, disease or emigration—were apparently being fulfilled to the letter, the National Socialist movement began its work of unifying the German people and thereby initiating resurgence of the Reich. This rise of our people from distress, misery and shameful disregard bore all the signs of a purely internal renaissance. Britain especially was not in any way affected or threatened thereby.

Nevertheless, a new policy of encirclement against Germany, born as it was of hatred, recommenced immediately. Internally and externally there resulted that plot familiar to us all between Jews and democrats, Bolsheviks and reactionaries, with the sole aim of inhibiting the establishment of the new German people's state, and of plunging the Reich anew into impotence and misery.

Apart from us, the hatred of this international world conspiracy was directed against those peoples which, like ourselves, were neglected by fortune and were obliged to earn their daily bread in the hardest struggle for existence. Above all the right of Italy and Japan to share in the goods of this world was contested just as much as that of Germany, and in fact was formally denied.

The coalition of these nations was, therefore, only an act of self-protection in the face of the egoistic world combination of wealth and power threatening them.

Lays Threat to Churchill

As early as 1936 Prime Minister Churchill, according to statements by the American Gen. Wood before a committee of the American House of Representatives, declared Germany was once again becoming too powerful and must therefore be destroyed.

In the summer of 1939 the time seemed to have come for England to begin to realize its intended annihilation by repetition of a comprehensive policy of encirclement of Germany.

The plan of the campaign of lies staged for this purpose consisted in declaring that other people were threatened, in tricking them with British promises of guaranties and assistance, and of making them march against Germany, just as it did preceding the great war.

Thus Britain from May to August, 1939, succeeded in broadcasting to the world that Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Finland and Bessarabia, as well as the Ukraine, were being directly threatened by Germany.

A number of these states allowed themselves to be misled into accepting the promise of guaranty proferred with these assertions, thus joining the new encirclement front against Germany.

Under these circumstances I considered myself entitled to assume responsibility before my own conscience and before the history of the German people not only of assuring these countries or their governments of the falseness of British assertions, but also of setting the strongest power in the East, by especially solemn declarations, at rest concerning the limits of our interests.

National Socialists! At that time you probably all felt that this step was bitter and difficult for me. Never did the German people harbor hostile feeling against the peoples of Russia. However, for over ten years Jewish Bolshevist rulers had been endeavoring from Moscow to set not only Germany but all Europe aflame. At no time ever did Germany attempt to carry her National Socialist Weltanschauung (world idea) into Russia, but, on the contrary, Jewish Bolshevist rulers in Moscow unswervingly endeavored to foist their domination upon us and other European peoples, not only by ideological means but above all with military force. The consequences of the activity of this regime were nothing but chaos, misery and starvation in all countries.

"Socialist Order" Aim

I, on the other hand, have been striving for twenty years with a minimum of intervention and without destroying our production, to arrive at a new Socialist order in Germany which not only eliminates unemployment but also permits workers to receive an ever greater share of the fruits of their labor. The success of this policy of economic and social reconstruction of our people which, by systematically eliminating differences of rank and class, has a true peoples' community as the final aim of the world.

It was, therefore, only with extreme difficulty that I brought myself in August, 1939, to send my Foreign Minister to Moscow in an endeavor there to oppose the British encirclement policy against Germany.

I did this only from a sense of all responsibility toward the German people, but above all in the hope after all of achieving permanent relief of tension and of being able to reduce sacrifices which might otherwise have been demanded of us.

While Germany solemnly affirmed in Moscow that territories and countries enumerated—with the exception of Lithuania—lay outside all German political interests, a special agreement was concluded in case Britain were to succeed in inciting Poland actually into war with Germany. In this case, too, German claims were subject to limitations entirely out of proportion to the achievement of German forces.

National Socialists! The consequences of this treaty which I myself desired and which was concluded in the interests of the German nation were very severe, particularly for Germans living in the countries concerned.

Far more than 500,000 German men and women, all small farmers, artisans and workmen, were forced to leave their former homeland practically overnight in order to escape from a new regime, which at first threatened them with boundless misery and sooner or later with complete extermination.

"Thousands Disappeared"

Nevertheless, thousands of Germans disappeared. It was impossible ever to determine their fate, let alone their whereabouts.

Among them were no less than 160 men of German citizenship. To all this I remained silent because I had to. For, after all, it was my one desire to achieve final relief of tension and, if possible, a permanent settlement with this state.

However, already during our advance in Poland, Soviet rulers suddenly, contrary to the treaty, also claimed Lithuania.

The German Reich never had any intention of occupying Lithuania and not only failed to present any such demand to the Lithuanian government but, on the contrary, refused the request of the then Lithuania to send German troops to Lithuania for that purpose as inconsistent with the aims of German policy.

Despite all this, I complied also with this fresh Russian demand. However, this was only the beginning of continually renewed extortions which kept on repeating ever since.

The victory in Poland, which was won by German troops exclusively, caused me to address yet another peace offer to the Western powers. It was refused, owing to efforts of international and Jewish warmongers.

At that time already the reason for such refusal lay in the fact that Britain still had hopes of being able to mobilize a European coalition against Germany, which was to include the Balkans and Soviet Russia.

It was therefore decided in London to send Mr. Cripps (Sir Stafford Cripps) as Ambassador to Moscow. He received clear instructions under all circumstances to resume relations between the English and Soviet Russia and develop them in a pro-British direction. The British press reported on the progress of this mission as long as tactical reasons did not impose silence.

Russia's Baltic Moves

In the autumn of 1939 and spring of 1940 the first results actually made themselves felt. As Russia undertook to subjugate by armed force not only Finland but also the Baltic states, she suddenly motivated this action by the assertion, as ridiculous as it was false, that she must protect these countries from an outside menace or forestall it.

This could only be meant to apply to Germany, for no other power could even gain entrance into the Baltic area, let alone go to war there. Still I had to be silent. However, those in power in the Kremlin immediately went further.

Whereas in the spring of 1940 Germany, in accordance with the so-called pact of friendship, withdrew her forces from the Far Eastern frontier and, in fact, for the most part cleared these areas entirely of German troops, a concentration of Russian forces at that time was already beginning in a measure which could only be regarded as a deliberate threat to Germany.

According to a statement which Molotov (Soviet Foreign Commissar and then Premier Viacheslav M. Molotov) personally made at that time, there were twenty-two Russian divisions in the Baltic states alone already in the spring of 1940. Since the Russian government itself always claimed it was called in by the local population, the purpose of their presence there could only be a demonstration against Germany.

While our soldiers from May 5, 1940, on had been breaking Franco-British power in the west, Russian military deployment on our eastern frontier was being continued to a more and more menacing extent.

From August, 1940, on I therefore considered it to be in the interest of the Reich no longer to permit our eastern provinces, which moreover had already been laid waste so often, to remain unprotected in the face of this tremendous concentration of Bolshevik divisions.

Anglo-Soviet "Co-operation"

Thus there resulted British-Soviet Russian co-operation, interded mainly at the tying up of

30.24—9955

such powerful forces in the East that radical conclusion of the war in the West, particularly as regards aircraft, could no longer be vouched for by the German high command.

This, however, was in line with the objects not only of British but also of Soviet Russian policy, for both England and Soviet Russia intend to let this war go on for as long as possible, in order to weaken all Europe and render it progressively more impotent.

Russia's threatened attack on Rumania was in the last analysis equally intended to gain possession of an important base, not only of Germany's but also of Europe's economic life or at least destroy it. The Reich, especially since 1933, sought with unending patience to gain states in southeast Europe as trading partners. We therefore also had the greatest interest in their internal constitutional consolidation and organization. Russia's advance into Rumania and Greece's tie-up with England threatened to turn these regions, too, within a short time into a general theater of war.

Contrary to our principles and customs and at the urgent request of the then Rumanian government, which was itself responsible for this development, I advised acquiesence to the Soviet Russian demands for the sake of peace and the cession of Bessarabia.

The Rumanian government believed, however, that it could answer for this before its own people only if Germany and Italy in compensation would at least guarantee the integrity of what still remained of Rumania.

I did so with a heavy heart. Principally because when the German Reich gives a guaranty that means it also abides by it. We are neither Englishmen nor Jews.

I still believe at this late hour to have served the cause of peace in that region, albeit by assuming serious personal obligation.

In order, however, finally to solve these problems and achieve clarity concerning the Russian attitude toward Germany, as well as under pressure of continually increasing mobilization on our eastern frontier, I invited Mr. Molotov to come to Berlin.

Molotov's Four Questions

The Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs then demanded Germany's clarification of or agreement to the following four questions:

Point one was Molotov's question: Was the German guaranty for Rumania also directed against Soviet Russia in case of attack by Soviet Russia or Rumania?

My answer: The German guaranty is a general one and is unconditionally binding upon us. Russia, however, never declared to us that she had other interests in Rumania beyond Bessarabia. The occupation of northern Bukovina had already been a violation of this assurance. I did not, therefore, think that Russia could now suddenly have more far-reaching intentions against Rumania.

Molotov's second question: That Russia again felt menaced by Finland. Russia was determined not to tolerate this. Was Germany ready not to give any aid to Finland and above all immediately to withdraw German relief troops marching through to Kirkenes?

My answer: Germany continued to have absolutely no political interests in Finland. A fresh war by Russia against the small Finnish people could not, however, be regarded any longer by the German government as tolerable, all the more so as we could never believe Russia to be threatened by Finland. Under no circumstances did we want another theater of war to arise in the Baltic.

Molotov's third question: Was Germany prepared to agree that Russia give a guaranty to Bulgaria and send Soviet Russian troops to Bulgaria for this purpose in connection with which he — Molotov—was prepared to state that the Soviets did not intend on that account, for example, to depose the king?

My answer: Bulgaria was a sovereign state, and I had no knowledge that Bulgaria had ever requested Soviet Russia for any kind of guaranty such as Rumania had requested from Germany. Moreover, I would have to discuss the matter with my allies.

Molotov's fourth question: Soviet Russia required free passage through the Dardanelles under all circumstances, and for her protection also demanded occupation of a number of important bases on the Dardanelles and the Bosporus. Was Germany in agreement with this or not?

My answer: Germany was prepared at all times to agree to alteration of the statute of Montreux in favor of the Black Sea states. Germany was not prepared to agree to Russia taking possession of bases on the straits.

Further Threats Charged

National Socialists! Here I adopted the only attitude which I could adopt as the responsible leader of the German Reich but also as the representative of European culture and civilization conscious of my responsibility.

The consequence was to increase in Soviet Russia the activity directed against the Reich—above all, however, the immediate commencement of undermining the new Rumanian state from within and an attempt to remove the Bulgarian government by propaganda.

With the help of the confused and immature leaders of the Rumanian Legion (Iron Guard), a coup d'etat was staged in Rumania whose aim was to overthrow Chief of State Gen. Antonescu and produce chaos in the country so as to remove all legal power of the government and thus the precondition for an implement of the German guaranty.

I nevertheless still believed it best to remain silent.

Immediately after the failure of this undertaking, renewed reinforcement of concentrations of Russian troops on Germany's eastern frontier took place. Panzer detachments and parachutists were transferred in continually increasing numbers to dangerous proximity to the German frontier. German fighting forces and the German nation know that until a few weeks ago not a single tank or mechanized division was stationed on our eastern frontier.

If any final proof was required for the coalition meanwhile formed between England and Soviet Russia despite all diversion and camouflage, the Yugoslav conflict provided it.

While I made every effort to undertake a final attempt to pacify the Balkans and in sympathetic co-operation with Il Duce invited Yugoslavia to join the tripartite pact, England and Soviet Russia in a joint conspiracy organized that coup d'etat which in one night removed the then government which had been ready to come to agreement.

Says Russia Goaded Serbs

For we can today inform the German nation that the Serb putsch against Germany did not take place merely under the British, but primarily under Soviet Russian auspices. As we remained silent on this matter also, the Soviet leaders now went still one step further. They not only organized the putsch, but a few days later also concluded that well known friendship pact with the Serbs in their will to resist pacification of the Balkans and incite them against Germany. And this was no platonic intention: Moscow demanded mobilization of the Serb Army.

Since even now I still believed it better not to speak, those in power in the Kremlin went still further. The government of the German Reich today possesses documentary evidence which proves that Russia, in order finally to bring Serbia into the war, gave her promise to supply her via Salonica with arms, aircraft munitions and other war materials against Germany.

And this happened almost at the very moment when I myself advised Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka that eased tension with Russia always was in hope, thereby to serve the cause of peace.

Only the rapid advance of our incomparable divisions to Skoplje, as well as the capture of Salonica itself, frustrated the aims of this Soviet Russian Anglo-Saxon plot. Officers of the Serb air force, however, fled to Russia and were there immediately received as allies.

The victory of the Axis powers in the Balkans in the first instance thwarted the plan to involve Germany this summer in months-long battles in southeastern Europe, while meantime steadily completing the alignment of Soviet Russian armies and increasing their readiness for war in order finally, together with England and supported by expected American supplies, to crush the German Reich and Italy.

Moscow "Betrayed" Pact

Thus Moscow not only broke, but miserably betrayed, the stipulations of our friendly agreement. All this was done while the rulers in the Kremlin, exactly as in the case of Finland and Rumania, up to the last moment pretended peace and friendship and drew up an ostensibly innocent dementi.

Although until now I was forced by circumstances to keep silent again and again, the moment has now come when to continue as a mere observer would not only be a sin of omission but a crime against the German people—yes, even against the whole of Europe.

Today something like 160 Russian divisions are standing at our frontiers. For weeks constant violations of the frontier have taken place, not only affecting us but from the Far North down to Rumania.

Russian airmen consider it sport nonchalantly to overlook these frontiers, presumably to prove to us that they already feel themselves masters of these territories.

During the night of June 17 to June 18 Russian patrols again penetrated into Reich territory and could only be driven back after prolonged firing. This has brought us to the hour when it is necessary for us to take steps against this plot devised by the Jewish Anglo-Saxon warmongers and equally the Jewish rulers of the Bolshevik center in Moscow.

German People!

At this moment a march is taking place which as regards extent compares with the greatest the world hitherto has seen. United with their Finnish comrades, the fighters of the victory of Narvik are standing in the northern Arctic. German divisions, commanded by the conqueror of Norway, in co-operation with the heroes of Finnish freedom, under their marshal, are protecting Finnish soil.

Formations of the German eastern front extend from East Prussia to the Carpathians. German and Rumanian soldiers are united under Chief of State Antonescu (Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu of Rumania) from the banks of the Prut along the lower reaches of the Danube to the shores of the Black Sea.

The task of this front, therefore, no longer is the protection of single countries, but the safeguarding of Europe and thereby the salvation of all.

I therefore decided today again to lay the fate and future of the German Reich and our people in the hands of our soldiers.

May God help us especially in this fight.

JUN. 23 1941

BULLETIN

JUN 23 1941

BERLIN, (BY TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEPHONE TO NEW YORK).

SUNDAY, JUNE 22-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER DECLARED WAR AT DAWN TODAY ON SOVIET RUSSIA.

GERMAN TROOPS MASSED IN EAST PRUSSIA ALREADY ARE ON THE MARCH, ALONG WITH SOLDIERS FROM FINLAND AND NORWAY IN THE NORTH AND RUMANIA TO THE SOUTH.

THE MARCH WAS ORDERED AS HITLER'S PROCLAMATION OF WAR WAS READ OVER THE GERMAN RADIO BY PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT MOBILIZED ON GERMANY'S SIDE WERE THE FORCES OF FIELD MARSHAL BARON CARL GUSTAV MANNERHEIM OF FINLAND AND CHIEF OF STATE GENERAL ION ANTONESCU OF RUMANIA.

KA139AED

HITLER ANNOUNCED THAT OPPOSED TO THE GERMAN FRONT IN WHICH THE FINNS AND RUMANIANS WERE COOPERATING, THE RUSSIANS HAD 160 DIVISIONS ALONG THEIR FRONTIER.

JUN 23 1941

KA333ED

HITLER CHARGED RUSSIA HAD THREATENED GERMANY BY MASSING TROOPS ON THE BORDER, HELPED ENGLAND ENGINEER THE YUGOSLAV PUTSCH WHICH OVERTHREW THE AXIS-INCLINED GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER DRAGISA CVETKOVIC, PROMPTED THE MOBILIZATION OF THE YUGOSLAV ARMY, HAD UNDERTAKEN TO DELVER ARMS TO GERMANY'S ENEMIES, AND "TOGETHER WITH BRITAIN AND SUPPORTED OF HOPED FOR AMERICAN DELIVERIES OF WAR MATERIALS PLANNED TO SUBDUE AND SUPPRESS THE GERMAN REICH AND ITALY."

THE FUEHRER SAID THAT HE AND SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOV FAILED TO AGREE ON FOUR POINTS DURING THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO BERLIN SEVERAL MONTHS AGO.

THEY WERE:

1. MOLOTOV ASKED WHETHER THE GERMAN GUARANTEE OF RUMANIA'S BORDERS WOULD BE DIRECTED AGAINST RUSSIA IN EVENT THE LATTER ATTACKED RUMANIA. HITLER SAID HE ANSWERED THAT GERMANY'S GUARANTEE WAS ALL-INCLUSIVE.

2. MOLOTOV WAS QUOTED AS HAVING SAID RUSSIA FELT THREATENED BY FINLAND AND WOULD GERMANY KEEP HANDS OFF IN EVENT OF WAR? TO THIS HITLER SAID HE ANSWERED THAT GERMANY HAD NO POLITICAL INTEREST IN FINLAND, BUT COULD NOT TOLERATE ANOTHER WAR IN THAT AREA.

3. THE RUSSIAN EMISSARY ASKED WHETHER GERMANY WOULD APPROVE RUSSIA'S SENDING TROOPS AS A GUARANTEE TO BULGARIA, WHEREUPON HITLER ANSWERED THAT BULGARIA WAS A SOVEREIGN STATE AND HE HAD NOT HEARD THAT BULGARIA HAD ASKED FOR ANY GUARANTEES.

4. RUSSIA ASKED AN EXIT THROUGH THE DARDANELLES TO THE OPEN SEAS, AND FOR BASES ON THE BOSPORUS. HITLER DECLARED HE OBJECTED TO RUSSIAN BASES THERE.

THE FUEHRER DECLARED HE HAD URGED RUMANIA TO GIVE UP BESSARABIA TO RUSSIA IN ORDER TO KEEP THE PEACE.

HE ALSO REFERRED TO RUSSIA'S TAKING LITHUANIA AND "TAKING OF THE BALTIC STATES UNDER THE YOKE ON CLAIMS OF FOREIGN THREATS--AND ONLY GERMANS COULD HAVE BEEN MEANT--BUT I HAD TO REMAIN SILENT."

IN A GENERAL INDICTMENT OF HIS RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH FOES, HITLER REFERRED TO "BOLSHEVISTS AND REACTIONARIES" AS WELL AS TO "JEWS OF MOSCOW."

. HE DECLARED HE HAD BEEN FORCED TO KEEP SILENT FOR MONTHS "BUT THE HOUR HAS COME."

KA513AED

ITALY JOINS IN DECLARING WAR ON SOVIET

Struggle Termed One To Provide All Europe With Necessities

JUN 23 1941

Fascist Editor Charges U. S. Is Trying To Starve Continent

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 22—Italy declared war on the Soviet Union today, following Germany's lead in what Italians called at once a "crusade of liberation" against Bolshevism and a drive for supplies of wheat and oil for a long struggle against Britain and the United States.

How, if at all, Italy would participate actively was not learned, but some observers said it was almost certain that Premier Mussolini would want at least symbolic representation of Italian airmen on the Russian front.

The likeliest points of belligerent contact between Italy and Russia were at sea.

Might Blockade Dardanelles

It might become Italy's task to cooperate with the Germans in an attempt to block the western entrance of the Dardanelles against passage of Russian ships.

A statement handed to the foreign press sought to give the war the character of a united European struggle against Bolshevism and against Russia, Britain and the United States.

Adolf Hitler's war decision was said to be "the logical consequence of proposals and a policy of healthy European reconstruction."

Virginio Gayda, chief editorial spokesman for Fascism, wrote that the drive into Russia was to gain food for Europe to counter the allied blockade, and he charged that the United States wants to starve all Europe.

News Received Quietly

News that Italy had taken on an-

30.24-9957

30.24-9957

other belligerent fell quietly on Rome in the middle of a stuffy summer day. With the exception of blackouts, minor transportation annoyances and food restrictions, Rome has never seemed like a wartime capital.

The Italian Government informed the Russian Ambassador, Nicolai Gorelchin, that a state of war existed between Italy and his nation as from 5.30 A. M. today.

The news was broken to the Italian public in a brief broadcast by the Rome radio at 1 P. M.

Prior to the official Fascist announcement, authorities had declared "prompt, total, profound and spontaneous" Italian solidarity with Germany in the conflict.

Term Nazi Attack Crusade

They said the people awaited the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union "with great relief" as "a crusade of liberation" from Bolshevism, which the Fascists have fought ever since the inception of their revolution in Italy.

"The announcement of the beginning of military operations against the Soviet Union caused an enormous impression among Italian people, but was not a surprise," said the statement issued to foreign correspondents.

Observers regarded the campaign against Russia for her raw material as a sign that Hitler and Mussolini are convinced the United States now is actively in the war on Britain's side. With American resources going to Britain, the Axis powers had to look to another large reservoir of such resources, which is Russia.

Expect Spain To Join

Fascists declared unofficially also that the Russian campaign would result in bringing Spain into the Axis lineup of all Europe, implying Portugal too would have to come in to the German-Italian camp eventually.

Italians indicated the Russian front was too far from the Mediterranean for their troops to join the Germans in battle. Whether Fascist submarines and planes would cooperate with those of Germany as they have in every campaign since the collapse of France remained to be determined.

Since the conquest of Greece and Crete the Italians have repeatedly asserted their ships have free passage from the Adriatic through the Ægean Sea. It depends on Turkey, Observers said, whether Italian warcraft could enter the Black Sea through the Dardanelles for action against the Red Fleet there.

Pressure On Spain Doubled

Fascist sources indicated pressure upon Spain had been redoubled for that country to enter the Axis lists with the capture of Gibraltar as the Axis objective.

A food shortage, it was asserted, has kept Spain out of the war thus far, but Axis seizure of the Ukraine would make wheat available to feed the Spaniards if they let the German army enter their country.

Elaborating on his charge that the United States wants to starve Europe, Gayda wrote in the weekly newspaper *La Voce D'Italia*:

"It is a question of assuring raw materials and oil for industry, for communications and for needs of war production and war. No European country, therefore, can withdraw itself from the great task of European unity with passive or divergent attitudes.

"No European country can any longer tolerate mercantile and speculative neutrality equi-distant between belligerents with an air of indifference to the great European melee."

Gayda named Portugal specifically, saying she was "witnessing, with worry but not without virile reaction, movements of the United States . . . towards the Cape Verde Islands and the Azores to complete their constellation of naval bases in the Atlantic."

RUMANIANS ENTER WAR AS FULL NAZI ALLY

JUN 23 1941

Army Crosses Prut River. Antonescu Takes Military Charge

He Rallies Troops To "Holy" War For Church And Lost Provinces

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, June 22—Gen. Ion Antonescu sent Rumania's army against Soviet Russia today as a full-fledged ally of Germany, ordering his troops to recapture Rumanian soil and "free your oppressed brothers from the red yoke of Bolshevism."

Crosses New Frontier

Advices to London from Axis and Axis-controlled sources said the Rumanians already had smashed across the frontier of Soviet Russia on the southern flank of what Adolf Hitler called a German-Finnish-Rumanian war on the U. S. S. R., from the Arctic to the Black Sea.

Reuters said the Rome radio announced that Rumanian forces had crossed the Prut river at 3 A. M. Sunday and said Rumanians had occupied the town of Bolgrad, across the Bessarabian border in Russia.

The Prut divides Rumania and Bessarabia, formerly a Rumanian province acquired a year ago by Russia with the acquiescence of Hitler. Bolgrad is about twenty miles east of the Prut and roughly the same distance north of the Danube.

Reuters said one of Antonescu's first steps was to assume power of a generalissimo in Rumania and relinquish his civil role of Premier to his nephew, Mihail Antonescu, Minister without Portfolio in the Bucharest Cabinet.

Calls People To "Holy War"

The general's order of the day to Rumanian forces told them the hour had struck for a holy war to erase the stain of disgrace from Rumania's people and to fight for the rights of the church.

"Free your oppressed brothers from the red yoke of Bolshevism," he exhorted. "Bring old Bessarabia and the woods of Bucovina, your fields and meadows, back into the fatherland.

"Soldiers, you will fight shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart with the strongest military force on earth.

"You will fight for the soil of Moldavia and for justice in the world. Be worthy of the honor which history, the army of the great Reich and its extraordinary leader, Adolf Hitler, have given you. Fight to avenge injustice. Our people, our king and your general demand this of you."

Rumania Legation Issues Explanation

Washington, June 22 (AP)—The Rumanian legation issued today the following statement:

"One year ago Communist Russia presented to a peaceful Rumania an ultimatum for the unconditional surrender of the whole of Bessarabia and of northern Bucovina. Pressed on the west by a hostile neighbor and lacking the material means of defending simultaneously two very extensive frontiers, the Rumanian Government saw no way of opposing single-handed the Communist aggression.

"But the Rumanian Government and the Rumanian people never acquiesced in the loss of these ancient Rumanian lands inhabited by over two million land-owning Rumanians or in the subjection by ruthless force of these Rumanians to an alien rule synonymous throughout the world with the most brutal oppression. Therefore the Rumanian army is acting today to liberate and recover Rumanian national patrimony overrun without justification by the unprovoked aggression of Communist Russia."

Reds in East Bessarabia Retire to Avoid Swamps

JUN 23 1941

Artillery on Dniester; Foes Advance Along Prut River

ANKARA, Turkey, June 22 (AP).—Authoritative military circles here reported today that the Red Army had withdrawn from the eastern plain of Bessarabia, apparently with an eye to better defense.

The Soviet air force along the Rumanian front was said to be based deep in the Russian interior. Artillery was massed along the Dniester River, a former frontier between Rumania and Russia.

German and Rumanian troops were reported advancing along the Prut River, which marks the new boundary. By withdrawing from the marshy eastern section of Bessarabia, Russians were said to have avoided the risk of a bog-down of their transport.

Vichy Lists Russian Forces

VICHY, June 22 (AP).—Authorized persons here said today that the Russian forces along the frontier numbered ninety infantry divisions, thirty-two cavalry divisions and thirty armored divisions which, with the tank battalions attached to each infantry division, would indicate that some 9,000 Russian tanks—of a total of 15,000—were in the front line.

The Germans, according to French sources, have between 115 and 125 divisions in the Russian war. This apparently does not include the fifteen Finnish divisions which have not yet been reported in action, nor some twenty Rumanian divisions co-operating in the drive on the Ukraine. There are German troops in Finland and more are expected.

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-GENERAL ION ANTONESCU, PREMIER OF RUMANIA, ORDERED HIS TROOPS TODAY TO CROSS THE PRUT RIVER AND RECONQUER THE PROVINCES OF BESSARABIA AND BUCOVINA FOR RUMANIA, EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY.

THE TEXT OF HIS ORDER:

JUN 23 1941

"THE HOUR OF BATTLE HAS COME. I ORDER YOU TO CROSS THE PRUT RIVER TO LIBERATE YOUR BRETHREN AND RECONQUER THE OLD PROVINCES OF BESSARABIA AND BUCOVINA FOR RUMANIA. YOU ARE FIGHTING SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH THE MIGHTIEST ARMY IN THE WORLD.

"PROVE WORTHY OF THIS HOUR WHICH IS BEING GIVEN YOU BY GERMANY AND HER UNIQUE LEADER."

KA752AED

TOKYO CHIEFS IN DILEMMA ON WAR COURSE

Cabinet, Army And Navy Heads Postpone Emergency Meeting

Turn Seen As Relieving U. S. Of Need To Move Pacific Fleet

JUN 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, *Monday*, June 23—Japan's highest officials held important conferences today, obviously on the dilemma that confronted this nation since Germany and Italy, its Axis partners, went to war against Russia, Japan's new treaty friend.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye met with Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka who previously had conferred with Emperor Hirohito. Matsuoka also talked for an hour with Maj. Gen. Eugen Ott, German Ambassador.

An urgent conference of the Cabinet and military leaders was postponed for six hours.

Forecast Cautious Policy

A definitely cautious policy of watchful waiting for the present seems to be the Japanese intention, observers said, and there was no indication that Germany had sought to invoke the tripartite treaty involving Japan.

Article Three of that treaty plainly uses the word "attacked" and in this instance Germany declared war on Russia, so it is likely that Japan actually can live up to all her treaty obligations, including the neutrality pact she has with Russia, they asserted.

Must Rest On Own Strength

The vernacular newspapers almost unanimously concluded that Japan's future course must be based on her own strength. One commentator said the Japanese can now see how unreliable international treaties are and that reliance must be put only upon the nation.

Observers noted objective handling of the news and the lack of speculation on the attitude of the Japanese Government in Japanese newspapers. Some neutral sources suggested a parallel in the Russian-German conflict with the China affair, for Russia's vast territory made possible the same sort of scattered resistance as Chungking's.

Look To American Reaction

Some Japanese press comment is as follows:

Yomiuri Shimbun—At present what is watched with keen interest is the future attitude of Britain and the United States. It is a question whether Britain will make a start for peace with Germany taking the opportunity to cooperate and present a united front against the Soviets or whether in concert with the Kremlin it will continue the war. The United States, however, has the initiative in continuance of the anti-German war and Britain herself cannot afford to decide on a peace. In any case, Japan will be affected and the empire should be cautious and not take the wrong course.

Asahi Shimbun—Hitler has come to feel the necessity for making preparation for a long war instead of adhering to the tactics of carrying out landing assaults against the British Isles. It is advantageous to Germany to knock down the Soviet before the United States participates.

Hochi Shimbun—Japan shouldn't indulge in utilitarianism, but should always keep in mind the international facts and world peace, which are the supreme conception of the imperial diplomacy strictly refraining from rash actions.

Emergency Joint Meeting

An emergency joint meeting of the Cabinet with the army and navy commanders to chart Japan's course was called for 7 P. M. Sunday, but was postponed until 1 A. M. Monday.

Maintaining discreet silence, the Japanese may stand aside ffom the new conflict and respect their obligations under both the tripartite pact with Germany and Italy and the non-aggression pact with Russia, observers said.

The most significant fact to this empire, however, was that pressure seemingly had been removed from Britain and the United States, thus permitting the United States fleet to remain in the Pacific.

Hope Of Early End Of War Gone

It was believed that Germany's declaration of war could mean that Hitler was abandoning the idea of early conclusion of his war against Britain, which could not be to the liking of the Japanese with the United States getting several months' leeway to prepare.

Japan was reliably reported to have tried unsuccessfully to intervene in the German-Russian crisis, and the United States was said to have been informed of the Japanese efforts.

The semi-official Domei news agency said the feeling in Tokyo was that the new hostilities might well turn the war into an actual world-wide conflict. The first concrete development, it said, might be the welding of Britain, the United States and Russia into a solid front.

Pledged To Neutrality

The Japanese-Russian friendship treaty, signed April 13, provides that "should one of the contracting parties become the object of hostilities on the part of one or several third powers, the other contracting party will observe neutrality throughout the duration of the conflict."

Under the tripartite pact of September 27, 1940, Japan is pledged to help Germany or Italy if either is "attacked by a power at present not involved in the European war."

Leave

Blank

JUN 23 1941 BERLIN JUNE 22-(AP)-OFFICIALS DECLINED TONIGHT TO DISCUSS WHETHER JAPAN WAS OBLIGATED TO FIGHT RUSSIA UNDER THE TRI-PARTITE PACT BUT ONE GERMAN SOURCE SAID, "I SUPPOSE IT IS UP TO JAPAN."

HE POINTED OUT THERE WOULD BE A JAPANESE CABINET MEETING TOMORROW.

(THE TRI-PARTITE PACT SIGNED LAST SEPT.27 BOUND GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN TO ASSIST "ONE ANOTHER WITH ALL POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND MILITARY MEANS WHEN ONE OF THE THREE CONTRACTING POWERS IS ATTACKED BY A POWER AT PRESENT NOT INVOLVED IN THE EUROPEAN WAR OR IN THE CHINESE-JAPANESE CONFLICT."

(THUS IT DOES NOT DEFINITELY BIND JAPAN TO GO TO WAR FOR GERMANY OR ITALY. JAPAN ON EASTER SUNDAY SIGNED A NEUTRALITY PACT WITH RUSSIA GUARANTEEING THAT JAPAN AND RUSSIA WOULD RESPECT EACH OTHER'S TERRITORIAL INVIOLABILITY AND THAT EACH WOULD REMAIN NEUTRAL IN CASE THE OTHER BECAME THE "OBJECT OF MILITARY ACTION ON THE PART OF ONE OR SEVERAL POWERS.")

KL646PED

JUN 23 1941 SHANGHAI JUNE 22-(AP)-THE POSSIBILITY OF A JAPANESE THRUST TOWARD THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND THEIR RICHES OF OIL, RUBBER AND TIN WAS BELIEVED LESSENED BY OUTBREAK OF THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN WAR.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES AT SINGAPORE SAID TONIGHT SUCH A DRIVE WAS THE LEAST LIKELY JAPANESE REACTION TO THE NEW GERMAN INVASION AND SAW A GREATER POSSIBILITY THAT JAPAN WOULD SEIZE THE LONG AWAITED OPPORTUNITY TO STRIKE AT SIBERIA AND SETTLE OLD SCORES WITH RUSSIA.

KL639PED

30.24—9959

30.24—9959

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, JUNE 23-(AP)-OBSERVERS GAINED THE IMPRESSION TODAY THAT JAPAN WOULD BIDE ITS TIME TEMPORARILY AND GIVE THE PACIFIC OCEAN A CHANCE TO CALM DOWN AS GERMANY MOVED ON RUSSIA.

THE BRITISH NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS SAID IT WAS NOT SURPRISING THAT ADOLF HITLER STRUCK AT RUSSIA BUT THAT HE STRUCK AT A TIME WHEN THE UKRANIAN WHEAT CROP MIGHT BE ENDANGERED BY A RUSSIAN RETREAT.

IT SAID THE ATTACK WOULD PLUG AN IMPORTANT LEAK IN THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

JUN 23 1941

IT WAS ALSO POINTED HERE THAT SEVERAL THOUSAND GERMANS AND SOME HUNDREDS OF ITALIANS IN THE FAR EAST WERE ISOLATED SINCE THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY WAS NO LONGER OPEN TO THEM.

KL1102PED

ADD ANKARA JUNE 22

IT WAS ESTIMATED HERE THAT 40,000 CIVILIANS HAVE LEFT BUCHAREST AND CONSTANZA VOLUNTARILY, FEARING THESE WOULD BE THE FIRST RUMANIAN CITIES BOMBED BY RED WARPLANES. JUN 23 1941

KA422AED

Neutral Turks Have Alliances On Every Side

Will Sign New Trade Pact With Nazis, Are Reported Ordering State of Siege

JUN 23 1941

By The Associated Press

ANKARA, June 22.—Turkey officially proclaimed its neutrality tonight in a short communique issued because of the situation arising from the Russo-German war.

[The Rome radio reported Turkey had proclaimed a state of seige throughout the country.]

Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu announced that a commercial treaty with Germany would be concluded quickly as an aftermath of the non-aggression pact which the two countries signed June 18. Turkey already had a friendship treaty with Russia and a non-belligerent alliance with Great Britain.

Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's assertions today that he had blocked a Russian scheme for bases on the Dardanelles and the Bosporus made a deep impression in Turkish circles.

[Saracoglu was reported by the German radio to have told a conference of foreign correspondents that he hoped German-Turkish relations would now be "deepened and further intrenched" by the Russian-German split.]

Saracoglu told German, American and British correspondents, in separate meetings, that "it can be expected that a new commercial treaty will be concluded shortly between Turkey and Germany," but said nothing on Rome reports that Turkish-Italian trade talks were under way.

Nazi sources said that, in persuading Turkey to sign the ten-year friendship pact, Germany had agreed not to demand passage of troops, planes and military equipment across Turkey during the war with Britain.

The verbal German promise was said to have left Turkey as an imposing geographical barrier to Hitler's drive to the East. In return Turkey was reported to have undertaken to close the Dardanelles to the British fleet if the issue arose and to refuse Turkish air bases to British planes.

Authoritative Turkish sources said both Germany and Britain were told emphatically that Turkey would in no case allow Germany transit across the country and that 1,200,000 men stood under arms to protect the nation's sovereignity.

Meanwhile reports showed that exports from Turkey to Axis countries already were increasing after the Nazi-Turkish friendship pact. Cotton, pig iron and eggs were shipped to the Reich yesterday, while a cargo of sheepskin was consigned to Italy. Turkish sugar factories were beginning work on the new harvest and it appeared likely that a major share of it would be exported to the Axis.

Prices on the Istanbul Bourse advanced sharply, presumably in expectation of heavy German buying.

Rumania Saves Liners

Rumania was reported arranging to keep two first-class Black Sea liners at Istanbul for fear of Soviet fleet action.

Based at Odessa and Sebastopol, Soviet warships have undertaken strong patrols off the Rumanian territorial waters.

The Germans are known to have a small squadron of pocket submarines in Rumanian ports.

Nazi-Russian Break Wins Spanish Favor

Authorized Sources Say Now That "Friends Are With Friends And Enemies Are Known"

Madrid, June 22 (AP)—Spain's situation in regard to the German-Italian Axis has been clarified by the German war on Soviet Russia since Germany now is fighting "Spain's hated enemy against whom she (Spain) fought for three years" (in her civil war), authorized sources said today.

Spain accepted with dislike the signature of Germany's nonaggression pact with Russia in August, 1939, although she was pressed at the time to hail the pact as "a master stroke of diplomacy" which destroyed the attempt to encircle Germany, it was said.

JUN 23 1941

Now, the authorized sources continued, "friends are with friends and enemies are known."

SWEDES SEE NO RISK OF IMMEDIATE WAR

Neutrality Policy to Continue —New Precautions Taken

JUN 23 1941

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 22 (AP)—Sweden has decided to carry on its policy of neutrality in the midst of German-Russian hostilities, it was stated today. Official circles said there was no reason to expect an immediate risk of involvement and that Sweden would proceed calmly, coolly and firmly.

It was pointed out that Germany has made no demands to send troops through Sweden and there were no reports from Finland that Finnish troops were marching with the Germans.

All Swedish ships bound for Finnish, Russian or German harbors were advised to stay in Sweden or return to that country as the Cabinet met in an extraordinary session this morning.

The King and the Crown Prince returned from Summer residences and the Cabinet will meet again tomorrow.

A secret session of the Riksdag, the Swedish Parliament, is planned for Friday.

All military men on leave were ordered to return to their posts.

There were normal telephone communications with Finland, but lines from Stockholm to Mariehamn, on the Aland Islands, have been blocked since Saturday night.

[Sweden is now the only neutral Baltic state.]

Swedish Ships Warned To Speed Back To Ports

Urgent Message Sent To All Vessels At Sea, Giving Rise To Hint Of Joining War

London, June 22 (AP)—Swedish radio stations broadcast an urgent message to all Swedish ships at sea today to break off their voyages at once and return if possible to a Swedish port.

Such a request would be given if Sweden were about to become a belligerent.

A report from Stockholm to Reuters said King Gustav returned to the capital from his country castle and conferred with key Cabinet members for two hours.

JUN 23 1941

Leave Blank

BULLETINS

JUN 23 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Monday, June 23—Heavy fighting is continuing on the Soviet-Finnish frontier, a dispatch from the Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Aftonbladet said today.

London, Monday, June 23 (AP)—Roundabout reports reaching London from Berlin by way of Stockholm today said the Soviet high command suddenly withdrew troop concentrations from the frontiers to points a dozen miles inland.

New York, June 22 (AP)—The Berlin radio said tonight that due to "treacherous preparations" by the Russian forces made in the last few weeks "behind Germany's back," Russia is in position to launch attacks upon the Reich's own territory.

But Germany, said the broadcast heard here by NBC, is prepared to defend her soil with every means at her disposal.

New York, June 22 (AP)—The London radio announced tonight that a report from Bern said Russia was evacuating a fifty-mile-wide stretch of land extending the length of the German-Russian border in Poland. The British radio was heard by NBC.

Helsinki, Monday, June 23 (AP)—German successes against Soviet Russia on the first day "can be compared to the biggest victories in the course of this war," a Berlin dispatch to the Finnish newspaper Uusi Suomi said tonight.

New York, June 22 (AP)—The British radio quoted the Rome radio today as stating that the German advance to the east "is meeting strong Russian resistance." NBC and CBS heard the broadcast.

New York, June 22 (AP)—A state of siege has been proclaimed throughout Turkey, the Rome radio declared tonight in a broadcast heard by NBC. Rome quoted reports from Ankara.

Ankara, Turkey, June 22 (AP)—Unconfirmed reports were received here today that the German air force had attacked Odessa, Russia's chief port on the Black Sea, with a raid as destructive as those in which large parts of Rotterdam and Belgrade were laid waste.

Vichy, June 22 (AP)—Information received here tonight by military circles indicated that the principal German thrust against Russia was directed against Kharkov, in the center of the wheat fields of the Ukraine.

Military observers here said the geography of that region, and the present season, gave operations there the greatest chance for success.

Authorized persons here said the Russian forces numbered 90 infantry divisions, 32 cavalry divisions and 30 armored divisions which, with the tank battalions attached to each infantry division, would indicate that some 9,000 Russian tanks—of a total of 15,000—were in the front line.

New York, June 22 (AP)—The Berlin radio reported today that Russian Embassy members in Budapest had tried to leave Hungary secretly in automobiles, but were stopped by police and forced to stay.

CBS heard the announcement.

New York, June 22 (AP)—Heavy units of the Russian army are moving through Moscow en route to the front and heavy anti-aircraft batteries are being sent from the capital to the battlefields, the Moscow radio declared tonight in a broadcast heard here by NBC.

The Moscow station said the capital was completely calm.

New York, June 22 (AP)—The Swedish Cabinet, at an extraordinary session in Stockholm, has decided on a policy of strict neutrality in the German-Russian conflict, the British radio reported tonight in a broadcast heard by NBC.

Nazis Offer to Restore Soviet Religious Groups

JUN 23 1941

The German radio station at Zeesen, according to The Associated Press, told Russians yesterday in a broadcast in Russian and Ukrainian:

"One of the first measures of the German administration will be the restoration of freedom of religion. We Germans are of a different faith from you, but we respect every honest religious conviction.

"We will allow you to organize religious parishes."

Shaw Declares Nazis Haven't 'Dog's Chance'

JUN 23 1941

LONDON, June 22 (AP).—George Bernard Shaw said today, on the German invasion of Russia:

"Only yesterday we and America were faced with the tremendous job of smashing Hitler—with Russia looking on smiling. Today, owing to the inconceivable folly of Hitler, we've nothing to do but sit and smile while Stalin smashes Hitler. Now we'll see what will happen. Germany hasn't a dog's chance.

"Either Hitler's a greater fool than I took him for or he's gone completely mad. Why people seemed to think Hitler could beat Russia I can't imagine."

Weygand Assails Britain; Pledges Empire Defense

JUN 23 1941

By The Associated Press.

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, June 22—General Maxime Weygand, condemning Britain as "a former ally now become an adversary," declared today that his North African troops would defend the French Empire against any attack by anybody.

The one-time generalissimo of all Allied armies, and now Chief of State Henri Philippe Pétain's proconsul in North Africa, spoke before a crowd of 40,000 including 10,000 French and Moslem veterans who took the oath of allegiance to France and Marshal Pétain.

"Events in Syria have torn aside the veil," he said. "We know that duty cannot be at the side of the former ally, now become an adversary and whose false promises under noble pretexts have lured over too many of our people."

Winant Flies to Scotland In Four-Motored Bomber

JUN 23 1941

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 22—United States Ambassador John G. Winant has returned from the United States aboard a four-motored Consolidated bomber.

The bomber landed at an airport near Glasgow at noon yesterday on a flight "from the United States by way of Montreal," the Embassy announced.

Mr. Winant's only statement on arrival was: "It's good to land in Scotland."

He had left England on May 28 by plane to report to President Roosevelt on the war.

GERMANY'S NO. 1 AIR ACE

Colonel Nölders Credited With Downing 72nd Enemy Plane

Berlin, June 22 (AP)—Lieut.-Col. Werner Mölders became Germany's No. 1 ace on shooting down his seventy-second opposing plane, it was announced tonight.

The announcement did not indicate whether he was operating in the east or west.

JUN 23 1941

Australian Sees Helpful Delay

SYDNEY, June 22 (AP).—William Morris Hughes, Australian Minister of the Navy and Australia's Prime Minister during the last years of the World War, said tonight the Russo-German war would greatly affect Great Britain and revolutionize her Pacific position. He said that even if Russia eventually was beaten the delay would enable Britain to reach air parity with Germany.

JUN 23 1941

26 Saved From Portuguese Ship

LISBON, Portugal, June 22 (AP)—The fishing boat Fafe today brought in twenty-six survivors of the 6,670-ton Portuguese freighter Ganda, who said an unidentified submarine torpedoed the vessel May 20 two days out of Lisbon. The Ganda carried a crew of fifty and twenty-one passengers. Fate of the missing forty-five was not known. Several survivors were wounded.

VICTORY LOAN OVER TOP

Canada's Goal $600,000,000. Subscriptions $710,958,950

Ottawa, June 22 (AP)—The Canadian Finance Ministry announced today the Dominion's Victory Loan campaign had gone over the top with subscriptions totaling $710,958,950—eclipsing the figures for any loan campaign in the first World War.

The goal for the 1941 campaign was $600,000,000.

JUN 23 1941

London Has Raid Alarm

LONDON, June 23 (Monday) (AP).—London had its first air-raid alarm since June 14 early today. Although intermittent gunfire was heard for some time after the sirens sounded, no planes were reported overhead. The alert was lifted some time later.

German aircraft were reported to have attacked shipping off the northeast coast Sunday night and one coastal town reported explosions and gunfire at sea. No bombs were dropped on land in that area.

Nazis Report 11 Planes Downed

BERLIN, Monday, June 23 (AP).—British squadrons attacking the German-occupied port of Boulogne, France, yesterday lost eleven planes, D. N. B. German News Agency reported early today.

Two Bristol Bleheims were downed in dogfights while nine Spitfires were shot out of the sky, it was said. The German anti-aircraft in Holland bagged another British plane, the agency said.

JUN 23 1941

The Luftwaffe's attack on the English port of Southampton Saturday night was considered "one of the most successful attacks made on this city recently," D. N. B. said in a report on that raid.

It added that more than 400,000 pounds of incendiary and explosive bombs were rained on Portsmouth harbor facilities and fires were visible as far as the French coast.

The agency also declared that the Luftwaffe sank two freighters totaling 7,000 tons off the British east coast on Saturday night.

SMALL BRITISH CRAFT LOST

Admiralty Announces Sinking Of Drifter And Trawler

London, June 22 (AP)—The Admiralty tonight issued this communique:

The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. Drifter M. A. West (Second Hand James McLean in charge) and H. M. Trawler Sidonis (Chief Skipper C. W. Freer, R. D., R. N. R.) have been sunk.

There were no casualties in H. M. Drifter M. A. West. The next of kin of casualties on H. M. Trawler Sidonis have been informed.

JUN 23 1941

British And Ethiopians Take Town Of Jimma

Mopping-Up Operations Against Italians In South Reported Proceeding Satisfactorily

Cairo, June 22 (AP)—British and Ethiopian troops, mopping up Italian strong points in Southern Ethiopia, took the town of Jimma today and reported "satisfactory" operations on all other southern fronts.

[An Italian communique said Italians withdrew from Jimma and declared it an open city "to avoid suffering of the population."]

West of Lakemti, British were reported closing in on other Italian garrisons. Libya was described as quiet.

Red Cross Aids Alexandrians

CAIRO, Egypt, June 22 (AP)—The American Red Cross today allocated shipments of food originally destined for Greece to victims of Axis air raids on Alexandria. The food, which remained in Egypt after German occupation of Athens, included 30,000 bags of flour, 2,000 bags of rolled oats, 2,000 bags of beans and cases of evaporated milk.

JUN 23 1941

30.24—9961

30.24—9961

ITALY LISTS SEA WAR TOLL

Sinking Of 53 British Vessels In Atlantic Claimed

JUN 23 1941

Rome, June 22 (AP)—Italians tonight claimed to have sunk fifty British merchant ships, two destroyers and one torpedo boat in the Atlantic during the present war for 330,000 tons.

Stefani, which included the figures in its war commentary, also said Italian forces are reorganizing their positions in North Africa.

Italy Honors Nazi General

Rome, June 22 (AP)—King Vittorio Emanuele today conferred Italy's silver medal for military valor posthumously on the German general, Henry von Prittwitz und Gaffron, killed in Libya in April during the German drive to the Egyptian border.

JUN 23 1941

Argentina To Sell to Reds

Promises Supplies on Cash-Carry Basis as Amtorg Arranges Talk

BUENOS AIRES, June 22 (AP).—Soviet Russia can be sure of supplies from Argentina if she has the money to pay on a cash-and-carry basis and the boats to transport materials, official sources here declared today. Three representatives of the Soviet Amtorg Trading Corporation have arranged an interview for Monday with Acting President Ramon Castillo.

The talks will take place while a Russian boat—the first to visit Buenos Aires in twenty years—waits in the harbor to take on cargo.

Argentina Wants Dies Data On Infiltration

Prober Makes Effort To Get U. S. Representative On Phone In Seeking Nazi Evidence

Buenos Aires, June 22 (AP)—The Argentine Congress committee investigating undemocratic activity said today it was trying to get evidence uncovered by the Dies committee in Washington on Nazi infiltration into Latin America.

Deputy Raul Damonte, chairman of the inquiry, disclosed he had been trying to talk with Representative Martin Dies by telephone at Washington but had not reached him. He said he intended to ask Dies' full cooperation.

JUN 23 1941

160 Seized In Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires, June 22 (AP)—One hundred and sixty men were arrested tonight at the offices of the Leftist newspaper *La Hora*, where they had held a meeting after being dispersed from the waterfront.

JUN 23 1941

Sees British Blockade's Effect

CANBERRA, June 22 (AP).—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, commenting on the German invasion of Russia, said tonight: "It is significant, because Hitler's objectives are clearly the wheat of the Ukraine and oil supplies of Baku and Iran (Persia). Evidently, the British blockade is proving more effective than Germany cares to admit."

Manila to Fingerprint Aliens

MANILA, June 22 (AP)—Fingerprinting and registration of all aliens in the Philippine Islands are required under a bill signed yesterday by President Manuel Quezon. An estimated 100,000 aliens will be affected.

BRITAIN EXPECTING GREAT AIR FIGHTS

New German Planes Believed Capable Of Battle Six Miles Up

R. A. F. Busy Formulating Strong Defenses For Summer Action

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, June 22—New fighting planes will carry air warfare six miles above the blistered countryside of Britain and the Continent in another great trial of air strength this summer, air observers are predicting.

High-speed bombers and long-range fighters capable of operating at 30,000 feet or more are seen as deciding factors in the expected repetition of last summer's Battle of Britain.

The Nazi *Luftwaffe* will offer its newest challenge to the R. A. F., observers say, in the Messerschmitt 109-F, a highly specialized high-altitude fighter. The new Messerschmitt is planned to solve the problem of protecting bombers—the problem which stumped the German air force last summer.

JUN 23 1941

Fear Daylight Raids

It is against this new Nazi fighter that the British are planning their summer defense.

Aviation experts declare that, given sufficient quantities of the Messerschmitt 109-F, the *Luftwaffe* would be able again to attempt a frontal attack on Britain by day.

The new Messerschmitt—developed from an earlier single-engine type—features reduced armament with its guns mounted on the fuselage, and an increased wingspan. Its ceiling is thought to be about 38,000 feet (more than seven miles), but it can fly and fight well at heights over 30,000 feet (six miles).

Twofold Program

Air observers say this new type of German fighter cannot be minimized, and the British are giving thought to this summer's successors for the Spitfires and Hurricanes which saved England in the summer of 1940.

The British answer to the threat will be twofold, it is said:

1. Development of new defensive aircraft like the Typhoon, with emphasis on level speed, climbing speed and, above all, altitude. The plane which achieves the greatest height enjoys an enormous tactical advantage in air warfare, because it can select its own moment for attack. Up to now, the Spitfires have been able to catch and engage the fastest German bombers, but development of the Typhoon is insurance against the appearance of new high-altitude bombers.
2. Development of high-speed, high-altitude British fighters to convoy new long-range bombers on sorties over Germany both by day and by night. Aviation circles long have believed that the combatant who first gains and maintains control of the air by day will win the air war.

U. S. Bombers Active

The problem of air warfare is more difficult for the British than for the Germans, observers say, because Britain's new planes need greater range than that of the Messerschmitt 109-F. The crucial equation of this air war is that it is farther from the British air bases to the main German targets than it is from the German bases to the British targets.

Bombers built in the United States are seeing service now, with the R. A. F., and the British are vastly impressed with the performance of the Boeing flying fortresses and the Consolidated Liberators. Their daylight range is severely restricted, however, by the short range of existing British fighter planes.

CAPTAIN ROOSEVELT NOT DISHEARTENED

But He Sees "Tremendous Job" For Democracies Fighting Naziism

President's Son, Returning From War Survey, Met By Wife At Airport

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 22—Returning from a 'round-the-world trip as a United States military observer, Capt. James Roosevelt expressed belief tonight the democracies fighting Naziism faced a "tremendous job."

The President's eldest son carried a bulging khaki knapsack which he said contained information which he would report to his superiors, Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, of the Marine Corps, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, tomorrow in Washington.

JUN 23 1941

Met By Wife At Airport

Asked whether he was "disheartened," Captain Roosevelt replied:

"No. It is one of those things and situations in which I can say I am neither heartened nor disheartened."

He added that Great Britain needed planes, tanks and everything this country could send.

His wife, the former Romelle Schneider, met Captain Roosevelt at LaGuardia Field as he alighted from the Yankee Clipper.

Why He Didn't Visit London

Roosevelt, an officer in the Marine Corps, left the United States April 19, visiting China, India, the Middle East and Europe before going to Lisbon, where he departed for this country.

In response to a question as to why he did not go to London, as it was reported he might, he declared:

"I wanted to get back. I felt that some information I obtained should be reported as soon as possible."

Shrapnel For Iraq Souvenir

Reluctant to discuss his experience in Iraq where his party had to duck machine-gunning and bombing, Roosevelt said merely he had a piece of shrapnel an arm's length long for a souvenir.

Another passenger was Juan T. Trippe, president of Pan American Airways system, returning from London where he delivered the Wilbur Wright memorial lecture on "Ocean Air Transport" before the Royal Aeronautical Society.

For Air Service To West Africa

He expressed belief "greatly improved air service between the United States and the United Kingdom is necessary," and explained he meant a more frequent service.

He declared it was also essential that consideration be given to an American air service to West Africa, but did not elaborate.

Six British subjects, also aboard, were en route to the British Embassy.

Other transatlantic passengers were Lieut. Com. Stanhope Cotton Ring and John F. Hartney, of Dayton, Ohio.

Lindbergh Insists He Was Not Surprised

Requires 'Profound Analysis,' He Says at Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, June 22 (AP).—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh today described Germany's declaration of war on Russia "a very, very unusual development."

"But I'm not at all surprised," he said. "It is something that requires profound analysis."

JUN 23 1941

MOLOTOV LIKENS NAPOLEON, HITLER

JUN 23 1941

French Conqueror Even Made Non-Aggression Pact With Russia

[By the Associated Press]

Russia's Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov was quick to draw the deadly parallel yesterday between Napoleon's and Hitler's invasion of Russia. Upon closer examination it is even more striking than the mere defeat of Napoleon to which Molotov referred.

Napoleon in 1807 made a sort of non-aggression pact with Czar Alexander I of Russia, much in the fashion that Hitler in 1939 made one with Josef Stalin.

Continuing the parallel, Alexander annexed Finland and Bessarabia.

With Britain left as the sole champion of the anti-Napoleon forces, the emperors of the West and of the East grew more and more to distrust each other. In June, 1812, Napoleon's *grande armee* invaded Russia.

Alexander adopted a studied policy of retreat. In September Napoleon occupied the ruins of Moscow, which the Russians had burned, and confidently waited five weeks for a Russian peace plea that never came. With winter coming on, Napoleon had to withdraw.

The retreat from Moscow through the snows resulted in the near annihilation of his army.

There followed the "wars of liberation," of 1813 and 1814, which took Alexander and his army to the walls of Paris.

Will history repeat? Molotov says it will.

Hoover Sees Pressure On Britain Released

Says U. S. Now Has More Reasons to Stay Out

Former President Herbert Hoover, arriving at LaGuardia Field at 4:30 p. m. yesterday after a plane trip from the West, said the German attack on Russia should work to the advantage of Great Britain. Commenting briefly, Mr. Hoover said: "I should think it (the Nazi declaration of war on Russia) would have two major effects. It will furnish a half dozen reasons for the United States staying out of the European war, and it will greatly release the pressure on Britain."

He had been in California for the fiftieth anniversary celebration of Leland Stanford University, where he dedicated a new library called "The Library of War, Revolution and Peace."

VAN ZEELAND GOES ABROAD

Belgium's Ex-Premier Departs On Clipper For London

New York, June 22 (AP)—Dr. Paul Van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, departed on the Dixie Clipper today for an indefinite stay in London.

Van Zeeland, president of the Coordinating Foundation for Refugees, has been in this country thirteen months.

JUN 23 1941

War Communiques

German

BERLIN, June 22 (AP).—Today's German high command communique:

JUN 23 1941

Since the early morning hours today hostilities have been taking place along the Soviet-Russian frontier.

An attempt of the enemy to fly into East Prussia was repulsed with heavy losses. German pursuit pilots shot down many Red battle planes.

In the fight against the British Isles strong German battle-plane formations last night attacked harbor facilities at Southampton.

Extensive fires occurred among the docks, warehouses and provisions establishments. Additional air attacks were directed against airports in north Scotland and the Midlands.

A large merchant ship was seriously damaged by bombs north of Sunderland.

In the course of a thrust at the British coast two German speed boats came into conflict with three British speed boats, which, after suffering several hits, turned aside.

Yesterday afternoon a small number of British battle planes, strongly protected by pursuiters, approached the French Channel coast. In a fierce air battle German chasers shot down twenty-six British planes.

Two additional enemy planes were caused to crash by anti-air-

craft marine artillery. In this fighting Lieut. Galland won three air victories.

Weak air forces of the enemy last night dropped explosive and incendiary bombs at several communities in west Germany without causing damage worth mentioning.

JUN 23 1941

Russian

MOSCOW, June 22 (AP).—The communique of the chief command of the Red Army:

At dawn, June 22, 1941, regular troops of the German Army attacked our frontier troops on a front from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea and during the first half day were held back by our troops. In the second half day German troops encountered advanced units of the field troops of the Red Army.

After fierce fighting the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses. Only in the Grodno and Kristinopol (Krasnopol) directions did the enemy succeed in gaining insignificant tactical success and occupied the small towns of Kalvaria, Stoyanov and Tsekmanovets. The first two are fifteen kilometers (about 9.3 miles) and the third ten kilometers (6.2 miles) from the frontier.

The enemy air force attacked a number of our airdromes and populated places, but met everywhere the resolute rebuff of our fighters and anti-aircraft artillery, which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. We brought down sixty-five enemy aircraft.

Finnish

HELSINKI, June 22 (AP).—Tonight's Finnish high command communique:

Sunday morning between 6 and 7 o'clock seven Soviet aircraft violated Finnish territory at several points. At 6:05 a. m. several Soviet Russian aircraft made bombing attacks in two groups on Finnish armored vessels. No damage was caused.

At 6:15, Soviet aircraft bombarded coastal defense works at Alskar. A few fires were caused, but there was no damage of any significance.

At 6:45, several Soviet aircraft dropped bombs from a great height on Finnish vessels at the Turku Archipelago.

On the southeastern frontier of Finland, aircraft, probably Soviet, flew over the Finnish frontier at a few points, but no bombs were dropped. The aircraft flew at a very great height.

British

LONDON, June 22 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

The sustained offensive of the R. A. F. against Germany's heavy industries was continued last night by strong forces of bomber command aircraft which attacked objectives at Cologne and Duesseldorf.

Attacks by lighter forces of the bomber command were made on the docks at Dunkerque and Boulogne.

One of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

A later Air Ministry communique:

Fighters of the Royal Air Force again were over the Channel and northern France in strength this afternoon. Blenheim aircraft of the bomber command, which accompanied them, bombed the marshaling yard at Hazenbrouck, which handles traffic to Channel ports.

Many German fighters were encountered and heavy losses were inflicted on them. Our fighters destroyed twenty-seven of the enemy. A number of others were severely damaged by our fighters and by our bombers. One of our aircraft, a fighter, was missing.

CAIRO, June 22 (AP).—The British Middle East command communique:

LIBYA: No change in the situation.

ETHIOPIA: Patriot forces led by British officers have captured the Town of Jimma. The Italian general officer commanding had previously offered to surrender the town, but at that time there were no military or political advantages to be obtained from accepting the offer, which was refused.

Since then, advances and further success obtained by our troops in adjacent areas have altered the situation, and at midday yesterday our troops formally took possession of the town.

Further elements of the Italian 24th Division have surrendered.

SYRIA: As the result of continued pressure by British, Indian and Free French troops, the Vichy forces yesterday evacuated Damascus, which was occupied by Free French troops.

French

VICHY, June 22 (AP).—A French communique:

Yesterday was marked by evacuation of our troops and extension of active operations to the Syrian desert.

In the southeastern region of Syria important motorized elements coming in from Irak crossed the frontier and advanced in the general direction of Palmyra. These elements were immediately attacked with bombs and machine-gunned by our land and naval aviation.

Further to the east our troops reoccupied Abou Kemal.

In the southern Lebanon sector and along the coast there was an exchange of artillery fire.

The number of prisoners taken by us since the start of operations reached more than 1,500.

JUN 23 1941

Italian

ROME, June 22 (AP).—The Italian high command communique:

Our airplanes bombed Burmula arsenal at Malta during the night of June 21.

In North Africa the Axis air force attacked supplies, batteries and fortifications at Tobruk and hit British mechanized forces and troop concentrations in the Buqbuq zone.

In East Africa our Galla Sidamo troops have evacuated the City of Jimma and declared it an open city to avoid suffering of the population, and occupied positions further west.

In the Atlantic our submarines, in a mass attack carried out during the first fortnight of the present month against the important enemy convoy mentioned in the bulletin of June 10, sank fifteen ships totaling 98,500 tons, torpedoed an enemy destroyer and shot down a large two-motored plane.

Text of the Statement on the War by Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop of Germany

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 22—The following is the text of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's statement on the German declaration of war against Russia. [An abbreviated version, which was the only one then available, appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES *yesterday morning]:*

JUN 23 1941

When in the Summer of 1939 the Reich Government, motivated by a desire to achieve adjustment of interests between Germany and the U.S.S.R., approached the Soviet Government, they were aware of the fact that it was no easy matter to reach an understanding with a State that on one hand claimed to belong to a community of individual nations with rights and duties resulting therefrom, yet on the other hand was ruled by a party that, as a section of the Comintern, was striving to bring about world revolution—in other words, the very dissolution of these individual nations.

The German Government, putting aside their serious misgivings occasioned by this fundamental difference between political aims of Germany and Soviet Russia and by the sharp contrast between diametrically opposed conceptions of National Socialism and Bolshevism, made the attempt.

They were guided by the idea that the elimination of the possibility of war, which would result from an understanding between Germany and Russia, and safeguarding of the vital necessities of the two people, between whom friendly relations had always existed, would offer the best guarantee against further spreading of the Communist doctrine of international Jewry over Europe.

This belief was strengthened by the fact that certain happenings in Russia itself and certain measures of international scope undertaken by the Russian Government allowed it to be assumed that departure from these doctrines and former methods of causing disintegration among foreign nations appeared possible.

Moscow Reception Cited

The reception accorded in Moscow to the German demarche and the readiness of the Soviet Government to conclude a pact of friendship with Germany appeared to confirm this change of attitude.

Thus, on Aug. 23, 1939, a non-aggression pact was concluded, while on Sept. 28, 1939, a frontier and friendship agreement was signed by the two States. The essence of these agreements consisted of:

1. Reciprocal engagement on the part of both States not to attack one another and to live on peaceful and neighborly terms, and

2. Delimitation of spheres of interest—the German Reich renouncing all influence in Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and Bessarabia, while territories of the former Polish State as far as the line formed by the Narew, Bug and San (rivers) were to be incorporated into Russia according to the desire of the Soviets.

The Reich Government, in the pact immediately following conclusion of the non-aggression pact with Russia, effected a fundamental change in their policy toward the Soviet Union. The German Government faithfully adhered in both letter and spirit to the treaties concluded with the Soviet Union.

In addition to this they had, through the conquest of Poland, by shedding German blood, gained for the Soviet Union the greatest success in foreign politics that it had achieved since coming into existence. This was only possible by reason of Germany's friendly policy toward Russia and the overwhelming victories of German forces.

What the Reich Expected

Not unreasonably, the Reich Government therefore felt entitled to expect that the attitude of the Soviet Union toward the German Reich would be of the same nature, especially since, during the negotiations that were conducted in Moscow by Herr von Ribbentrop, Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs, and also on other occasions, the Soviet Government had repeatedly expressed the view that these treaties would form the basis for permanent adjustment of German-Soviet Russian interests and that the two peoples, each respecting the regime of the other and prepared to abstain from any interference in internal affairs of the other partner, could reach permanent good neighborly relations.

Unfortunately it soon was to become evident that the German Government had been quite mistaken in this assumption.

In actual fact the Comintern resumed its activities in every sphere very soon after conclusion of the German-Russian treaties. This was true not only of Germany herself, but also as applied to States friendly to Germany, to neutral States and to such European territory as was occupied by German troops. In order to avoid openly infringing the treaties methods were changed and camouflage was applied more painstakingly and with greater cunning.

It obviously was thought necessary in Moscow to counteract the effect of conclusion of the pact with National Socialist Germany by continually pillorying Germany's alleged "imperialistic war."

Strict and effective preventive measures adopted by German police compelled the Comintern to seek to conduct their subversive activities and their intelligence work in Germany by devious routes, making use of centers established for that purpose in neighboring countries.

Sabotage Plan Charged

For this purpose former German Communist agents were employed to foment sedition and to arrange for acts of sabotage in Germany. OGPU Commissar Kryloff was in charge of systematic courses of training with this object in view. Apart from this, intensive subversive activities were carried on in territories occupied by Germany, more particularly in the protectorate [Bohemia-Moravia] and occupied France, but also Norway, Holland, Belgium, etc.

Soviet Russian representatives, notably the Consul General at Prague, rendered valuable assistance in this connection. Assiduous intelligence service maintained by means of wireless transmitters and receiving stations afforded absolute proof of the activities of the Comintern directed against the German Reich. There also is comprehensive documentary evidence consisting of witnesses' statements and correspondence concerning all subversive activity and reconnoitering carried on by the Comintern.

In addition to this sabotage groups were formed, which maintained their own laboratories for the manufacture of incendiary and high-explosive bombs for the purpose of committing acts of sabotage. Attempts of this kind were made, for example, against no fewer than sixteen German ships.

Espionage was another field of activity. Thus repatriation of Germans from Soviet Russia was utilized for the purpose of gaining the services of these Germans for ends of the OGPU by the most reprehensible means. Not only men but women too were victims of shameless extortion and were forced to enter the service of the OGPU.

Even the Soviet Russian Embassy in Berlin, headed by M. Kobuloff, Counselor of the Embassy, did not shrink from unscrupulous abuse of the rights of extraterritoriality for espionage purposes. M. E. Mokhoff, member of the Russian Consulate at Prague, was at the head of another Russian espionage organization, which had ramifications throughout the protectorate.

Further instances in which the police were able to take action in good time provided clear, unequivocable evidence of these extensive Soviet Russian machinations. The whole of the evidence proves irrefutably that Soviet Russia was engaged against Germany in the political, military and economic spheres in large-scale subversive activities, acts of sabotage, terror and espionage in preparation for war.

As to activities by Russia in European countries outside Germany, they extended to almost all European states that are friendly to or are occupied by Germany. Thus in Rumania, for example, Communist propaganda in the form of pamphlets of Russian origin represented Germany as being responsible for all local troubles in order to create an anti-German atmosphere.

The same thing had been evident in Yugoslavia since the Summer of 1940. Pamphlets there incited the people to protest against the Cvetkovitch regime, which was "hobnobbing with the imperialistic governments in Berlin and Rome." At a meeting of Communist party functionaries in Zagreb the whole of Southeastern Europe from Slovaka to Bulgaria was described as a Russian protectorate that would come into being after Germany's hoped-for military decline.

In the Soviet Legation at Belgrade, German troops discovered documentary evidence of the Soviet Russian origin of this propaganda.

Whereas Communist propaganda in Yugoslavia sought to

30.24-9963

30.24-9963

make use of nationalist catchwords, in Hungary it was effective chiefly among the Ruthenian population, to whom it held out hopes of coming liberation through Soviet Russia.

Anti-German propaganda was particularly active in Slovakia, where the propaganda was openly carried on in favor of annexation of that country by Soviet Russia.

Plot in Finland Alleged

In Finland the notorious "Association for Peace and Friendship With the Soviet Union" actively cooperated with the Petroskoi broadcasting station, attempting to bring about disintegration of this country and at the same time carried on activities of a marked anti-German nature.

In France, Belgium and Holland agitation was directed against the German armies of occupation. A similar campaign was conducted in the Government General [Poland], cloaked by national Pan-Slavistic propaganda.

Scarcely had Greece been occupied by the German and Italian Armies when Soviet Russian propaganda commenced there too.

All this is evidence of a campaign systematically carried out in every country by the U.S.S.R. against Germany's endeavor to establish a sound order in Europe.

Parallel with this there was directed propaganda designed to counteract measures of German policy, taking the form of denunciation of these measures as anti-Russian and attempting to win over various countries to side with Soviet Russia against Germany.

In Bulgaria there was agitation against adherence to the Tripartite Pact and in favor of a guarantee pact with Russia. In Rumania attempts were made at infiltration into the Iron Guard and suborning its leaders, including Groza, a Rumanian who started the Putsch of Jan. 23, 1941, and behind whom Bolshevist agents of Moscow stood as wire-pullers. Indisputable proofs of this are held by the Reich Government.

In regard to Yugoslavia the Reich Government has come in possession of documents according to which a Yugoslav delegate named Georgevitch gained the impression from a conversation with Molotoff [Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Russian Foreign Commissar], in Moscow early in May, 1940, that Germany was being regarded there as a mighty foe of tomorrow.

Reports Pledge to Serbs

Soviet Russia's attitude to requests for arms made by Serbian military circles left even less doubt. In November, 1940, the Chief of the Soviet Russian General Staff declared to the Yugoslav military attaché: "We will give you everything you ask for immediately." The prices to be paid and the mode of payment were left to the discretion of the Belgrade Government and only one condition was made—secrecy as far as Germany was concerned.

When the Cvetkovitch government subsequently approached the Axis powers Moscow began to delay deliveries of munitions, and this was briefly communicated to the Yugoslav military attaché by the Soviet Russian War Ministry.

The staging of the Belgrade Putsch of March 27 of this year formed the climax to these conspiracies against the Reich by Serbian plotters and Anglo-Russian agents. The Serbian leader of this Putsch and the head of the "Black Hand," M. Simitch, is still today in Moscow, displaying there great activity against the Reich in closest cooperation with Soviet Russian propaganda offices.

The foregoing examples provide only a glimpse of the enormously varied propaganda activities which the U.S.S.R. is conducting against Germany throughout Europe. In order to furnish the outside world with a comprehensive survey of the activities of Soviet Russian authorities in this direction since the conclusion of the pacts between Germany and Russia and to enable the public to judge for themselves, the Reich Government will publish the extensive material at their disposal.

In general, the Reich Government note the following:

At the conclusion of the pacts with Germany, the Soviet Government repeatedly made the unequivocal declaration that they did not intend to interfere, either directly or indirectly, in German affairs.

On conclusion of the pact of friendship they solemnly stated they would collaborate with Germany in order to bring an end, in accordance with the true interests of all peoples, of the war existing between Germany on one hand and Great Britain on the other, and to achieve this aim as soon as possible.

In the light of the above mentioned facts, which have continually become more apparent during the further course of the war, these Soviet Russian agreements and declarations were revealed as being intentionally misleading and deceptive. Nor did the advantages accruing from Germany's friendly attitude cause the Soviet Government to adopt a loyal attitude toward Germany.

On the contrary, the Reich Government have been forced to observe that conclusion of the pacts in 1939 was yet another instance of the application of Lenin's thesis, as expressly reaffirmed in October, 1939, in "instructions for the Communist party in Slovakia," stating that "pacts may be concluded with certain other countries if they further the interests of the Soviet Government and help render the opponent innocuous."

The conclusion of these pacts of friendship was, accordingly, for the Soviet Government only a tactical manoeuvre. The real aim was to reach agreements which were advantageous to Russia, thus simultaneously preparing for future action.

The leading idea remained the weakening of non-bolshevist states in order to be in a position to disintegrate them more easily and, when the time came, break them up. In a Russian document discovered after the capture of Belgrade in the Soviet Legation there, this object was expressed with stark brutality in the following words:

"The U.S.S.R. will not wait until the opportune moment occurs. Axis powers have further dissipated their forces and the U.S.S.R. will consequently strike a sudden blow against Germany."

The Soviet Government have not heeded the voice of the Russian people, who sincerely wished to live in peace and friendship with the German people, but have continued in the old bolshevist policy of duplicity and, by so doing, have assumed a heavy burden of responsibility.

Subversive Propaganda Charged

If the Soviet Union's subversive propaganda carried out in Germany and the rest of Europe leaves no room for doubt as to its attitude toward Germany, then the policy of the Soviet Government toward Germany in the military sphere and in the fields of foreign politics, even since the conclusion of pacts between Germany and Russia, makes matters even clearer.

In Moscow, on the occasion of the delineation of spheres of interest, the Soviet Government declared to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs that it did not intend to occupy, bolshevize or annex any states situated within their sphere of interest, other than territories of the former Polish State, which were at that time in a state of disintegration.

In actual fact, however, as the course of events has shown, the policy of the Soviet Union during the whole time was exclusively directed toward one object—namely, that of extending Moscow's military power wherever the possibility offered in the area between the Arctic Ocean and the Black Sea, and of furthering bolshevism in Europe.

Development of this policy was marked by the following stages:

1. It was initiated by the formulation of so-called assistance pacts with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in October and November, 1939, and by establishment of military bases in those countries.

2. The next Soviet Russian move was against Finland, when Soviet Russian demands, acceptance of which would have meant the end of the sovereignty of an independent Finnish State, were rejected by the Finnish Government. The Soviet Government was responsible for the formation of the Kusinin Communist puppet government, and, when the Finnish people refused to recognize this government, an ultimatum was presented to Finland. The Red Army was subsequently marching in at the end of November, 1939. By the Finnish-Russian peace concluded in March, Finland was obliged to surrender part of her southeastern provinces immediately.

3. A few months later—in July, 1940—the Soviet Union took action against the Baltic States. Under terms of the first Moscow pact Lithuania belonged to the German sphere of interest.

In the second pact, at the desire of the Soviet Union, the German Government relinquished their interests in a greater part of Lithuania in favor of the Soviet Union for the sake of peace, although they did so with heavy heart. A strip of this territory still remained within the German sphere of interest.

JUN 23 1941

Occupation of Lithuania

Following upon an ultimatum delivered on June 15, the whole of Lithuania, including that part which had remained within the German sphere of interest, was occupied by the Soviet Union without notification of the German Government so that the U. S. S. R. now extended right up to the entire eastern frontier of East Prussia.

When subsequently Germany was approached on this question the German Government, after difficult negotiations and in order to make a further effort toward reaching a friendly settlement, ceded this part of Lithuania also to the Soviet Union.

A short time afterward Latvia and Estonia were likewise occupied by military force, procedure which constituted gross abuse of the pacts of assistance concluded with these states.

Contrary to the express assurance given by Moscow, all Baltic States were then Bolshevized and summarily annexed by the Soviet Government a few weeks after occupation.

Simultaneously with the annexation, the Red Army was for the first time concentrated in force throughout the whole of the northern sector of the Soviet Russian buttress directed toward Europe.

It goes almost without saying that the economic pacts between Germany and these States, which, according to the Moscow agreements were not to be affected, were unilaterally canceled by the Soviet Government.

4. In the pacts of Moscow it had been expressly agreed in connection with the delimitation of interest in former Polish territories that no kind of political agitation was to take place beyond the frontiers marking these zones of interest, but that activity of occupation authorities on either side was to be restricted exclusively to peaceful development of these territories.

The German Government possesses irrefutable proof that in spite of these agreements the Soviet Union very soon after occupation of the territory not only permitted anti-German propaganda for consumption in the Government-General of Poland but, in point of fact, sponsored it parallel with Bolshevist propaganda in the same region. Strong Russian garrisons were also transferred to these territories immediately after the occupation.

The Bessarabian Question

5. While the German Army still was fighting in the west against France and Britain, the Soviet Union advanced in the Balkans. Although the Soviet Government had declared during the Moscow negotiations they would never make the first move toward achieving settlement of the Bessarabian question, the German Government was informed on June 24, 1940, by the Soviet Government that they now were resolved to settle the Bessarabian question by force.

It was stated at the same time that Soviet claims also extended to Bukovina, that is to say, territory which was ancient Austrian crown land, had never belonged to Russia and had, moreover, not ever been mentioned at the time of the Moscow negotiations.

The German Ambassador to Moscow declared to the Soviet Government their decision had come as a complete surprise to the German Government and that it would seriously affect Germany's economic interest in Rumania and lead to disruption of the life of a large German settlement there as well as of the German element in Bukovina. Molotoff replied that the matter was one of extreme urgency and that the Soviet Union expected to be apprised of the German Government's attitude with regard to this question within twenty-four hours.

In spite of this brusque action against Rumania, the German Government once more intervened in favor of the Soviet Union in order to preserve peace and maintain their friendship with that country.

They advised the Rumanian Government, who had appealed to Germany for help, to yield and recommended to them to surrender Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina to Soviet Russia. The affirmative answer of the Rumanian Government was communicated to the Soviet Government by Germany, together with the Rumanian Government's request to be granted sufficient time for evacuation of these large areas and the safeguarding of lives and property of the inhabitants.

Once more, however, the Soviet Government presented an ultimatum to Rumania, and, before its expiration, began to occupy parts of Bukovina on June 28 and immediately afterward the whole of Bessarabia as far as the Danube. Those territories were also immediately annexed by the Soviet Union, bolshevized and thus literally reduced to ruin.

By occupying and bolshevizing entire spheres of interest in Eastern Europe and in the Balkans accorded to the U. S. S. R. by the Reich Government during the Moscow negotiations, the Soviet Government plainly and irrefutably acted contrary to the Moscow agreements.

In spite of this, the Reich Government continued to maintain an absolutely loyal attitude toward the U.S.S.R. They refrained from intervention in the Finnish war and in the Baltic question. They supported the attitude of the Soviet Government against the Rumanian Government in the Bessarabian question, and reconciled themselves, albeit with heavy heart, to the state of affairs created by the Soviet Government.

Furthermore, in order to eliminate as far as possible any divergences between the two States from the very outset, the Reich government set to work on a large-scale resettlement scheme, whereby all Germans in areas occupied by the U.S.R.R. were brought back to Germany. The Reich Government felt that more convincing proof of their desire to come to a lasting peace with the U.S.R.R. could scarcely be given.

Crisis of Last August

As a result of Russia's advance toward the Balkans, territorial problems in this region came up for discussion. In the Summer of 1940, Rumania and Hungary appealed to Germany to effect settlement of their territorial disputes after these divergencies, fostered by British agents, had resulted in a serious crisis at the end of August.

War was imminent between Rumania and Hungary. Germany, who had repeatedly been requested by Hungary and Rumania to mediate in their quarrel, desired to maintain peace in the Balkans and, together with Italy, invited the two States to confer at Vienna, where, at their request, she proclaimed the Vienna arbitration award of Aug. 30, 1940.

This defined the new frontier between Hungary and Rumania and, in order to enable the Rumanian Government to justify before their people territorial sacrifices which they made and to eliminate any quarrels in this area for the future, Germany and Italy undertook to guarantee the remaining Rumanian State.

As Russian aspirations in this area had been satisfied, this guarantee could never be taken as directed against Russia. The Soviet Union nevertheless complained and stated that, contrary to former declarations according to which its aspirations in the Balkans had been satisfied by occupation of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, it had further interests in Balkan questions, though for the time being those were not further defined.

Soviet Russia's anti-German policy began from that time to become steadily more apparent. The Reich Government kept on receiving more and more definite news, according to which negotiations which had been carried on for some time in Moscow by British Ambassador Cripps were developing favorably. The Reich Government at the same time came into possession of proof of the Soviet Union's intensive military preparations in every sphere.

These proofs are, among other things, confirmed by a report recently found in Belgrade by the Yugoslav military attaché to Moscow, dated Feb. 17, 1940, which reads literally: "According to in-

formation received from Soviet sources, armaments for the air force, tank corps and artillery in accordance with experiences of the present war are in full progress and will, in the main, have been completed by August, 1941. This probably also constitutes a time limit before which no appreciable changes in the Soviet's foreign policy can be expected."

Despite the unfriendly attitude of the U.S.S.R. over the Balkan question, Germany made a fresh effort to come to an understanding with the Soviet Union: the Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a letter to Stalin, gave a comprehensive survey of the policy of the Reich Government since the negotiations in Moscow. The letter referred in particular to the following points:

When the Tripartite Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan was concluded it was unanimously agreed this pact in no sense was directed against the Soviet Union, but that friendly relations of the three powers and their treaties with the U. S. S. R. should remain completely unaffected by the pact. This was also placed on record in the Tripartite Pact of Berlin.

At the same time the letter expressed the desire and hope that it might prove possible jointly to clarify still further friendly relations with the U.S.S.R. desired by the signatories to the Tripartite Pact and to give such relations concrete form. In order to discuss these questions more fully, the Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs invited Molotoff to visit Berlin.

During Molotoff's visit to Berlin the Reich Government was forced to the conclusion that the U. S. S. R. was inclined toward genuinely friendly cooperation with the signatories of the Tripartite Pact and with Germany in particular, provided the latter were prepared to pay the price demanded by the Soviet Union. This price was to take the shape of further penetration of the Soviet Union into North and Southeast Europe.

Demands Made by Molotoff

The following demands were made by Molotoff in Berlin and in subsequent diplomatic conversations with the German Ambassador in Moscow:

1. The Soviet Union desired to give a guarantee to Bulgaria and, above this, to conclude with her a pact of assistance on the same lines as those concluded with the Baltic states—i. e., providing for military bases.

At the same time Molotoff declared he did not wish to interfere with the internal regime of Bulgaria. A visit of Russian Commissar Soboleff to Sofia at that time was likewise undertaken with the object of realizing this intention.

2. The Soviet Union demanded an agreement in the form of a treaty with Turkey for the purpose of providing, on the basis of a long-time lease, a base for Soviet land and naval forces on the Bosporus and in the Dardanelles. In case Turkey should not agree to this proposal, Germany and Italy were to cooperate with Russia in diplomatic steps to be undertaken to enforce compliance with this demand. These demands were aimed at the domination of the Balkans by the U. S. S. R.

3. The Soviet Union declares that once more it felt itself threatened by Finland and therefore demanded complete abandonment of Finland by Germany, which, in actual fact, would have amounted to occupation of this state and extermination of the Finnish people.

Germany naturally was unable to accept these Russian demands designated by the Soviet Government as a primary condition for cooperation with the signatories to the Tripartite Pact. Thus the latter's efforts to come to an understanding with the Soviet Union failed.

In consequence, the attiude adopted by Germany was that the U. S. S. R. now had intensified a policy more openly directed against Germany and that its increasingly close cooperation with Britain was clearly revealed.

In January, 1941, this antagonistic attitude on the part of Russia first showed in the diplomatic sphere. When that month Germany adopted certain measures in Bulgaria against the landing of British troops in Greece the Russian Ambassador in Berlin pointed out in an official demarche that the Soviet Union regarded Bulgarian territory and the two straits as the security zone for the U. S. S. R. and that it could not remain a passive spectator of events taking place in these territories which amounted to a menace for the interests of such security. For this reason the Soviet Government issued a warning with regard to the appearance of German troops on Bulgarian territory or on that of either of the two straits.

Gave Data on Reich Aims

Thereupon the Reich Government furnished the Soviet Government with exhaustive information about the causes and aims of their military measures in the Balkans.

They made it clear Germany would prevent, with every means of her power, any attempt on the part of Britain to gain a foothold in Greece, but that she had no intention of occupying the straits and would respect Turkish sovereignty and territory. The passage of German troops through Bulgaria could not be regarded as an encroachment on the Soviet Union's security interests; on the contrary, the Reich's Government believed they were serving Soviet interests by those operations. After carrying through her operations in the Balkans, Germany withdrew her troops from there.

Despite this declaration on the part of the Reich Government, the Soviet Government for their part published a declaration addressed to Bulgaria directly after the entry of German troops into that country which manifested a character clearly hostile to the German Reich and said in effect that the presence of German troops in Bulgaria was not conducive to the peace of the Balkans, but rather to war.

An explanation of this attitude was found by the Reich Government in incoming information, steadily increasing in volume, about growing collaboration between Soviet Russia and Britain. Even in the face of these facts, Germany remained silent.

Along the same lines was the assurance given in March, 1941, that Russia would not attack Turkey in event of the latter's joining in war on the Balkans. This, according to information in possession of the Reich Government, was the result of Anglo-Russian negotiations during the visit of the British Foreign Secretary in Ankara, who thereby aimed at drawing Russia closer to the British camp.

The aggressive policy of the Soviet Union toward the German Reich, which steadily was becoming more pronounced ever since this time, as well as the hitherto somewhat discreet political cooperation between the Soviet Union and Britain became, however, patent to the whole world on the outbreak of the Balkan crisis at the beginning of April.

It is today fully established that the Putsch instigated by Britain in Belgrade after Yugoslavia had joined the Tripartite Pact was started with the connivance of Soviet Russia. A long time before, in fact since Nov. 19, 1940, Russia had secretly assisted Yugoslavia in arming against the Axis powers. Documents which fell into the hands of the Reich Government after the occupation of Belgrade revealing every phase of these Russian deliveries of arms to Yugoslavia give decisive proof of this.

Once the Belgrade Putsch had succeeded Russia on April 5 concluded a friendly agreement with the illegal Serbian Government of General Simovitch which was to lend moral support to the Putschists and with its weight assist the growing Anglo-Yugoslav-Greek front.

Evident satisfaction was expressed on this occasion by American Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles when he stated on April 6, 1941, after several conversation with the Soviet Ambassador in Washington that "the Russo-Yugoslav pact might, under certain circumstances, be of the greatest importance. It is attracting interest in many quarters and there are grounds for assuming it will be more than a mere pact of friendship and non-aggression."

Thus, at the same time when German troops were being concentrated on Rumanian and Bulgarian territory against growing landings of British troops in Greece, the Soviet, now obviously in concerted action with the British, was attempting to stab Germany in the back by:

1. Giving Yugoslavia open political and secret military support.

2. Attempting to move Turkey to adopt an aggressive attitude toward Bulgaria and Germany by guaranteeing not to attack her and to concentrate her army in a very unfavorable strategic position in Thrace.

3. Herself concentrating a strong force on the Rumanian frontier in Bessarabia and in Moldavia, and

4. The sudden attempt early in April of Vyshinski, Deputy Peoples Commissar in the Foreign Commissariat, in his conversations with Gafencu, Rumanian Minister to Moscow, to inaugurate a policy of rapid rapprochement with Rumania in order to persuade that country to break away from Germany.

U. S. Aid to British Diplomacy

British diplomacy through the intermediary of the Americans was making efforts in the same direction in Bucharest.

According to the Anglo-Russian plan, German troops concentrated in Rumania and Bulgaria were to have been attacked from three sides, namely Bessarabia and Thrace and from the Serbian-Greek frontier.

It solely was due to the loyalty of General Antonescu's realistic policy, followed by the Turkish Government and, above all, to the rapid German initiative and decisive victories of the German Army, that this Anglo-Russian plan was frustrated.

According to information in the hands of the Reich Government, almost 200 Yugoslav aircraft carrying Soviet Russian and British agents as well as Serbian parachutists led by Simitch were flown off, partly to Russia—these officers are today serving in the Russian Army—and partly to Egypt. This fact alone throws a particularly characteristic light upon the close collaboration between Britain, Russia and Yugoslavia.

In vain the Soviet Government tried on various occasions to veil the real intentions underlying their policy. Besides maintaining economic relations with Germany even during the last stage, they adopted a succession of measures to deceive the world into thinking they were maintaining normal, even friendly, relations with Germany.

Instances of this, for example, are requests to leave that they addressed a few weeks ago to diplomatic representatives of Norway, Belgium, Greece and Yugoslavia, silence observed by the British press about German-Russian relations, acting under instructions of Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador, who was in agreement with the Russian Government, and finally the dementi recently published by the Tass Agency in which relations between Germany and the Soviet Union were described as completely correct.

These attempts at camouflage, which stand in such flagrant contrast to the real policy of the Soviet Government, naturally did not succeed in deceiving the Reich Government.

JUN 23 1941

The anti-German policy of the Soviet Government was accompanied in the military sphere by steadily increasing concentration of all available Russian armed forces on the long front extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Already at the time when Germany was deeply engaged in the west in the campaign against France and when only a few German detachments were stationed in the east, the Russian High Command began systematically to transfer large bodies of troops to their eastern frontiers with the Reich, marked mass movements being noticed along the East Prussian frontier and that of the Government-General, as also in Bukovina and Bessarabia, opposite Rumania.

Russian garrisons facing Finland continually were being reinforced. Constant transfers of more and more fresh Russian divisions from the Far East and the Caucasus to Western Russia were further measures of a similar kind. After the Soviet Government had declared originally that the Baltic area, for instance, would only be occupied by troops, they proceeded to concentrate in this area, after military occupation had been completed, masses of additional troops, their number today being estimated at twenty-two divisions.

It was obvious that Russian troops were advancing ever closer to the German frontier, although no military measures had been adopted on the German side which might justify such action on the part of the U. S. S. R. It is this action on the part of the Soviet Union which first compelled German armed forces to adopt counter-measures.

Various units of the Russian Army and Air Force moved closer and closer in the direction of the frontier and strong detachments of the air force were posted on airdromes along German boundaries. Since the beginning of April more frontier violations also have taken place and a steadily increasing number of incursions over Reich territory by Russian aircraft have been observed.

According to reports from the Rumanian Government, similar occurrences have been observed on the Rumanian frontier in the area of Bukovina and along Moldavia and the Danube.

Since the beginning of the current year the German High Command has repeatedly attracted attention of the Foreign Office to the steadily increasing menace which the Russian Army presents for Reich territory, emphasizing at the same time that only aggressive intentions could account for the troop concentrations. The communications from the German High Command will be published in detail.

If the slightest doubts about the aggressive intentions of this Russian concentration could still be entertained, they have been completely dispelled by news which reached the German High Command during the past few days.

Estimates Soviet Forces

Now that the Russian general mobilization is complete, no less than 160 divisions are concentrated facing Germany. Observations made during the past few days have shown that grouping of Russian troops, and especially of motorized and armored units, has been carried out in such a way as to allow the Russian High Command at any moment to make an aggressive advance on the German frontier at various points.

Reports about increased reconnaissance patrol activity as well as accounts received daily of incidents on the frontier and outpost skirmishes between the two armies complete the picture of an extremely strained military situation which may at any moment reach the breaking point.

News received today from England about negotiations by Sir Stafford Cripps, with the view of establishing still closer collaboration between the political and military leaders of Britain and the U. S. S. R., together with the appeal by Lord Beaverbrook, one-time enemy of the Soviet regime, to support Russia in the oncoming conflict by every available means and his exhortation to the United States to do the same, show unambiguously what kind of a fate it is desired to prepare for the German nation.

Summarizing the foregoing points the Reich Government wish therefore to make the following declaration:

Contrary to alh engagements which they have undertaken in absolute contradiction to their solemn declarations, the Soviet Government have turned against Germany. They have:

1. Not only continued but, even since the outbreak of war, intensified subversive activities against German and Europe; they have

2. In continually increasing measure, developed their foreign policy in a tendency hostile to Germany; and they have

3. Massed their entire forces on the German frontier ready for action.

The Soviet Government have thus violated treaties and broken their agreements with Germany.

Bolshevist Moscow's hatred of National Socialism was stronger than its political wisdom.

Bolshevism is opposed to National Socialism in deadly enmity.

Bolshevist Moscow is about to stab National Socialist Germany in the back while she is engaged in a struggle for her existence.

Germany has no intention of remaining inactive in the face of this grave threat to her eastern frontier.

The Fuehrer has, therefore, ordered German forces to oppose this menace with all the might at their disposal.

In the coming struggle the German people are fully aware that they are called upon not only to defend their native land but to save the entire civilized world from the deadly dangers of bolshevism and clear the way for true social progress in Europe.

30.24—9965

30.24—9965

LONDON JUNE 22-(AP)-GIVING THE GERMAN INVASION BASES IN FRANCE NO LETUP, THE RAF DESTROYED 30 GERMAN PLANES OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND FRANCE TODAY AT THE LOSS OF ONLY TWO BRITISH FIGHTERS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY. THE PILOT OF ONE OF THESE IS SAFE.

REVISED REPORTS FROM RAF HEADQUARTERS SAID 29 GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY FIGHTERS AND ONE BY A BLENHEIM BOMBER AFTER IT WAS DAMAGED BY FIGHTERS.

JUN 23 1941

THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE SAID TODAY'S SCORE BROUGHT THE FIGHTER COMMAND'S DAYLIGHT BAG FOR THE LAST SEVEN DAYS TO 98 GERMAN AIRCRAFT AGAINST A LOSS OF 19 BRITISH PILOTS. IT ADDED THAT OF 58 PLANES DOWNED IN THE LAST TWO DAYS MANY WERE OF THE NEW ME-109 TYPE.

MOST OF THE FIGHTER COMMAND PILOTS WHO TOOK PART IN TODAY'S OPERATIONS SPOKE ON THEIR RETURN OF THE LACK OF SPIRIT SHOWN BY GERMAN PILOTS, THE SERVICE SAID.

SQQADRONS WHICH ACTED AS ESCORTS TO BOMBERS ON THE WAY TO TARGETS AND BACK SAW 50 MESSERSCHMITTS AS THEY WERE RETURNING TO THE COAST. ALTHOUGH THEY OUTNUMBERED THE BRITISH THEY ATTEMPTED NO CONCERTED ATTACK, ONE SQUADRON LEADER SAID.

MOST OF THE GERMAN AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN WERE OVER ENEMY TERRITORY, THE SERVICE SAID.

#

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 23 1941

LONDON JUNE 22.-THE BRITISH CLAIMED GAINS OVER WIDE AREAS TODAY IN SYRIA, CAST IN A NEW IMPORTANCE BY THE OUTBREAK OF GERMAN-RUSSIAN WAR.

OPERATIONS APPARENTLY CENTERED CHIEFLY AROUND DAMASCUS, FROM WHICH THE FRENCH HAD WITHDRAWN. THE SYRIAN CAPITAL WAS HEAVILY DEFENDED AND THE BRITISH BELIEVE ITS CAPITULATION MAY PROVE THE TURNING POINT IN THE TWO-WEEK-OLD CAMPAIGN.

THE MIDDLE EAST COMMAND SAID DAMASCUS HAD BEEN OCCUPIED BY FREE FRENCH FORCES AND SUMMARIZED OTHER FIGHTING WITH THE STATEMENT THAT ACTION WAS CONTINUING ON ALL FRONTS "WITH LOCAL GAINS EVERYWHERE TO OUR CREDIT."

JUN 23 1941

THE FRENCH EXPLAINED THEIR WITHDRAWAL FROM DAMASCUS AS THE RESULT OF INSUFFICIENT STRENGTH TO DEFEND THE ANCIENT CITY EFFECTIVELY AND SAID ITS DEFENDERS HAD LEEN SHIFTED TO NEW LINES IN THE MOUNTAINS ALONG THE ROAD TO BEIRUT, THE CAPITAL AND CHIEF PORT OF LEBANON.

VICHY'S COMMUNIQUE ALSO REPORTED A SETBACK TO THE BRITISH IN THE DESERT ON THE SYRIAN-IRAQ FRONTIER. FRENCH FORCES, IT SAID, RETOOK ABOU KEMAL, NEAR THE OIL PIPELINE TO LEBANON, AFTER MOTORIZED BRITISH UNITS HAD PASSED THROUGH, HEADING TOWARD THE IMPORTANT AIR STATION AT PALMYRA.

THE GERMAN INVASION OF RUSSIA WAS SEEN IN SOME BRITISH MILITARY QUARTERS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AS THE EXPLANATION FOR A RECENT LACK OF NAZI INITIATIVE THROUGHOUT THE MIDDLE EAST.

KL510PED

JUN 23 1941

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED SPECULATION ON RUSSIAN STRATEGY IN LONDON TODAY WAS OFFERED BY THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION, WHICH SAID IT HAD LEARNED ON GOOD AUTHORITY THAT THE RED ARMY WOULD DRIVE AN ARMORED COLUMN AT THE CENTER OF GERMANY WHILE THE

GERMANS ATTACKED THE UKRAINE AND THROUGH FINLAND.

SUCH A MANEUVER WOULD BE SIMILAR TO THE FRENCH PLAN AT THE START OF THE LAST WAR WHICH CALLED FOR A FRENCH DRIVE THROUGH LORRAINE INTO GERMANY. THE FRENCH PLAN FAILED WHEN A GERMAN WHEELING MOVEMENT THROUGH BELGIUM OUTFLANKED THE ATTACKERS.

FH141PED

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-IVAN M.MAISKY, RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, HURRIED FROM HIS COUNTRY HOME TODAY FOR A "LONG TALK" WITH BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN.

HE WAS SMILING BROADLY WHEN HE LEFT FOR HOME AFTER THE CONFERENCE.

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY WAS DESERTED EXCEPT FOR A PORTER. HE SAID HE HAD LISTENED TO THE RADIO, BUT BECAUSE THE NEWS WAS IN ENGLISH AND HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE LANGUAGE WAS SLIGHT HE DIDN'T REALIZE HIS COUNTRY AND GERMANY WERE AT WAR.

MOST OF THE EMBASSY STAFF HAD GONE TO THE COUNTRY FOR THE WEEK END.

JUN 23 1941

KA712AED

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-MORE THAN 200 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND WOUNDED THIS MORNING IN NAZI AIR RAIDS ON KIEV, ZHITOMIR, SEVASTOPOL M KAUNAS AND OTHER RUSSIAN TOWNS, RUSSIAN FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOV DECLARED IN A RADIO BROADCAST HEARD HERE TODAY SHORTLY AFTER GERMANY DECLARED WAR ON RUSSIA AT DAWN.

JUN 23 1941

HE CHARGED THAT GERMANY HAD INVADED THE SOVIET UNION WITHOUT A DECLARATION OF WAR BUT ASSERTED STERNLY THAT RUSSIA WOULD TAKE UP THE CHALLENGE AND THAT THE RED ARMY HAD BEEN ORDERED TO PARRY THE ATTACK AND "HUNT OUT GERMAN TROOPS FROM OUR COUNTRY."

"IT IS NOT THE FIRST TIME IT HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE SOVIET TO DEAL WITH AN AGGRESSOR," HE SAID. "YOU KNOW OF THE MARCH OF NAPOLEON AGAINST RUSSIA AND YOU KNOW HOW OUR PEOPLE DEFEATED HIM AND EXPELLED HIM FROM OUR LAND."

MOLOTOV VIGOROUSLY DENIED GERMAN CHARGES THAT RUSSIA HAD VIOLATED THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN FRONTIER AND POINTEDLY DECLARED THAT THE "ATTACK ON OUR COUNTRY HAS BEEN MADE IN SPITE OF FACT THERE IS A NON-AGGRESSION PACT BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE U.S.S.R. WHICH HAS BEEN CONSCIENTIOUSLY KEPT IN EVERY DETAIL."

KIEV IS ABOUT XXX SECOND GRAF PREV.

MA651AED

BULLETIN MATTER

JUN 23 1941

LONDON--FIRST ADD MOLOTOFF XXX THIS MORNING.

KIEV IS ABOUT 350 MILES FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER THROUGH POLAND AND IS ON THE DNIEPER RIVER.

KA541AED

LONDON--SECOND ADD MOLOTOV XXX RIVER.

MOLOTOV (CORRECT) WAS HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TO DECLARE "GERMANY UNDER PRETEXTS, WHICH ARE LIES AND PROVOCATIONS WITHOUT ANY FOUNDATION, ATTACKED RUSSIA."

JUN 23 1941

"AIRRAIDS AND ARTILLERY SHELLING HAVE BEEN TAKING PLACE FROM RUMANIAN AND FINNISH TERRITORY IN THIS AGGRESSION AND UNPARALLELED ATTACK."

KA545AED

30.24—9967

LONDON--THIRD ADD MOLOTOV XXX ATTACK."

MOLOTOV'S SPEECH WAS THE FIRST RUSSIAN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT THAT GERMANY HAD DECLARED WAR AND STARTED AN INVASION. HE SPOKE AT 11:15 A.M., SOME SIX HOURS AFTER ADOLF HITLER'S WAR PROCLAMATION HAD BEEN READ OVER THE BERLIN RADIO. JUN 23 1941

DURING THE INTERVAL RUSSIAN BROADCASTS HAD BEEN DEVOTED TO OTHER SUBJECTS--INCLUDING GERMAN ACCOUNTS OF THE AIR WAR WITH BRITAIN AND RUSSIAN SETTING UP EXERCISES WHICH WERE ON THE AIR WHILE HITLER WAS ANNOUNCING TO THE WORLD THAT HE WAS A FORMAL ENEMY OF THE SOVIET.

GERMAN TROOPS AT DAWN ATTACKED RUSSIA "AT SEVERAL POINTS," MOLOTOV SAID, WHILE GERMAN AIRCRAFT BOMBED KIEF, SHITOMAR, SEBASTOPOL, AN IMPORTANT NAVAL BASE ON THE BLACK SEA, KAUNAS, CAPITAL OF THE FORMER REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA WHICH IS NOW A PART OF THE SOVIET, AND A NUMBER OF OTHER TOWNS.

MORE THAN 200 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND WOUNDED, HE DECLARED.

THE TEXT OF MOLOTOV'S SPEECH: JUN 23 1941

"CITIZENS OF THE SOVIET UNION. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND ITS LEADER, COMRADE STALIN, HAVE COMMISSIONED ME TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT:

"TODAY AT FOUR O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, WITHOUT GIVING ANY REASON TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND WITHOUT A DECLARATION OF WAR, GERMAN FORCES ATTACKED OUR COUNTRY, INVADED OUR FRONTIERS IN MANY PLACES AND RAIDED OUR TOWNS OF ZHITOMIR, KIEV, SEVASTOPOL, KAUNAS AND SEVERAL OTHERS. MORE THAN 200 PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

"THE FLIGHTS OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT AS WELL AS ARTILLERY FIRE WERE MADE FROM FINNISH AND RUMANIAN TERRITORY.

"THIS UNHEARD OF ATTACK ON OUR COUNTRY IS WITHOUT EXAMPLE IN THE HISTORY OF CIVILIZED NATIONS. THE ATTACK ON OUR COUNTRY HAS BEEN MADE IN SPITE OF THE FACT THERE IS A NON-AGGRESSION PACT BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE U.S.S.R. WHICH HAS BEEN CONSCIENTIOUSLY KEPT IN EVERY DETAIL.

LONDON--FOURTH ADD MOLOTOV XXX HE CRIED. JUN 23 1941

"AT 6:30 A.M. THIS MORNING COUNT SCHULENBURG (THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR) CALLED ON ME, INFORMING ME THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO START HOSTILITIES AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA. I ANSWERED THAT THE GOVERNMENT NEVER MADE ANY SUCH CLAIMS AS THE GERMAN STATEMENT POINTS OUT. I SAID GERMANY DECIDED UPON AN ACT OF AGGRESSION WITHOUT REGARD OF THE EXISTING PACT OF NON-AGGRESSION AND FRIENDSHIP. I DECLARED IT IS FASCIST GERMANY WHICH IS GUILTY OF AN AGGRESSIVE ACT."

"AND NOW UNDER THE PRETEXT THAT WE HAD PUT A DEMAND TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT, AND WITHOUT ANY DECLARATION OF WAR, GERMAN TROOPS HAVE ATTACKED OUR COUNTRY," SAID MOLOTOV.

"THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES ME TO DECLARE THAT THE STATEMENT THAT RUSSIAN AIRPLANES HAD BOMBED A RUMANIAN AIRDROME IS AS MUCH A LIE AND PROVOCATION AS EVERYTHING THAT HITLER DECLARES ARE LIES AND PROVOCATIONS."

KA609AED

LONDON--FIFTH ADD MOLOTOV XXX PROVOCATION. (OPEN QUOTE.)

"NOT EVEN AT ONE POINT HAS OUR ARMY OR OUR AIR FORCE VIOLATED THE GERMAN FRONTIER. TODAY HITLER'S DECLARATION IS ANOTHER PROOF OF THE HYPOCRISY WITH WHICH HITLER CONCLUDED HIS PACT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

JUN 23 1941

"NOW GERMAN TROOPS HAVE ATTACKED US. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY COMMAND HAVE GIVEN THE RED FORCES THE ORDER TO PARRY THIS ATTACK AND HUNT OUT GERMAN TROOPS FROM OUR COUNTRY."

"THIS WAR WAS FORCED UPON US NOT BY THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND NOT BY THE GERMAN WORKERS, PEASANTS AND INTELLIGENTSIA, THE LONGING OF WHOM WE WELL UNDERSTAND. THIS WAR WAS FORCED BY THE FASCIST RULERS OF THE PRESENT GERMANY WHO IN THE SAME WAY ACTED AGAINST THE FRENCH, CZECHS, POLES, SERBS, NORWEGIANS, DANES, BELGIANS AND AGAINST HOLLAND, GREECE AND OTHER NATIONS.

"THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION EXPRESS THEIR WHOLE FAITH IN THE ABILITY AND BRAVERY OF OUR ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE. EVERYBODY WILL FULFILL HIS DUTY FOR THE FATE OF THE FATHERLAND AND THE SOVIET NATION AND THEY WILL NOT FAIL TO STRIKE A DECISIVE BLOW TO THE ENEMY.

"IT IS NOT THE FIRST TIME IT HAS BEEN ASSIGNED BY RUSSIA TO DEAL WITH AN AGGRESSOR. YOU KNOW THE MARCH OF NAPOLEON AGAINST RUSSIA AND YOU KNOW OUR PEOPLE DEFEATED HIM AND EXPELLED HIM FROM OUR LAND.

"THAT WILL HAPPEN TO DICTATOR HITLER. OUR RED ARMY WILL WAGE A VICTORIOUS WAR FOR THE FATE OF OUR FATHERLAND AND FOR THE HONOR OF OUR WORKERS, OUR PEASANTS AND FOR OUR FREEDOM. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION IS FULLY CONFIDENT THE ENTIRE POPULATION OF OUR COUNTRY, ALL PEASANTS, ALL WORKERS AND ALL THE OLD INTELLIGENTSIA MEN AND WOMEN ALIKE WILL FULFILL THEIR DUTIES.

"ALL OUR NATION WILL STAND UNITED, FIRMLY ORGANIZED, FULL OF SELF RESPONSIBILITY. EVERYBODY WILL DEMAND ORDER FROM HIMSELF AND FROM OTHERS, DISCIPLINE AND DETERMINATION WORTHY OF REAL SOVIET PATRIOTS IN ORDER TO SECURE ALL THAT THE RED ARMY NEEDS TO ACHIEVE VICTORY OVER THE ENEMY.

"THE ENTIRE POPULATION WILL STAND FIRMLY BEHIND THE GOVERNMENT AND BEHIND THE GREAT LEADER STALIN. VICTORY WILL BE WITH US."

KA626AED

BY RUSSELL BRINES

JUN 23 1941

MANILA, JUNE 23-(MONDAY)-(AP)-OBSERVERS HERE BELIEVE THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT ON THE FAR EAET OF RUSSIAN-GERMAN HOSTILITIES WILL BE THE DEFINITE SHELVING OF JAPANESE PLANS FOR A MILITARISTIC PUSH SOUTHWARD.

M IT IS BELIEVED THAT JAPAN MUST ATTEMPT NOW TO EXTRICATE HERSELF FROM A NEW AND MORE UNTENABLE INTERNATIONAL POSITION.

YET THE POSSIBILITY OF A JAPANESE GRAB OF RUSSIAN TERRITORIES CANNOT BE OVERLOOKED IF THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN CONFLICT IS PROLONGED AND REQUIRES A REDUCTION OF THE SOVIET'S FAR EASTERN FORCES.

THE PRO-BRITISH PHILIPPINES ACCEPTED NEWS OF THE CONFLICT JUBILANTLY AND GRATEFULLY, BELIEVING IT MAY EASE THE NOTICEABLE TENSION CAUSED HERE BY NATIONAL DEFENSE PREPARATIONS WHICH FILIPINOS RECOGNIZE ARE AIMED ONLY AGAINST WHAT JAPAN MAY DO.

TOKYO HERETOFORE HAS INDICATED CLEARLY THAT THE MAJOR RESTRAINT

30.24-9969
30.24-9969

AGAINST A MOVE IN THE DIRECTION OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES HAS BEEN THE PRESENCE OF THE UNITED STATES FLEET IN THE PACIFIC.

A PROLONGED RUSSIAN-GERMAN WAR WOULD LESSEN THE NEED FOR REMOVAL OF THE FLEET TO THE ATLANTIC AND SIMULTANEOUSLY WOULD PREVENT GERMANY FROM UNDERTAKING ANY ACTIVITIES TO DIVERT AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE EVENT OF A JAPANESE DRIVE TO THE SOUTH.

INFORMED QUARTERS BELIEVE JAPAN WILL OBSERVE NEUTRALITY FOR THE PRESENT BUT THAT THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN CONFLICT WILL PRECIPITATE THE FOLLOWING UNDERCURRENTS WITHIN JAPAN:

JUN 23 1941

1--THE JAPANESE PEOPLE WILL BECOME INCREASING DISSATISFIED WITH THE TRI-PARTITE PACT BECAUSE THEY WOULD FEEL DOUBLE-CROSSED FOR THE SECOND TIME BY GERMANY
(THE SOVIET-NAZI NON-AGGRESSION PACT WAS THE FIRST) AFTER JAPAN'S DIPLOMATIC STRUGGLE IN BATAVIA TO OBTAIN RAW MATERIAL, WHICH THE JAPANESE ARE SUSPECTED OF TRANS-SHIPPING TO GERMANY VIA SIBERIA.

2--INCREASE THE CLEAVAGE IN TOKYO BETWEEN THE IMPERIALISTISTS AND CONSERVATIVES AMONG THE HIGH COMMAND.

3--STRENGTHEN THE GROWING SENTIMENT AMONG THOSE WHO BELIEVE GERMANY UNABLE TO SCORE A DECISIVE VICTORY AGAINST THE BRITISH.

NEW YORK JUNE 22-(AP)-A GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORT TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT RUSSIA HAS 117 DIVISIONS ON THE GERMAN BORDER WAS READ TODAY OVER THE NAZI RADIO SHORTLY AFTER THE BERLIN STATION CHARGED RUSSIA WITH "TREACHEROUS PREPARATIONS."

THE WORK OF RUSSIAN FORCES IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS "BEHIND GERMANY'S BACK" HAS PUT THE SOVIET IN POSITION TO LAUNCH AN ATTACK UPON GERMANY'S OWN TERRITORY, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC.

BUT GERMANY IS PREPARED TO DEFEND HER SOIL WITH EVERY MEANS AT HER DISPOSAL, THE RADIO SAID.

A SHORT WHILE LATER, THE GERMAN RADIO GAVE THE FOLLOWING REPORT, WHICH THE BROADCASTER SAID THE HIGH COMMAND WISHED TO POINT OUT TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE:

1. RUSSIA HAS A HIGHLY TRAINED AND WELL-EQUIPPED ARMY.
2. RUSSIA, ON HER WESTERN FRONT, IS HEAVILY FORTIFIED.
3. THAT THE U.S.S.R.HAS BEEN MOVING HER HEAVY INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AWAY FROM THE ZONE ALONG THE GERMAN BORDER.
4. THAT RUSSIA HAS 117 DIVISIONS RIGHT ON THE GERMAN BORDER.
5. THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE CREATED A "DEAD ZONE" EXTENDING SOME MILES BACK FROM THE BORDER.

JUN 23 1941

THE ANNOUNCER THEN RELATED GERMAN SUCCESSES UP TO AN EARLY HOUR MONDAY (BERLIN TIME), SPEAKING OF GERMAN PLANES DESTROYING "TENTS, BARRACKS AND MOTORIZED COLUMNS" ON THE RUSSIAN SIDE OF THE BORDER.

(NO PICKUP)

KL1056PED

BY EDMUND KENNEDY

WITH ALLIED FORCES OUTSIDE DAMASCUS, JUNE 20--(DELAYED)--(AP)--DAMASCUS, SAID TO HAVE CHANGED RULERS MORE MILITARILY IN ITS LONG HISTORY MORE TIMES THAN ANY OTHER CITY IN THE WORLD, ONCE MORE HAS AN ATTACKING ARMY HOVERING AT ITS GATES.

(THIS DISPATCH WAS SENT FROM FIELD HEADQUARTERS X 24 HOURS BEFORE ~~[illegible]~~ THE OCCUPATION BY OF DAMASCUS YESTERDAY BY ALLIED FORCES. THE CAIRO COMMUNIQUE SAID THE FREE FRENCH TOOK BRITISH TROOPS.)

JUN 23 1941

OVER THE CITY.)

AS I LOOK UPON THE CITY FROM THE BARREN, ROCKY HEIGHTS OF MOUNT HARMON, I CAN SEE THE BATTLE RAGING OVER A WIDE AREA BELOW. ~~[illegible]~~ FREE FRENCH, BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS ARE ASSAULTING ~~[illegible]~~ THE POSITIONS OF THE VICHY DEFENDERS, WHO REPLY WITH HEAVY ~~[illegible]~~ SHELLFIRE AND AIR BOMBARDMENT.

IT IS RECORDED THAT ~~[illegible]~~ MOHAMMED ON HIS FIRST GLIMPSE OF DAMASCUS FROM THE HEIGHTS WHICH SURROUND IT BURST INTO TEARS AT ITS QUEEN BEAUTY AND CLAIMED IT A PREVIEW OF PARADISE GRANTED HIM BY ALLAH.

TODAY, A WHITE ~~[illegible]~~ IN A GREEN SEA, IT IS ~~[illegible]~~ BEAUTIFUL. IT IS ~~[illegible]~~ ALSO AWESOME AS FLASHES OF SHELLFIRE APPEAR ON THE PLAIN AND ~~[illegible]~~ PLANES AND SMOKE RISE FROM OBJECTIVES AT THE CITY'S EDGE.

BEHIND THIS RING OF FIRE DAMASCUS STANDS UNSCATHED. FROM CLUSTERS OF TREES RISE THE WHITE MINARETS OF GHAYADIEH MOSQUE, WHERE SALADIN THE GREAT IS ~~[illegible]~~ ENTOMBED AND WHERE THE HEAD OF ~~[illegible]~~ JOHN THE BAPTIST REPUTEDLY IS BURIED AND HE IS REVERED AS A MOSLEM SAINT.

JUN 23 1941

~~[illegible]~~ ON THE MAIN ROAD FROM THE SOUTH ARE THE FREE FRENCH FORCES. WE CAN SEE THEM ADVANCING AGAINST THE FIRE OF STATIONARY TANKS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF A BARRAGE FROM THEIR OWN GUNS. THEY BREAK THROUGH BARBED WIRE BARRIERS JUST AS THE RED SUN SINKS LOW IN THE WEST.

THE ~~[illegible]~~ SUBURB OF MEZZEH, JUST WEST OF THE CITY, IS THE TARGET OF THE HEAVIEST VICHY FIRE. YESTERDAY DETACHMENTS OF INDIAN TROOPS ~~[illegible]~~ FOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO IT AND BLEW UP THE RAIL LINE LINKING DAMASCUS WITH BEIRUT.

30.24—9971

30.24—9971

THEY WERE SURROUNDED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF VICHY TANKS, WERE CUT OFF FROM THE REST OF THE BRITISH FORCES AND TERRIFICALLY ATTACKED. WHEN THEY TOOK POSITIONS IN THE STONE AND MUD HOUSES OF MEZZEH, TANKS CRASHED THROUGH THE WALLS ON TOP OF THEM OR SHELLS BLASTED THE WALLS DOWN.

JUN 23 1941

DURING THE NIGHT THREE OFFICERS GOT THROUGH THE MEZZEH VICHY LINES TO REPORT THE SITUATION AND ASK FOR HELP.

TODAY THE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS WITH ANTITANK GUNS WERE SENT TO RELIEVE THEM. FROM THE MOUNTAIN TOP I SEE THE AUSTRALIANS ADVANCING UNDER FIRE AND REACHING MEZZEH. THE GOING IS HARD BUT THEY HAVE KNOCKED OUT SEVERAL TANKS.

FIRST COMES A FLASH AND THEN A CRACK AS A GUN GOES OFF. THEN AMONG THE TREES TWO MILES AWAY, WHERE VICHY TANKS ARE CONCEALED, A SHELL LANDS AND SENDS UP A COLUMN OF SMOKE AND DUST. FURTHER TO THE EAST A FREE FRENCH FORCE, INCLUDING CAVALRY, IS MAKING A FLANK ATTACK.

A BIG FIRE IS BURNING ON DAMASCUS AIRFIELD. FOUR VICHY BOMBERS ARE COMING OVER A HILL, DESCENDING LOW, AND BLASTING AT BRITISH TRANSPORT ON A ROAD. AMERICAN-MADE TOMAHAWK FIGHTERS ARE CHASING THEM AWAY.

JUN 23 1941

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME I HAVE EVER BEEN ON LAND AND LOOKED DOWN ON AN AIR BATTLE FAR BELOW.

KENNEDYS APL 4TH 1800 ED-PASTED

UNDATED HESS-RUSSIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 23 1941

INFORMED OBSERVERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT RUDOLF HESS' DRAMATIC FLIGHT TO SCOTLAND FROM GERMANY LAST MONTH MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE FIRST OUTWARD SIGN OF THE SPLIT BETWEEN SOVIET RUSSIA AND GERMANY WHICH CULMINATED TODAY IN WAR.

THE NO. 3 NAZI, THEY BELIEVED NEVER WAS ABLE TO STOMACH HIS FUEHRER'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH COMMUNIST RUSSIA AND BECAME THE LEADER OF A STRONG BLOC INSIDE GERMANY WHICH OPPOSED FURTHER NAZI-RUSSIAN DEALINGS. VIOLENTLY

BECAUSE OF [redacted] FAILURE TO PUT OVER HIS DEMANDS FOR A BREAK WITH RUSSIA, IT WAS BELIEVED, HESS FLED, DESERTING ADOLF HITLER AND SHOCKING THE GERMAN LEADER INTO STEPS TO APPEASE THE HESS FACTION BY A GIGANTIC BURNABOUT AND OPEN CONFLICT WITH THE SOVIET.

JUN 23 1941

[redacted] AFN JUNE 435A

SOVIET MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 23 1941

ADOLF HITLER TODAY LAUNCHED HIS FAST, MOBILE PANZER DIVISIONS AGAINST WHAT MAY BE THE LARGEST MASS ARMY OF THE WORLD--THE RED ARMY OF COMMUNIST RUSSIA.

WHETHER THAT POTENTIALLY LARGEST ARMY ACTUALLY IS THERE IS SOMETHING WHICH THE OUTSIDE WORLD CAN ONLY GUESS AT TODAY.

MOREOVER, WHETHER THAT ARMY IS EQUIPPED AND PROPERLY TRAINED, WHETHER IT IS INDEED MOBILIZED AND IN POSITION TO MEET THE BLITZKRIEG THRUST, AND FINALLY WHETHER IT HAS THE HEART AND SPIRIT FOR A FIGHT ARE QUESTIONS ON WHICH THE OUTSIDE

HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO HAVE THE [redacted] MEAGRE INFORMATION FOR WORLD [redacted]

MANY YEARS.

SOME MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAVE PLACED SOVIET RUSSIA'S POTENTIAL TRAINED MANPOWER AT 14,000,000 MEN. JUN 23 1941

FOR YEARS THE COUNTRY HAS HAD COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING. EVERY YEAR 1,200,000 YOUNG MEN OF HER GREAT HUGE 170,000,000 POPULATION (NOT COUNTING RECENTLY ANNEXED TERRITORIES) ARE CALLED UP FOR MILITARY SERVICE, 800,000 OF WHOM CUSTOMARILY [redacted] GIVEN TRAINING.

BUT ACTUALLY THE EFFECTIVE MANPOWER OF THAT ARMY WAS STATED [redacted] IN MOSCOW IN 1938 TO BE 2,000,000 MEN, COUNTING THE REGULAR ARMY, AND THE CADRES OF RESERVES AND TERRITORIAL FORCES.

FULLY MOBILIZED, THE SOVIET MIGHT AMASS AN ARMY OF 5,000,000 MEN OR MORE.

BUT UPON THE CONTROVERSIAL QUESTION OF [redacted] SOVIET PRODUCTION DEPENDS WHETHER THEY WOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH THE MODERN

30.24-9973

IMPLEMENTS OF WAR SO THEY WOULD BE EFFECTIVE.

MOREOVER, UPON THE SOVIET STATE OF PREPAREDNESS, DEPENDS WHETHER THEY HAVE BEEN MOBILIZED AND MOVED INTO APPROXIMATE POSITION TO MEET THE ONSLAUGHT. JUN 23 1941

OWING TO THE POOR STATE OF RUSSIAN RAILWAYS AND MOTOR ROADS, SOME AUTHORITIES BELIEVE IT WOULD TAKE FROM 60 TO 90 DAYS FOR THE SOVIET TO REALLY MOBILIZE. (MORE)

UNDATED NATIONS AT WAR

JUN 23 1941

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TEN NATIONS, REPRESENTING NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS OF THE EARTH'S POPULATION AND CONTROLLING MOST OF FOUR CONTINENTS AND PART OF A FIFTH, ARE AT WAR TODAY, WHILE 19 POLITICAL ENTITIES HAVE BEEN CRUSHED OR DISMEMBERED BY THE FIRE OF BATTLE OR THE THREAT OF ARMED MIGHT.

THE LINEUP, NOW THAT GERMAN HAS DECLARED WAR ON SOVIET RUSSIA AND IS BEING AIDED BY FINLAND AND RUMANIA, FOLLOWS:

AT WAR--GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE (FIGHTING BRITAIN IN SYRIA), SOVIET RUSSIA, ITALY, CHINA, JAPAN, RUMANIA, FINLAND AND ETHIOPIA. JUN 23 1941

CONQUERED OR DOMINATED BY GERMANY OR ITALY--AUSTRIA, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, POLAND, DENMARK, NORWAY, NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG, FRANCE, BULGARIA, GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA, ALBANIA, MEMEL, FREE CITY OF DANZIG, HUNGARY.

THE EXILED GOVERNMENTS OF CONQUERED CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND, NORWAY, THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA STILL ARE IN THE FIGHT WITH BRITAIN AGAINST GERMANY AS ARE THE FREE FRENCH FORCES OF GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE.

SEIZED BY RUSSIA--LATVIA, ESTONIA, LITHUANIA, AND PARTS OF FINLAND, RUMANIA AND POLAND. JUN 23 1941

NEUTRAL OR NON-BELLIGERENT--PORTUGAL, TURKEY, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN, EIRE, U.S.A., AND THE NATIONS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

AFW 520A

UNDATED RUSSIAN-GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 23 1941

IN TACKLING SOVIET RUSSIA, ADOLF HITLER IS TAKING ON A LAND [redacted] 35 TIMES LARGER THAN GERMANY AND WITH A POPULATION MORE THAN TWICE AS GREAT.

GERMANY [redacted] HAS AN AREA OF ABOUT 250,000 SQUARE MILES AND A POPULATION OF APPROXIMATELY 80,000,000 PERSONS; [redacted] THE SOVIET UNION HAS AN AREA OF ABOUT 8,000,000 [redacted] SQUARE MILES AND A POPULATION OF ABOUT 170,000,000.

AFW 755a

UNDATED SUBMARINES

JUN 20 1941

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TWO OF THE WORLD'S MAJOR [redacted] SUBMARINE FLEETS STAND READY FOR BATTLE IN THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN WAR AND A RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER BOAST THAT THE SOVIETS HAVE [redacted] THE LARGEST SUBMERSIBLE FLEET IN THE WORLD SOON MAY COME TO THE TEST.

SUBMARINE FIGURES ARE NAVAL SECRETS BUT JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, AUTHORITY ON THE WORLD'S NAVIES, REPORTS THAT RUSSIA AT THE BEGINNING OF 1941 HAD 170 SUBMARINES, WITH 30 MORE BUILDING. IT ADDED THAT THIS FIGURE PROBABLY WAS LESS THAN THE REAL ONE.

JUN 23 1941

LAST NOVEMBER, THE [redacted] GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA, IN MOSCOW, CLAIMED THAT RUSSIA HAD THE BIGGEST SUBMARINE FLEET IN EXISTENCE BUT GAVE NO FIGURES.

JANE'S GAVE NO TOTAL FOR GERMAN SUBMARINES BUT RECENT ESTIMATES OF THE NAZI UNDERWATER POWER, ADMITTEDLY VASTLY INCREASED IN RECENT YEARS, HAVE GONE AS HIGH AS 300.

JANE'S LISTED 56 BRITISH SUBMARINES--BUT, THEN, JANE'S IS CENSORED IN LONDON AND THAT FIGURE LIKELY IS NOT THE CORRECT TOTAL.#

Leave Blank

30.24—9975

30.24—9975

NAZIS TAKE BREST-LITOVSK, GAIN IN SOUTH; SOVIET CLAIMS 5,000 PRISONERS, 300 TANKS; U. S. HITS COMMUNISM, BUT MAY AID RUSSIA

MAIN NAZI DRIVE FAILURE, MOSCOW SAYS, REPORTING 127 ENEMY PLANES DOWN

Soviets Assert They Have Driven Germans Out Of Russia At One Point—Declare Most Offensives Met No Success

JUN 25 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Tuesday*, June 24—Soviet troops colliding with the mechanized fury of the German army on a front extending from the Baltic to the Black Seas destroyed 300 Nazi tanks and captured 5,000 German troops, the Red army high command announced early today.

The fall of Brest-Litovsk on the Bug river in former Poland near the German-Russian frontier was acknowledged, but the main German offensive was branded as a failure by Moscow.

A total of 127 German planes was claimed shot down in the first two days of war. Seventy-six were shot down Sunday and fifty-one yesterday, the high command said.

"Enemy Met With No Success"

"During the day the enemy strove to develop his offensives along the whole front from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea, directing his main effort toward Shaulai, Kaunas, Grodno, Volkovisk, Kobrin, Vladimirvolysnk, Ravarusska and Brody, but met with no success," the communique said.

". . . All enemy attack in the direction of Vladimirvolysnk and Brody were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy."

The Russians said they had driven the Germans out of Russia at one point. 30.24

Driven Back By Counter-Attacks

"In the Shaulai and Ravarusska direction, the enemy in the morning pierced into our territory but was defeated in the afternoon and driven by our counter-attacks beyond the state frontier," the communique said.

"In the Shaulai area about 300 enemy tanks were destroyed by our artillery fire.

"In the Byelostok and Brest-Litovsk directions the enemy succeeded in forcing our covering units to withdraw after fierce fighting and in occupying Kolno Lomzha and Brest-Litovsk.

"Our air force carried out successful operations in protecting our troops, airdromes, populated aeas and military objectives, against enemy air raids and cooperated in the counter-attacks of our land forces.

"During the day our aircraft and anti-aircraft artillery shot down fifty-one enemy planes over our territory while one enemy plane was forced down by our fighters on an airdrome near Minsk.

Captured 5,000 Nazis

"During June 22 and 23, Soviet troops captured about 5,000 German officers and men.

"According to the latest information seventy-six and not sixty-five enemy planes—as stated in the communique of the Red Army high command for June 22—were brought down during June 22."

The communique did not reveal the depth of the German penetration, but indicated the Germans at some points were from 10-to-15 miles inside Soviet territory, and that the fiercest fighting was in the former Poland and Lithuanian regions.

Back Across Frontier

Counter-attacking Soviet troops, it said, drove the Germans back across the frontier from the Shaulai direction of Lithuania and destroyed 300 tanks.

Shaulai is about 100 miles inside the old Lithuania from East Prussia and about 75 miles north of Kaunas, former Lithuanian capital. The communique did not indicate that the Germans actually had reached the town, but that they were seeking to drive straight up the Baltic coast toward Leningrad.

The towns of Kolno and Lomzha, which the Russians admitted the Germans occupied, are northeast of Warsaw, and represent an advance of about ten miles after the Germans cross the Narew river.

On Dividing Line

The third town, seized by the Germans, Brest-Litovsk, is one hundred miles southeast of these cities. It is on the Bug river, another dividing line in the long, irregular German-Russian frontier.

One German column which crossed the Bug river at Kristinopol Sunday and seized Stoyanov, fifteen miles east of there, yesterday turned southeastward toward Brody, the communique indicated.

Moscow outwardly was calm and orderly and blacked out more than the night before.

Prime Minister Churchill's Sunday speech promising all possible aid to the Soviet Union against Germany was published prominently and in great detail and put on the radio, indicating official approval, although comment was not forthcoming immediately.

Broadcast Most Of Speech

The Moscow radio broadcast all of Churchill's speech except that portion in which he reaffirmed his dislike of Communism.

Tass said the will of the workers was expressed at spontaneous mass meetings held by the thousands in such key defense industries as aviation factories, steel mills and rail centers.

These meetings, Tass said, were marked by fiery speeches and the adoption of resolutions promising stepped-up production of fighting planes, tanks, warships, shells and machine guns.

Patriotic Clamor

The press took up the patriotic clamor. *Pravada*, organ of the Communist party, showed the way with an article by Yemelyan Yaroslasky, leading Soviet publicist, who declared:

"June 22 will enter history as the beginning of the great people's war of the Soviet nation against Fascist Germany, which villainously attacked us.

"Two hundred million Soviet people rise as one. We must all feel ourselves Red army fighters."

To "Sweep Them Off Earth"

He asserted that the U. S. S. R. would "sweep the Rumanian bojars and the Finnish whiteguards off the face of the earth. . . . The Soviet people will rout these breeding places of Fascist vermin in order to safeguard the peace and independent existence of the peoples.

"The fate of the peoples of Europe and Asia hangs in the balance, Yaroslasky concluded. "On the outcome of the great people's war, which began yesterday, depends the fate not only of the Soviet Union but also other nations."

A.-A. Guns In Moscow

Anti-aircraft guns were placed at many points in Moscow, and the blackout appeared even more complete than last night. A children's organization, the Pioneers, warned dwellers whose house lights showed.

Stores did a normal business and the City Council assured residents there was plenty of food in the capital. No food cards have been issued but military authorities have the right to do so when they see fit.

Mobilization precincts reported a flood of petitions by Soviet youth volunteering to go to the front and "fight the bloody Fascists."

Theaters revived anti-Nazi films. Russians especially are hoping to see the Chaplin film, "The Dictator."

The attitude of the man in the street was one of confidence and eagerness to see a crushing Soviet counter-offensive. This spirit perhaps was summed up by the writer Leonid Sobolev who said, "We all expected this and know what do do—give all thoughts, emotions, deeds, and very life to a great historic cause."

Moscow Speeds Men to Front

JUN 24 1941

Moscow, June 23 (A. P.).—The Red Army, giving way slowly to the first Nazi onrush, moved vast masses of men and guns up into the fight today and called tens of thousands more to arms against Soviet Russia's erstwhile pact-partner.

The Army High Command declared in its first communique since the Nazis attacked at dawn yesterday on a front from the Baltic to the Balkans that the Germans were fought to a standstill up to noon yesterday, but by nightfall the invaders had made some penetrations of six to ten miles—principally into Lithuania and the section of Poland now a part of the U. S. S. R. Elsewhere, the communique said, the Nazis were repulsed.

On the home front, the official Tass news agency reported Soviet workers at thousands of mass meetings throughout the country pledged themselves to "give the Red Army and Navy as many planes, tanks, warships, shells and machine guns as will be required for final annihilation of the Fascist aggressors."

These meetings, Tass said, were held at aviation factories, steel mills, rail centers and other war industries and "the will of the workers" was expressed in fiery speeches and resolutions.

Major Cities Blacked Out.

Moscow, Leningrad and other principal cities of western Russia were blacked out last night.

The Russians claimed sixty-five German planes downed during raids on Kiev, captial of the Ukraine; Sevastopol on the Crimean Peninsula; Zhitomir in the Ukraine; and the Lithuanian capital, Kaunas. More than 200 were killed and injured during the first hours of the bombardments.

[Unconfirmed reports reaching Ankara last night said the Luftwaffe had attacked the Russian Black Sea port of Odessa on a scale as devastating as the German bombings of Rotterdam and Belgrade. Although the Russians announced no counter-raids, reports reaching Berne said that Russian bombing squadrons attacked Finland's Aaland Islands and Turku Harbors in Western Finland yesterday and the Germans said a few Russian bombers raided East Prussia.]

Attack on Wide Front.

It was announced in Moscow that Russian territory was attacked by land from Finland, which Adolf Hitler's war proclamation listed as a German ally; from East Prussia, across old Polish territory, and along the Prut River front from Rumania, which Hitler also named as fighting on his side.

The High Command's communique did not mention the Finnish or Prut River fronts, however. It declared that the Germans, striking from East Prussia, apparently in the direction of the Lithuanian capital, occupied the villages of Kalvaria ten miles inside Soviet territory.

In a thrust toward Grondo the Germans were said to have penetrated to Tsekmanovets, about six miles into the northern part of Polish territory taken over by the Soviet Union. Another drive penetrated Soviet territory in what was southern Poland, aimed toward Kristinopol on the Bug River, and the Germans occupied the village of Stoyanuv.

The Soviet press published a detailed account of Prime Minister Churchill's speech promising all possible aid against the common enemy to the Russian people defending their native soil. No comment has been issued, but the space allotted the speech reflected approval of it.

Called upon by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, speaking yesterday in the name of Premier Joseph Stalin, to "deal a crushing blow" to the Reich, Russia was mobilizing her military might from her western frontier to Siberia.

Martial law was imposed in the westermost Soviet republics, from the Karelian-Finnish State created from gains from Finland in 1940, south to the Crimea. Mobilization was ordered in all western military districts as the Red Army called to the colors fourteen classes of men—from the ages of 23 through 36—to bolster the hundreds of thousands already at the front and on the march.

Speaking for Stalin six hours after the start of the invasion, Molotov, who signed the now-shattered Soviet pact with Germany in August, 1939, declared the attack "perfidy unparalleled in the histody of civilized nations."

"The attack was perpetrated despite the fact that the treaty of non-aggression had been signed between the U. S. S. R. and Germany and that the Soviet Government most faithfully abided by all provisions of this treaty," Molotov asserted, denying bitterly German charges that the Soviet leaders had broken faith.

Puts Whole Blame on Nazis.

"The entire responsibility for for this predatory attack upon the Soviet Union," he said, "falls fully and completely upon the German Fascist rulers. . . . "Now taht the attack on the Soviet Union has already been committed the Soviet Government has ordered our troops to repulse this predatory assault and drive German troops from the territory of our country."

He predicted that war with Russia would bring Hitler to his doom.

"This, he said, "is not the first time that our people have had to deal with an attack of an arrogant foe. At the time of Napoleon's invasion of Russia our people's reply was to war for the fatherland and Napoleon suffered defeat and met his doom.

"It will be same with Hitler. . . ."

Luftwaffe Blasts Red Sub Base; Speed Marks Land Attack

JUN 24 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 23—The German advance against Russia is progressing swiftly and according to precise schedule, the people were told by Nazi military leaders today.

Speed in attacks and even more speed in following up and exploiting every advantage were said to mark the mighty Nazi offensive along 2,000 miles of battlefront.

German bombers carried the war in its opening stages yesterday to a Russian Black Sea submarine base, unidentified, where oil stores were set afire, DNB said. The attack was intense, likewise the defense, it was said, for minor damage was acknowledged to a few German planes.

Continue To Bomb Airports

The *Luftwaffe* "very successfully continued" the attack on Russian army airports during the day, informed sources said. DNB, tabulating Sunday's air battles over Poland, reported thirty-five Russians planes shot down.

The news agency also said the German-Rumanian advance into Bessarabia was continuing. Its military report told of Nazi infantry units breaking through fortified lines in many places, with hand-to-hand fighting in the streets of one unidentified village.

The descriptions of the fighting painted for Germany a now familiar picture. Prisoners were coming in, armored detachments were charging forward in a general offensive, bombers—level and *Stuka*—roared and screamed.

Smoke Of Many Fires

The first actual pictures of the action showed the smoke of many fires rolling over the steppes and marshes.

The high command, with economy of phrase, characteristic for this stage of a campaign, summarized land operations in a short sentence. All operations, it said simply, were "proceeding on schedule and successfully."

While there were rumors that this or that great city had been captured or was under heavy bombardment, there was no confirmation here.

It was emphasized, however, that the air force was playing an important role, and that doubtless meant terrific assaults on Russian communications and transport far to the rear.

It was acknowledged in informed quarters that with the assault on Russia, Germany at last was fighting a two-front war, which heretofore had been avoided. But it was pointed out that Germans were not on two fronts in the World War sense.

There is a sea-and-air front facing the Atlantic and England, but it is not the kind of a front constantly requiring the attention of millions of men and involving proportionate difficulties of supply, it was said.

Planes and the German navy are keeping England occupied, commentators observed, while again the bulk of the German army has a chance to devote its attention to one foe at a time.

5 Soviet Ships Sunk

Nazi speedboats darting about in Russian coastal waters in the eastern Baltic sank a Soviet patrol boat and four Russian merchant vessels aggregating 5,950 tons, the communique announced, while in the Black Sea German and Rumanian light naval forces scouted successfully, escaping the shells of Russian coastal batteries.

Of the historic duel being fought between the huge German and Russian air fleets there was little information. Only a Soviet aerial thrust at points in East Prussia was mentioned and it was declared to have had "no noteworthy effect."

Vast as was the contest, authorized German sources described it as going beyond a campaign to break the Russians themselves, as one more operation in "our fight against England."

"Breaking That Ring"

"The machinations of the Soviet Government," these persons added, "were but one link in the ring Britain desired to weld around Germany. We are breaking that ring, link after link. And some day it will be the turn of the last one."

Rumania was put down as a full ally in the Nazi drive to the east, but authorized quarters stated they were unable to clarify Finland's status.

"It's up to Finland to say how she desires to be fitted into the scheme of things," it was said. Asked subsequently whether Finland was by law or fact a German ally, these quarters replied: "We don't know," and referred back to their earlier statement.

As to Japan, it was pointed out that current discussions in Tokyo were expected to make known her status.

As to the United States, the Germans said, "there is no unanimous standpoint discernible."

Still Aim To "Beat England"

Repeating that the main German objective still was "beat England," Nazi informants declared:

"Britain, by entering into pact with Bolshevik doctrines, attempted to mobilize the Soviet Union against Germany and thereby against Europe.

"It is no coincidence that at this moment European solidarity is stronger than it ever was. European states can imagine for themselves what would have happened if the Communist wave had inundated Europe before we acted."

Lithuanians in Germany reported that the Kaunas radio had announced an uprising against Soviet Russia, which took the country about a year ago. German authorities, however, professed to know nothing of such an insurgent regime.

Big Battles Coming

DNB's military commentator cautioned against drawing conclusions from the actions of the first day or two. He said the Germans in some places have taken considerable territory but that the large-scale encounters were still to come.

The commentator acknowledged that the modern German army has never encountered an enemy of such numbers, or operated in a teritory so extensive. He said motor transport and planes are being counted on to overcome the difficulties of distance which historically have lead to defeat of the numerous armies which have tried to conquer vast Russia.

One German radio reporter, carrying a microphone right into battle, expressed surprise that the Russians hadn't destroyed the bridges.

Bridges Not Strong Enough

"But we found out why," he said, "they weren't strong enough to support our heavy machines."

These difficulties are expected to mean work for hundreds of thousands of engineers who are an indispensable part of the German war machine.

The Germans were presenting the attack on Russia as a crusade against Communism. Newspapers and commentators dwelt on the theme that Germany is defending civilization in a campaign which was increasingly gaining world sympathy.

The authoritative commentary Dienst Aus Deutschland presented elaborate "evidence of Russian hypocrisy," stating that Germany has long been aware that it was not the Russian plan to be the savior of either England or Germany—that she wished to keep the war going as long as possible.

Russia hoped both powers would be so exhausted that the U. S. S. R. could automatically step into world dominance, Dienst stated.

The commentary asserted that after the succession of German successes Russia "feared" a final German victory, but couldn't be openly hostile and therefore tried to sap German strength. One method, Dienst said, was to demand that Germany pay for raw materials with the costliest of machinery which took much time and manpower to build. Another was raising of freight rates on the trans-Siberian railway so high that Germany couldn't afford to import supplies by that route to beat the British blockade.

30.24—9977

30.24—9977

NAZIS REPORTED ADVANCING ON ENTIRE SOVIET FRONTIER

First Batches of Red Prisoners Reach Reich---Smoke of Many Fires Rolls Over Steppes.

Berlin, June 23 (A. P.).—The first batches of Russian prisoners were reported coming to the rear today as Adolf Hitler's armored detachments charged forward along the entire Soviet frontier behind air force units striking far ahead of the land forces.

First pictures of action along the 2,000-mile battle line showed the smoke of many fires rolling over moors and steppes.

JUN 24 1941

There were rumors that this or that great city had been captured or was under heavy bombardment, but confirmation was lacking in Berlin. The High Command said only that operations were proceeding "on schedule and successfully."

German and Rumanian troops also continued their advance today in Bessarabia, DNB, German official news agency, reported.

German Navy Active.

Specific details of German progress in the conflict pitting two of the world's largest military machines in one of the most meaningful struggles of history were omitted from the High Command communique. This, apparently, was in keeping with the High Command's customary tight-lipped policy in the opening phases of a blitzkrieg.

The war bulletin underscored German sea operations against the Russians in the waters south and north of Europe. Four Soviet merchant ships, 5,950 tons in all, were sunk in German speedboat thrusts into Russian coastal waters in the eastern Baltic, it said, and a Russian coastal battery hurled an unsuccessful barrage at German-Rumanian light naval forces in the Black Sea.

The only Russian offensive action mentioned in the communique was an aerial bombardment of East Prussia which, the communique said, caused "no noteworthy effect."

DNB reported that a Russian submarine base on the Black Sea was especially hard hit in an attack by German bombers yesterday, adding that oil stores were set afire.

Not So Sure of Finland.

Rumania was listed definitely as an ally by authorized German sources, but Finland, they said, still must say "how she desires to be fitted into the scheme of things." Informed Germans called this part of Germany's fight against Britain a phase of the struggle to escape encirclemen, and declared "we are breaking that ring, link after link and some day it will be the turn of the last one."

Reichsmarshal Goering's Luftwaffe, carrying out the tested strategy of blitzkrieg struck with all the power at its command as soon as the Fuehrer gave the word in a sudden, bitter declaration at dawn yesterday. First meager dispatches from the front told of smashing air assaults on the Russian Black Sea base of Sevastapol—near the scene of the Light Brigade's famous charge—and of destruction of at least forty Soviet bombers trying to counter-raid German positions.

Announcing support by Rumania the German Army smashed at the Reich's erstwhile pact-partner along a front reaching from the White Sea in the north to the Black Sea in the south—a front which Hitler himself said compares in extent "with the greatest the world hitherto has seen."

A Berlin dispatch to the Finnish newspaper Uusi Suomi declared that the German successes on the first day of the war "can be compared to the biggest victories in the course of this war."

Claim Air Successes.

The first official news relayed to the German public by DNB, was confined to air activity. These reports told of destruction of numerous Russian airports, hangars and barracks all along the line; destruction of uncounted numbers of Russian planes on the ground, and of smashing attacks on tank columns, railroads and munitions stores.

A German war correspondent gave the first definite word that Nazi panzer divisions were in action.

"Just as in the earlier campaigns, at dawn (Sunday) the battle began with grand-scale attacks by our air force," he wrote. "... At the same time the entire gigantic mechanism on the ground came to life. German panzers rolled in massed squadrons against the enemy. . . . The German attacks hit positions prepared long before the attack but favored by the surprise element broke into the enemy lines. Artillery was used only where border fortifications were exceptionally strong."

His report did not state where the action described occurred.

Say Soviet Raids Failed.

Russian raids on the Reich ended disastrously, DNB said, thirty-three of thirty-five bombers in one flight being shot down and seven of nine Martin bombers in another. The agency added that Russian plane losses were growing hour by hour.

[In Baltimore Glenn L. Martin, aircraft manufacturer, commenting today on DNB's report that seven of nine Martin bombers in one Russian flight were shot down, asserted: "The Russians have no Martin bombers."]

A communique issued by the German-Rumanian headquarters in the south stated that the troops there had joined battle with the Russians, apparently in Bucovina and Bessarabia, lost provinces which Rumania hopes to win back from the U. S. S. R.

[Military circles in Vichy said they had information indicating that the main thrust would be made in this front toward the heart of the Ukraine, while another drive would be—or had been—started in the Baltic region as part of a pincer movement on Moscow.]

There also were reports of fight at sea, DNB reporting destruction of a 4,000-ton Russian freighter and a fishing boat by Nazi speedboats in "Russian waters." In this connection, Germany yesterday declared parts of the Arctic Ocean and the Black Sea in the war zone.

Tell of Infantry Charge.

Scant early reports from the land forces included colorful accounts from army reporters at unidentified fronts who told in excited tones—to the accompaniment of rattling machine guns and the thud of artillery fire—of an infantry advance across the border into a Russian village, the capture of the Russian barracks and the seizure of prisoners.

After Hitler called Russia an aggressor and an intriguer against Germany in his blastin dawn indictment, he sent his divisions (an estimated 135 of them) into action along a front which compares roughly, in air-line distance, with a line from Brownsville, Tex., to Winnipeg, Canada.

Military commentators declared that troops were deployed in three main sections:

1. The northern segment from the Arctic Ocean to the Finnish Bight, covering more than 700 miles air line, where Finnish soldiers were reported fighting beside the Germans.

2. The middle sector from Memel to the Carpathians on the Russian-Rumanian border, covering about the same distance, manned only by Germans.

3. The southern section, covering about 300 miles of the Russian-Rumanian border from the Carpathians to the mouth of the Danube, where Rumanians are fighting alongside the Germans.

Charges Border Violations.

The general belief here was that Hitler would seek to "outblitz" the usual tempo of blitzkrieg in order to prevent the Russian Army falling back into the endless spaces of the Soviet and pulling the Germans along with it. Such a step would draw the Germans far from their bases and make difficult the problem of supply.

Hitler himself was authority for the German belief that Russia had "something like 160" divisions on the German frontier.

The Fuehrer, in his proclamation read over the radio by Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, charged the Russians with "constant violations" of the frontier. He mentioned specifically patrols which allegedly crossed the border on the nights of June 17 and 18 only to be driven back by prolonged firing.

"This," the proclamation said, "has brought us to the hour when it is necessary for us to take steps against this plot devised by the Jewish Anglo-Saxon warmongers and equally the Jewish rulers of the Bolshevik center in Moscow. . . .

"I therefore decided today again to lay the fate and future of the German Reich and our people in the hands of our soldiers."

The declaration of war was a complete about-face for Germany, since she signed a non-aggression treaty with Russia on August 23, 1939, just before the war began.

"Moscow not only broke, but miserably betrayed, the stipulations of our friendly agreement," Hitler declared.

Charges Sabotage Also.

Specifically, he charged Russia with fomenting the Iron Guard rebellion in Rumania and organizing the coup d'etat in Yugoslavia by which the government which signed up with the Axis was overthrown.

"The victory of the Axis Powers in the Balkans . . . thwarted the plan to involve Germany this summer in months-long battles in southeastern Europe while meantime steadily completing the alignment of Soviet Russian armies and increasing their readiness for war in order finally, together with England and supported by American supplies anticipated, to crush the German Reich and Italy," Hitler said.

German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop charged the Soviet with a widespread campaign of sabotage and espionage against the Reich, making specific mention of sixteen attempts to damage German ships.

No Word on Japan.

Although one of Germany's major partners in the Axis—Italy—promptly announced herself at war with Russia, there was no word thus far from Japan.

A German spokesman declined to discuss the question of whether Germany felt Japan must enter the fight against Russia under the Tripartite pact (which obligates its signers to help any other in the event one is attacked by a power not at war).

Other Axis affiliates also declared themselves. Rumania, of course, was actively in the fight.

"Free your oppressed brothers from the Red Yoke of Bolshevism," Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu of Rumania declared in an order to his soldiers. "Bring old Bessarabia and the woods of Bucovina, your fields and meadows back into the fatherland."

Slovakia broke off relations with the Soviet and instituted

blackouts and other air-raid precautions. Croatia said she was prepared to stand by Axis treaty obligations. Bulgaria has not disclosed her stand thus far but there were unconfirmed reports she too would break off relations with Russia.

The German Minister in Bucharest conferred with Hungarian Government leaders but no announcement of policy was made. Blackout and air-raid precautions were instituted in Hungary, however.

Report Nazi Cross Prut

The German radio reported yesterday that Nazi forces had crossed the Prut River, the border between Rumania and Soviet Russia, and were continuing to advance after German artillery and the air force had smashed Soviet border fortifications. The broadcast was heard by National Broadcasting Company.

JUN 24 1941

Report 35 Red Planes Shot Down.

Berlin, June 23 (A. P.).—DNB, German official news agency, reported tonight that thirty-five Russian planes were shot down yesterday in air battles over the German-held portion of Poland.

Vichy, June 23 (AP)—Reports that the Germans had captured the Polish cities of Lwow, Grodno and Kristinpol reached military quarters tonight. JUN 24 1941

In this theater, it appeared, the Germans were driving forward on both sides of the Pinsk marshes while the Rumanians were directly assaulting the Bessarabian frontier region of the Ukraine.

Military circles here said it seemed certain the Germans were trying a double pincer against the Ukraine and the Soviet capital.

ATTACK NAVAL UNITS

New York, Tuesday, June 24.—(AP)—Heavy German air attacks on light units of the Russian Black Sea fleet and lively activity by both sides in the Baltic Sea were reported today by the British radio. The broadcast was heard by CBS.

JUN 24 1941

Rumanian 50-Mile Gain In Bessarabia Reported

Russians Resist Fiercely and Both Sides Lose Heavily

LONDON, June 23 (AP).—Rumanian military circles at Ankara said today that their southernmost columns driving from Galati had penetrated fifty miles into Russian Bessarabia, despite fierce Russian resistance and heavy losses on both sides. The report, by Martin Agronsky of the National Broadcasting Company, was heard by Reuters, British news agency.

NAZIS MOVING IN NORWAY

Troops Being Shifted to West Coast, London Reports

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—The Norwegian Telegraph Agency reported today a sudden increase in German activity on the south and west coasts of Norway.

German troops were said to be moving constantly westward from Oslo and large-scale withdrawals of Norwegian citizens were reported.

Reinforcement of German garrisons on the west coast of Norway might indicate either a plan for invasion of Britain or simply a strengthening of Nazi defense against any attempt by the British to take advantage of Berlin's preoccupation witht Russia by invading Norway. Today's report of German troop movements in Norway was the second in ten days.

Antonescu Is Reported Leading Nazi Troops

LONDON, June 23.—(AP)—Reuters, British news agency, reported today that a Bucharest message to a Vichy news agency said Gen. Ion Antonescu of Rumania, had assumed command of all German troops there as well as of Rumanian forces and that the mobilization of Rumanian forces was continuing. Previous messages reaching London said Gen. Antonescu had turned over his premiership to Mihail Antonescu, undersecretary of state for education, to devote himself fully to the army.

178 Russian Divisions Are Reported on Border

Berlin Correspondent Says 27 More Are in Reserve

LONDON, June 23 (AP).—A Reuters (British) news agency dispatch from Zurich today quoted the Berlin correspondent of the Swiss newspaper "Neue Zuricher Zeitung" in this estimate of the Soviet Russian forces on Russia's European frontier: infantry divisions, 118; cavalry divisions, twenty, and armored brigades, forty.

Stationed in reserve in European Russia, the dispatch said, are twenty-seven infantry divisions, five cavalry divisions and one armored brigade.

Moscow's Far Eastern army was estimated at twenty-six infantry divisions, eight cavalry divisions and five armored brigades.

JUN 24 1941

FINLAND STRIVES TO BE NEUTRAL AS LONG AS POSSIBLE

Her Spokesmen So Declare in Spite of Hitler's Declaration.

JUN 24 1941

Helsinki, June 23 (A. P.).—Official spokesmen declared today that Finland would maintain neutrality as long as possible in the war between Germany and Russia in spite of Adolf Hitler's declaration indicating she would be an active ally of the Reich.

Except for Soviet air raids on Finnish territory, Finland—sandwiched between her embattled neighbors—was said still to be free from any fighting.

The southeastern frontier facing Soviet Russia was manned, but Finland declared her only purpose was self-defense and the Helsinki newspaper Sanomat said "the Government's military precautions were taken not a moment too soon."

The Finnish Government protested today to Soviet Minister Pavel Orlov over the bombing of Finnish objectives by Russian planes. This move supported the announcement that Finland still is neutral.

"The Soviet Minister promised to ask his Government for the necessary explanation," said a communique issued after Orlov visited the Foreign Office.

Finns Deny Nazis Use Bases.

Finnish spokesmen denied emphatically the Soviet contention that Germany was using Finnish bases for the attack on Russia. They denied, too, that any Finnish forces had crossed the new frontier into the Karelian Isthmus, where the Red army smashed Finnish defenses to end the war of 1939-40.

The frontier was reported quiet at an early hour this morning, but to the north Finns were making hasty preparations for the fight which seemed inevitable. All men between the ages of 18 and 59 were ordered into uniform or labor battalions. Air-raid shelters, many of them relics of the fighting in which Finland lost one-third of her tillable territory to the Soviet, were made ready again. Wndows were boarded in cities still marked by bombings of little more than a year ago.

[Hjalmar Procope, Finnish Minister to Washington, declared yesterday that his country "has absolutely no aggressive or provocative intentions," and hopes only to live in peace. "If we are attacked," he said, "we will defend ourselves."]

The Finnish High Command said Soviet bombers yesterday attacked coastal defenses at Alskar fort, causing slight damage, and dropped bombs on Finnish warships in Turku harbor on the southwestern coast.

Admits Finns' Stand Is Doubtful

BERLIN, June 23 (AP).—Germany's war with Soviet Russia "is an integral part of our fight against England," authorized German sources declared today. "Machinations of the Soviet government were one link in the ring Britain desired to weld around Germany. We are breaking that ring, link after link, and some day it will be the turn of the last one."

Rumania was definitely described as an ally of Germany, while Finland's legal position needed definition.

"It is up to Finland to say how she desire to be fitted into the scheme of things," authorized sources said.

Turkey was said to intend definitely to remain neutral.

Germans Aid in "Defense"

BERLIN, June 22 (AP). — German divisions are aiding Finnish troops "in defensive preparation to protect Finnish soil" despite the fact that Finland is "not yet at war with Soviet Russia," the authoritative commentary "Dienst aus Deutschland" said tonight.

[This was in elaboration of earlier German statements that Finland's position had not yet crystallized and that the decision as to her stand was solely up to her.]

Dienst added it was noteworthy that Finland had protested the "violation of its borders and neutrality" by the Russian air force.

Baltic Revolts Seen Menacing Soviet Defense

JUN 24 1941

Helsinki Reports Lithuania Rising, Latvia on Verge, Estonia Awaiting Nazis

By The Associated Press

HELSINKI, June 23. — Actual or impending revolts in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, Baltic states which were absorbed by Soviet Russia last summer, were declared by anti-Soviet sources today to be threatening Russia on her western frontier.

Reports of revolt in Lithuania and a call for an uprising in Latvia were broadcast to the Baltic area by the Lithuanian radio and the German station at Königsberg, East Prussia. Latvia was reported under rigid Soviet martial law.

Estonia, third of the little Baltic states absorbed by Russia last summer, was expected by Baltic political exiles to revolt with the approach of Nazi armies.

Finns Staying Neutral?

Official Finnish spokesmen declared Finland would maintain neutrality as long as possible. Finland protested to Russia against bombing of Finnish objectives by Soviet airplanes and received a promise from Soviet Minister Pavel Orlov of explanations from Moscow.

The Finnish army command asserted tonight that a Soviet battery at Pummanki fired yesterday on a Finnish trawler leaving Petsamo fjord, but that the vessel was not hit. The shells were said to have fallen "comparatively far" from the ship.

Shots Fired On Border

The communique also stated that on the same day in Mirsilampi, in the Immomajaervi district, Soviet soldiers fired several shots across the border at Finnish frontier guards but that these shots also missed the mark.

There was no fighting in Finland, whose neutrality was announced despite Adolf Hitler's declaration that "united with their Finnish comrades" German troops were "standing in the northern Arctic" to protect Finnish soil. Under a previous Finnish-German agreement a limited number of German troops were allowed to cross Finland unarmed en route to Norway.

Soviet Legation Functions

The Soviet legation continued to function today, indicating Russian-Finnish diplomatic relations are unbroken despite Russian violations of Finnish territory.

An official Finnish spokesman said the Finnish military position is independent of foreign control. He said a transit agreement permitting German troops to pass through Finland is still in effect.

First word of any uprising against Russia came in a broadcast by the Lithuanian radio station at Kaunas which proclaimed a revolt and said a "front of Lithuanian activists" had ordered the Red flag removed and the Lithuanian standard raised on official buildings.

New Regime Reported

The broadcast (which received wide publication in Germany) said Col. Kazsis Skirpa had assumed Premiership of the new anti-Russian Government and Gen. Stasys Rastikis had returned as Defense Minister. Skirpa had fled to Germany, where he had been Minister to Berlin before Russian occupation.

[A Berlin dispatch said German authorities professed to know nothing about the insurgent government and stated Skirpa and Rastikis were both in Berlin. Moscow radio broadcasts declared people at scores of meetings in Estonia and Latvia yesterday pledged to fight "for Comrade Stalin."]

Fighting Reported

Whether German troops or pro-German elements were in control in Kaunas was not known here, but fighting has been reported some ten miles within the Lithuanian border.

Shortly after the Lithuanian revolt was reported, a Latvian "Government in exile" radioed from Königsberg a declaration of independence and resistance to the "Russian-British coalition."

Listeners here identified the voice as that of Karl Ulmanis, Nebraska-educated former Latvian President who was deposed by Moscow. Swedish reports a year ago said he had been killed by political assassins.

From Riga, capital of Latvia, came a radio announcement of proclamation of martial law.

30,24 - 9979

30.R4—9979

BALTIC STATES ALREADY RISING AGAINST RUSSIA

All Three Are Expected to Welcome Approach of Nazi Armies.

TWO DECLARE INDEPENDENCE

Lithuania Sets Up Anti-Soviet Regime—Latvia Proclaims Resistance to Reds.

JUN 24 1941

Helsinki, June 23 (A. P.). All three Baltic States which Russia absorbed last Summer are expected here to revolt against the Soviet Union with the approach of the Nazi armies and declarations of independence for Lithuania and Latvia already have been broadcast.

Baltic political refugees said that Russia herself had expected revolts in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and pointed out that the main Russian defenses had been kept inside the original Soviet frontier. The Red Army was expected to retreat quickly according to planned strategy if the revolts threatened its position.

A Latvian "Government in exile" radioed its declaration of independence and resistance to the "Russian-British coalition" from Koenigsberg, East Prussia. The station at Riga, Latvian capital, announced the city was under extreme martial law. Proclamation of Lithuanian independence and an announcement of "uprising against the Red Russian occupant" was broadcast over the Lithuanian radio at Kaunas and published fully in Berlin.

Broadcast to Populace.

The Riga broadcast declared that the population must be ready to surrender its property to the Red Army. Civilians were forbidden to move outdoors between 8 P. M. and 5 A. M.

Refugees here identified a Latvian voice speaking from the Koenigsberg radio station as that of Karl Ulmanis, former Latvian President ousted by the Soviet regime and previously reported killed by political assassins. Ulmanis was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1909.

A second message during the afternoon was difficult to hear because of Russian jamming which started suddenly when a Latvian voice declared: "In the fall of 1929 I sent my minister to Moscow."

JUN 24 1941

New Kaunas Regime Reported.

Berlin, June 23 (A. P.).—Lithuanians here said the Kaunas radio had proclaimed an uprising against Soviet Russia and the establishment of a new government today, but the German authorities professed to know nothing about an insurgent, anti-Russian regime in Lithuania.

Emigres here from the Russian-absorbed Baltic republic, who have listened eagerly for broadcasts from Kaunas, said the Lithuanian station went off the air suddenly at about 2 P. M. today. Previously it had named Kazys Skirpa, former Lithuanian Minister to Berlin, as the insurgent Premier, and said Gen. Etasys Rastikis, former Defense Minister had resumed that post in the new government. But both Skirpa and Rastikis were said to be in Berlin although they could not be located immediately.

Lithuanian sources explained the Kaunas radio's silence as meaning either that the Germans have approached the city and taken over the radio or that Red Army troops sent to crush the rebellion have seized possession of it.

"The Lithuanian people, with all the means at their disposal, will fight for freedom and independence," declared a broadcast from Kaunas, the Lithuanian capital.

The new government exhorted the people to take up arms "in order to assist the German Army in liberating Lithuania from the Bolshevik occupants" and admonished them to receive the Germans in the most friendly, helpful manner possible.

[The Russian communique today acknowledged that Nazi Panzer divisions, striking across the northern flank of the long eastern European front, had shoved about ten miles into Lithuania.]

The coup was said to have been engineered by "the Front of Lithuanian Activists," and its members were ordered to take local power into their own hands. They were told to raise the Lithuanian flag on official buildings and assure uninterrupted work in Lithuanian industry.

JUN 24 1941

Sweden Clings to Neutrality

STOCKHOLM, June 23 (AP)—The new outbreak of war close at hand in the Baltic caused uneasiness in Sweden today, but she stuck firmly to her long-practiced policy of neutrality.

King Gustaf presided at a two-hour meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee. No communiqué was issued.

The newspaper Aftonbladet declared that Finland, "providing a northern springboard" for the Nazi attack on the Soviet, "is fulfilling a great and honorable mission for which she already has bled and is now accepting fresh sacrifices."

Official sources said Sweden was running no risk of involvement and that Germany had made no request for the right to move troops across her territory.

JUN 24 1941

British Relations Unchanged.

London, June 23 (A. P.).—Relations between Britain and Finland remain unchanged, authoritative spokesmen said today, because the British Government has no confirmation that the Finns actually are fighting with the Germans against Soviet Russia.

They described Adolf Hitler's broadcast report that this was so as "wishful thinking."

It was noted that Britain has withdrawn the rights of navicerts to Finnish ships but authoritative quarters said that "to the best of our knowledge," the Finnish Ambassador still is in Moscow and the Soviet Ambassador still in Helsinki.

Reuters reported from Stockholm today that Helsinki had a 25-minute air-raid warning early this morning. Turku had a 50-minute alarm but no bombs were dropped in the city.

BRITISH FAVOR AIDING RUSSIA

Cheer Churchill's Pledge to Help All Against Hitler.

London, June 23 (A. P.).—Great Britain steadfastly cheered today her Prime Minister's determination to help Soviet Russia fight Germany, but shied at placing too much reliance on the Soviet as a potent brother in arms.

Reports of Russia's resistance along the lengthy eastern front were watched closely for a hint of the Red army's strength or weakness by the press and public, grown wary because of one continental debacle after another.

Prime Minister Churchill's ringing declarations yesterday that "we shall give whatever help we can to Russia and the Russian people" and "any man or State who fights Nazism will have our aid" were seconded warmly by London newspapers. They advocated a burial ideological differences between Britain and communist Russia for the common purpose of crushing Adolf Hitler.

JUN 24 1941

No Sign of Weakness.

"Russia need have no fear that we shall weaken in our resolve here in Britain because Hitler is now spitting his venom at the East," the News Chronicle declared. "Fate has given ourselves and the Russians a common aim—to smash the Nazis."

The Daily Mail declared "There must be no sitting back. If we do not use the lull to the full in preparation we may perish. . . . By helping Russia we are helping ourselves."

In his twenty-minute radio message to the world Mr. Churchill urged that "all our friends and Allies" take the same course as Britain in helping the Soviet Union fight—an urging taken without question by the British as one directed, among others, at the United States.

"Russia's danger is our danger," he declared, "and the danger of the United States."

ALL AID OFFERED

He offered "any technical and economic assistance" within Britain's power and added:

"We shall bomb Germany by day as well as by night in ever-increasing measure, casting upon them month by month a heavier discharge of bombs and making the German people taste and gulp each month a sharper dose of the miseries they have showered upon mankind."

The prime minister said the Nazi attack to the east was "only a stepping stone to the attempt to plunge the 400 to 500 millions who live in China and the 350 millions who live in Indian into that bottomless pit of human degradation over which the diabolical emblem of the swastika flaunts itself."

He had no good to say of communism in declaring the Soviet union a brother-at-arms.

"No one has been a more consistent opponent of communism than I have for the last 25 years," he asserted bluntly. "I will unsay no words that I have spoken about it."

NOT CLASS WAR

But he declared as vigorously that "this is no class war" and added that Hitler "wishes to destroy the Russian power because he hopes that if he succeeds in this he will be able to bring back the main strength of his army and air force from the east and hurl it upon this island, which he knows he must conquer or suffer the penalty of his crimes."

He described Hitler's move as another step in the "process of destroying his enemies one by one, by which he has so long thrived and prospered" and sai his course led toward a "final act without which all his conquests would be in vain; namely, the subjugation of the western hemisphere to his will and to his system."

Churchill pledged his government and the force of Britain's empire again to his often-repeated purpose.

"We have but one aim, and one single irrevocable purpose. We are resolved to destroy Hitler and every vestige of his Nazi regime: From this nothing will turn us—nothing.

"We will never parley, we will never negotiate with Hitler or any of his men. We shall fight him by land, we shall fight him by sea, we shall fight him in the air, until, with God's help, we have rid the earth of his shadow and liberated his peoples from the yoke."

Russians Censor Churchill

Radio Summary Includes Pledge of Aid; Omits Anti-Communism

The British radio said yesterday in a broadcast heard here by the Columbia Broadcasting Company, according to The Associated Press, that a summary of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's radio address Sunday was broadcast yesterday from Moscow.

The summary mentioned Churchill's pledge of British aid for the Soviet Union against Germany, but it omitted his remarks on his lack of sympathy with Communism.

JUN 24 1941

Italians Doubt Nazis Need Any Help in Russia

Rome, Confident of a Swift German Victory, Makes No Plans to Send Troops

ROME, June 23 (AP).—An authoritative source indicated today that Italy expected the German Army to produce another "blitzkrieg" campaign against Soviet Russia, which would end hostilities before forces from Italy could arrive.

The source said no arrangements had been made for immediate Italian military aid in the war against the Soviet Union which Italy formally entered yesterday. Whether Italian troops would be sent, he said, probably would depend upon developments.

The Italian high command communique issued today made no mention of the Russian hostilities. Fascist newspapers, however, devoted columns to editorials explaining that the battle against the Bolsheviks had long been in the cards. Russia was pictured as having menaced Italy by her advance in the Balkans.

The Soviet Ambassador here, Nicolai Gorelchin, communicated with the Foreign Office on imminent departure of the Soviet diplomatic mission. Russian diplomats and the lone Russian newspaper correspondent in Italy now are under house surveillance.

Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor, said the short summer nights in Russia—"white nights" which are never completely dark—would make war on that long front "unusually intensive, since everything is visible and clear even from afar throughout twenty-four hours."

Writing in "Il Giornale d'Italia," he said one could not "see exactly in what manner and amount" American and British aid could reach Russia, considering the sending of American supplies to Britain already is "difficult."

The new Axis move against Russia, Gayda said, would reinforce the war in the Mediterranean.

"Proofs will be seen soon," he said. "The Mediterranean war will remain essential to one of the first plans for victory over England."

Vichy, June 23 (A. P.).—Soviet Ambassador A. E. Bogomolov conferred today with United States Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy in a general review of the situation resulting from war between Germany and Russia.

JUN 24 1941

Molotov Sees Foreign Ministers

MOSCOW, June 23 (AP).—Foreign Commissar Molotov received the Finnish, Slovak and Hungarian Ministers at conferences that followed one another in quick succession late today.

WINANT SEES MAISKY

Has Conference With Soviet Envoy in London.

London, June 23 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador John G. Winant called today on Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, who, in turn, visited the Foreign Office to confer with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Finish Minister G. A. Gripenberg also called on Mr. Eden.

The United States envoy returned to his post during the week-end from his visit to Washington, making the trip in a bomber from Canada.

JUN 24 1941

Saracoglu Summons British Envoy.

The British radio broadcast a report from Istanbul today that British Ambassador Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Huggessen left Istanbul "very hurriedly" for Ankara, Turkey's capital, after being summoned there by Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu for an urgent conference. The BBC broadcast, which gave no clew to the nature of the conference, was heard here by the Columbia and National broadcasting systems.

JUN 24 1941

SOVIET PRESS CALLS FOR FIGHT

Moscow, June 23 (A. P.).—The unity and determination of the Soviet nation to fight Germany until victorious was the keynote sounded by the Russian press today.

Sample headlines:

"Our reply—death to the enemy; our slogan—victory."

"Wipe the Fascist barbarians from the face of the earth."

"As one man rise to the defense of the fatherland."

JUN 24 1941

RUSSIANS AND POLES MIGHT MAKE PEACE

Sikorski Urges Restoration on Riga Pact, Signed in 1921

London, June 23.—(AP)—General Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government in exile, hinted before the Polish National Council today that his Government might make its peace with Russia.

"The Polish-Russian question which might have shadowed the outlook of many a friend of ours in the West I believe may disappear from international politics."

(Half of Poland was occupied by Soviet troops during the 1939 German campaign.)

He urged restoration of the Treaty of Riga to full validity and the release of hundreds of thousands of Poles still in Russian prisons and war prisoners' camps.

(The Treaty of Riga, signed between Poland and Russia in 1921 after Marshal Pilsudski's army fought the Bolsheviks in Poland, established practically the boundaries of 1793 and 5,000,000 people were transferred from Russian to Polish sovereignty.)

Russians in Norway to Register

OSLO, June 23 (AP).—All citizens of Soviet Russia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia now residing in Norway were ordered today to register with the police within twenty-four hours.

Swedish Committee Meets

Stockholm, June 23 (AP)—King Gustaf presided today at a two-hour meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee. No communique was issued.

JUN 24 1941

SPANISH CABINET MEETS

Fails to Announce Decision On Aid to Germans.

Madrid, Spain, June 23.—(AP)—The Spanish Cabinet held an urgent Cabinet meeting tonight without announcing decision on whether a voluntary Spanish expeditionary force would aid Germany against the Russians.

A communique said merely that the session will be continued further, indicating the ministries have not reached a decision.

U. S. Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell, meanwhile, requested an urgent interview with Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

JUN 24 1941

The spokesman made it clear that Spain, if she fought, would not be fighting to aid anyone but rather against the country "we fought for three years in the civil war."

lowed to sign up for such service.

He said he was able to express the satisfaction that the Spanish Government and Spanish people felt over Germany's war against the Soviet Union, which provided the chief foreign help for the Spanish Republicans against Generalissimo Franco's victorious forces in Spain's civil war.

Turkey Clings to Neutrality.

Ankara, June 23 (A. P.).—Turkey, a land of peace surrounded by war, was pledged to neutrality in the German-Soviet Russian conflict today and some quarters here had visions of a greater Turkey if her new-found Nazi friends should win.

JUN 24 1941

Millions of residents of Turkish blood live in a wide strip across Asia from the Soviet Caucasus to the Chinese wall. It is this territory on which some Turks had their eyes.

The Ankara Government is tied to both Germany and Russia by non-aggression pacts.

Stressing Turkey's friendship with Germany was a statement by Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu that his Government would sign a new commercial treaty with Germany as a follow-up to their non-aggression agreement of June 18.

Ankara authorities said that Turkey, also a friend of Great Britain, would not allow the British fleet to pass through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea to harass German operations. They expressed the belief that anyway the British would refrain from any such request.

Weighing the opposing naval strength of the Germans and Russians in the Black Sea, observers said the Soviet fleet was far stronger than the combined Nazi and Rumanian units. The Red Fleet was said to include a battleship, one new cruiser and three or four old ones and twenty destroyers. On the other hand, the Germans are said to have only a few pocket submarines and the Rumanians less than a dozen destroyers, some torpedo and patrol boats and a number of armed auxiliary cruisers.

He added that enlistment offices might be established later throughout the country to handle the applications of those wanting to fight the Russians.

SPANIARDS BACK WAR

Thousands Seek to Volunteer for Fight on Russia.

Madrid, June 23 (A. P.).—A Foreign Ministry spokesman declared today that thousands of Spaniards desire to volunteer for action against Soviet Russia, but said he could not confirm or deny rumors that they would be al-

Nazi Attack on Russia Took Year to Prepare

Ankara Says Troops Took Stations After France Fell

ANKARA, June 23 (AP).—Germany's invasion of Soviet Russia marked the end of an even year of preparation, which began when France signed capitulation terms, well informed sources asserted today.

These sources said that more than one hundred divisions were kept constantly along the Russian-German border established in Poland and that extensive roadbuilding was undertaken on the German side to expedite the movement of troops in that area.

German military experts, it was declared, knew that until they captured a certain amount of Russian rolling stock, the Russian railroads would be completely useless to invaders, since they purposely were built on a wider gauge than Germany's.

JUN 24 1941

Even during the Yugoslav campaign, these sources continued, more than half the German Army was kept at the Russian border in Poland.

Germany assured herself access to both flanks of the Russian defense of the Ukraine by the occupation of Rumania and later by the concentration of large units in Finland, they said.

Extensive Fortifications

There were substantial, but unconfirmed, reports that Germany had built extensive fortifications along the Russian border in Poland and that these were partially matched on the Russian side.

Military experts said the German fortifications would protect the center while permitting thrusts with flanking forces through Rumania and Finland. At the same time, they said, the threat of a drive on the center with the large forces massed there might compel the Russians to keep similar large concentrations in that sector, exposing them to encirclement by the flanking forces.

ADD ANKARA XXX FORCES. The strength of these flank concentrations was estimated at 30 to 50 German divisions in Rumania, with 25 Rumanian divisions and six to 15 German divisions in Finland.

In all, Germany now was reported to have six to eight million men under arms.

The German attack on Russia was said by observers to have been timed to give Hitler's legions opportunity to occupy Russian grain fields before they are ripe enough to burn.

###

Turkey Reports British Sending Staff to Russia

Ankara Expects Artillery and Air Experts to Cross Red Border Within Week

ANKARA, June 24 (Tuesday) (AP).—British military specialists from the Middle East command were reported here today to have been assigned to the Soviet Army in accordance with Prime Minister Winston Churchill's promise to aid Russia.

JUN 24 1941

A first group of artillery and air force officers was expected to cross the Turkish-Russian frontier within a week if tentative arrangements are completed. Others are expected to follow as conditions warrant.

[British military experts waited at Moscow for weeks in the summer of 1939 when Great Britain sought to obtain a pact with Russia. The sudden announcement of the German-Russian non-aggression pact sent them home with their plans for co-operation unopened.]

Churchill's speech was enthusiastically welcomed by many Turks who took the view that assistance to Russia was an imperative policy for Britain and the United States. They outspokenly hoped for a successful, prolonged defense of Russian soil by the Red Army.

Foes' Ships Side by Side

Soviet Vessel, Ordered Back to Istanbul, Now Near Rumanian

ANKARA, June 23 (AP).—The Soviet passenger ship Svanetzia, which left today for the Russian Black Sea port of Odessa, hurriedly put back to Istanbul upon radio instructions from Moscow.

She was nearly out of the Bosporus when the order came. With her radio blaring propaganda songs from a Moscow station, she returned to her berth within a stone's throw of a Rumanian boat, the Bessarabia.

JUN 24 1941

JAPAN TO REVEAL WAR POLICY SOON

JUN 24 1941

Cabinet Meeting Called; New Nipponese Thrusts Expected in Shanghai.

Tokyo, June 23.—(AP)—Japan kept the Pacific area guessing today on her course in the Russian-German war but indicated her policy would be announced soon.

"Following the cabinet meeting tomorrow," said a report by the semi-official Domei news agency, "a statement manifesting Japan's firm attitude will be issued."

The statement will have the double purpose of stressing Japan's unswerving devotion to Japanese leaders and military heads were reported discussing the situation in small groups preparatory to the cabinet meeting at which ministers will formally consider for the first time the war between Japan's tri-partite ally, Germany, and the Russian neighbor with whom Japan has a new neutrality treaty.

A joint meeting of the cabinet and high command was scheduled for today, but postponed indefinitely. Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye conferred with Emperor Hirohito, and talked for six hours with Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka who had been in conference with German Ambassador Major General Eugen Ott.

(Far Eastern sources at Shanghai thought Japan might try to seize eastern Siberia. Others believed she might drive for the oil and tin of the Netherlands' East Indies.

(A Japanese announcement at Shanghai said the steamer Asama Maru would make an emergency visit to Batavia to take Japanese women and children and German subjects from the Netherlands East Indies.

(Concern was felt in Chungking that the new war might block the northwest arms route, where 30,000 camels have been used to take Russian war supplies into China.)

The Japanese railway ministry announced suspension of the sale of passenger tickets for Russia or Europe by Vladivostok or Manchuli, Manchukuo. A report from Manchuli itself said the last civilian train would leave for Moscow from Manchuli June 28. Most passengers have been Germans, Japanese and Italians.

JAPANESE MOVE IN WAR AWAITED

Premier and Emperor Hold Lengthy Conference.

JUN 24 1941

Tokio, June 23 (A. P.).—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye conferred today with Emperor Hirohito but it was not disclosed immediately whether the current international situation was among the subjects discussed.

Indications were that Japanese Government leaders and military heads were discussing the situation in small groups preparatory to a regular cabinet session tomorrow.

A special liaison conference between the cabinet and High Command had been ordered for today but was postponed and now may be deferred indefinitely because of the regular cabinet meeting.

The Railway Ministry announced suspension of the sale of passenger tickets for Russia or Europe via Vladivostok and Manchuli.

Japan, outwardly calm, was considering carefully the outbreak of war between Germany and Italy and Soviet Russia, with which she had a pact of friendship, and it seemed evident that

30,24—9981

30.24-9981

no immediate move was expected of Japan by her Axis partners.

Prince Konoye first postponed a scheduled meeting of Japan's Cabinet and military leaders while he talked for six hours with Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka. Matsuoka had been in conference with German Ambassador Major-Gen. Eugen Ott for an hour, obviously about the Russian-German conflict.

Observers said the Japanese intention apparently was to maintain a cautious policy of watchful waiting.

The third article of the tripartite pact specifically uses the word "attacked" in providing that each signer is obligated to aid any other in the event one is attacked by a Power not then at war. Since Germany declared war on Russia it seemed likely Japan could fulfill all treaty obligations by standing by, observers said.

REASON SEEN FOR TOKIO'S BACKDOWN

Dutch Think Japan Knew of Nazis' New War Plan.

JUN 24 1941

Batavia, June 23 (A. P.)—Japan's abrupt abandonment of efforts to obtain huge surpluses of war-essential raw materials from the East Indies was attributed by informed quarters today to advance information in Tokio on Germany's plan to attack Soviet Russia. These quarters, basing their conclusion on the belief that Japan wanted these materials for Germany, said the

East Siberia Question.

Shanghai, June 23 (A. P.).—Far Eastern observers keenly watched Japan today for signs that she might try to seize eastern Siberia while Soviet Russia is battling for her life against Germany in the west.

Conquest of Eastern Siberia is pointed to as for long a frankly admitted ambition of the powerful Japanese Kwantung army which garrisons Manchoukuo. Russian air bases in the East constitute a threat against Japan proper, and Eastern Siberia has natural riches.

Against such impulses are pitted the recent Japanese trend southward in the Pacific, plus the setbacks her military adventures on the Asiatic continent have suffered in past years, such as the stalemated Chinese war.

Against a Japanese move in the north, observers recalled that Russia's Far Eastern defense forces reputedly are self-sufficient and virtually autonomous.

Japan also is believed to have somewhat reduced her Manchurian garrisons. Thus some observers saw Japan making a continental move on Russia only if Russia should become so weakened that she would be easy prey.

It was not expected here that Japan would abandon her south Asiatic program immediately. Heavy Japanese naval units have been sighted moving southward off the Chinese coast recently.

Another belief expressed here was that present European developments gave Japan a golden opportunity to get out of the China impasse by an attack on Siberia. It was suggested that Japan might never find a better chance of liquidating the Chinese war on a face-saving basis.

Under such a plan Japan conceivably could turn over central and south China to the Japanese-sponsored Nanking leader, Wang Ching-wei, and permit him to work out his own destiny with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Chungking regime.

today in a move which traders laid to a general feeling that Great Britain's war chances were greatly improved and the situation in the Pacific infinitely eased by Russian-German hostilities.

Stock buying orders were strong and sellers generally were reluctant to dispose of holdings, especially where British or American interests were concerned.

JUN 24 1941

Tokio, June 23 (A. P.).—The outbreak of war between Germany and Soviet Russia unsettled the Tokio stock market today and many issues declined from one to three yen.

N. Y. K. Line shipping stock dropped about two yen and other shipping issues also were hard hit.

Manila Sees Tokio Balked

MANILA, June 23 (AP).—Observers here believe the immediate effect on the Far East of Russian-German hostilities will be the definte shelving of Japanese plans for a militaristic push toward the Netherlands East Indies.

It is believed that Japan must attempt now to extricate herself from a new and more untenable international position.

Hitler Attack Arouses White Russian Youths

Shanghai, June 23 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler's assault upon their homeland stirred the blood of some 25,000 White Russians exiled here since the Bolshevist revolution.

White Russian youths born in China of parents who fled from Russia twenty-four years ago marched through the streets of Shanghai chanting red Russian songs they had learned over the Moscow radio.

SHANGHAI STOCKS RISE

Market Booms on Impetus of Nazi-Red War.

Shanghai, June 23 (A. P.).—Shanghai's stock market boomed

Saturdays and Sundays Hitler's Surprise Days

Invasions, Purges and Putsches All on Week Ends

JUNE 23

Many of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's biggest surprises, including his latest, have burst on the world during week ends, The Associated Press notes.

His declaration of war on Soviet Russia came at dawn last Sunday, and he sent his legions into Yugoslavia and Greece on another Sunday morning. It was during a September week end in 1939 that he sent his forces into Poland and Great Britain and France declared war on Germany. It was on another week end, before the war, that his forces rolled into the Rhineland, demilitarized under the Versailles treaty.

The purge by which he eliminated dissident elements in the Nazi party occurred on a June Saturday in 1934. Even before he came to power, one of the first notable events in his career occurred on a Saturday—the Munich beer hall putsch in 1934.

And he was born on a Saturday—April 20, 1889.

Japs Keep All Pledges

Tokyo, Tuesday, June 24 (AP).—Koh Ishii, Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman, gave an affirmative answer today when asked whether Japan intends to fulfill her obligations under both the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo alliance and her neutrality pact with Soviet Russia.

"Yes, of course," Ishii declared, when the query was made at a foreign press conference.

He declined further comment, but indicated a statement of Japanese policy in regard to the situation created by the outbreak of war between Germany and Russia would be issued in a few days.

Neutrality Rears Head in Tokyo

TOKYO, June 23 (AP)—An indication of Japanese efforts toward impartiality in the German-Soviet conflict from two succeeding editions today of the Japan Times Advertiser: The morning edition carried a three-column picture of Reichsfuehrer Hitler on Page 1. The evening edition presented a three-column picture of Moscow and Premier Stalin on Page 1.

Japanese evidently realized that the Trans-Siberian rail channel to the Reich soon would be blocked.

Barely forty-eight hours before Tokio accepted the Dutch refusal to deliver huge quantities of such commodities as rubber, oil and tin, Tokio newspapers asserted Japan had presented minimum demands "from which she is determined not to retreat." Then the Japanese executed an about-face which surprised even the Dutch.

Observers here doubt that the Russian-German clash will effect the Pacific situation immediately, although some quarters felt removal of the Soviet menace to Japan's northern border may encourage Japanese expansionists.

Shanghai, June 23 (A. P.).—The Japanese steamship Asama Maru, it was announced here today, will make an emergency visit to Batavia to take Japanese women and children and German nationals to Japan from the Netherlands East Indies.

The ship is scheduled to sail for Manila tomorrow, continuing thence to Batavia.

JUN 24 1941

from whatever source" would hasten the downfall of German leaders and "redound to the benefit of our own defense and security."

Russia Hasn't Asked Aid

Russia has not yet asked for lease-lend aid from the United States, Welles explained, and until such a request is received the American Government is withholding any decision on the question.

He pointed out, however, that President Roosevelt had full authority under the act to extend lease-lend aid to all countries defending themselves against aggression.

Diplomatic quarters expected that Russia would not immediately request lease-lend aid but instead would seek release of "frozen" Russian assets in this country and permission to buy and export vital defense materials.

Machine tools and other types of machinery needed in defense production have been the chief items bought by Russia in the United States. However, the enigmatic Soviet foreign policy and growing

seeking more complete details, Welles said, before President Roosevelt carries out neutrality act requirements by issuing a neutrality proclamation.

The United States declaration on the Russian-German war appeared to be in accord with British policy as announced yesterday by Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Before announcing the American policy, Welles conferred with President Roosevelt. The President later also saw Viscount Halifax, the British ambassador, and members of the embassy technical staff.

Welles read his statement to more than 50 reporters crowding into his press conference room. Before doing so, he announced that Secretary of State Hull was leaving the capital for White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to recuperate from a slight illness which had confined him to his hotel apartment for two weeks.

Hull in Close Contact

The government's statement began by asserting that "Hitler's treacherous attack upon Soviet Russia" furnished further proof of the

U. S. Lend-Lease Aid for Soviet Possible, Washington Indicates

Welles Assails Communism But Says Hitler is More Dangerous to America

JUN 24 1941

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 23—The United States cast its sympathies officially on the side of Soviet Russia in the new conflict with Germany today and opened the definite prospect of lease-lend or other material aid to the Red forces.

A government declaration issued on behalf of President Roosevelt by Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, asserted that the principles and doctrines of "Communistic dictatorship" were as "intolerable and as alien" to the American people as were those of "Nazi dictatorship."

But it branded Adolf Hitler's armies as "the chief dangers of the Americas" and said that "any defense against Hitlerism" and "any rallying of forces opposing Hitlerism

demands in recent months for strategic materials by the American defense program have reduced these exports sharply.

In Touch With Envoy

As to the government's policy in the future on exports of defense materials to Russia, Welles said that requests for licenses are all considered in the light of defense requirements in this country and in accordance with the general defense policy of the government. Thus it was considered likely that Russia would be allowed to purchase whatever materials could be spared.

Welles said that so far no official communication of any kind had been received from the Soviet Government but he added that the State Department had been in touch with the American ambassador in Moscow, Laurence Steinhardt.

It was also noted here that the United States ambassadors in London and Vichy, France, conferred during the day with the Soviet envoys in those capitals.

Seeking More Facts

The American Government is

"real purposes and projects of the present leaders of Germany for world domination."

Declaring the word "honor" is "unknown to the present German Government," Welles said nonaggression pacts negotiated by Germany are "but a symbol of deceit" and "constitute a dire warning on the part of Germany of hostile and murderous intent."

Recalling public statements by President Roosevelt that the United States maintains the right of all peoples to worship God as their consciences dictate, Welles said:

"This right has been denied to their peoples by both the Nazi and the Soviet governments. To the people of the United States, this and other principles and doctrines of Communistic dictatorship are as intolerable, and as alien to their own beliefs, as are the principles of Nazi dictatorship."

Stresses Immediate Issue

But Welles declared the immediate issue was whether the Nazi plan for universal conquest "and for the ultimate destruction of the remain-

ing free democracies" was to be successfully halted and defeated.

That, he said, was the issue facing "a realistic America" and the one which "most directly involves our own national defense and the security of the New World in which we live."

Moves in the Baltic states to overthrow Russian occupation and set up anti-Soviet governments raised a thorny problem for the American government.

The United States, which condemned the Russian absorption of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia last summer, has continued to recognize the representatives of the former Baltic regimes.

These officials were expected to retain that status unless they announced openly for new governments which were considered pro-German here. If they did this, the United States might discontinue recognition of them but at the same time withhold recognition of the Russian occupation of those territories.

front toward Moscow, more than 800 miles distant. After proceeding about half way to Moscow, these forces might swing north and south to join the attempted envelopment.

Once the heart of Russia between Moscow and the Black Sea was reached, the rest of the vast campaign would probably be merely a mopping up operation.

The time limit of three months was based on climate and weather conditions and the state of Russia's transport system. Fall rains would tend to bog down the whole campaign.

The Nazi high command, it was noted, chose a time when the crops of the Ukraine were green and difficult to destroy by fire. Later in the season grain fields might be burned by the Russians to prevent the Nazis from gaining any immediate increase in their food supply from that region.

Should the Nazi invasion succeed in a month, it was believed that time might remain for an all-out attempt to conquer England this year.

Experts Say Nazis Must Crush Russia Early or Face Disaster

U. S. Observers See Outcome Hinging on Red Strategy; Declare Masterly Retreat Best Chance for Success

JUN 24 1941

Washington, June 23.—(AP)—The Nazi war machine must crush the Red army in three months or face disastrous difficulties, according to well-informed opinion here.

A smashing German victory within a month, as predicted in Berlin, was considered entirely conceivable, however.

The whole outcome of the Russo-German fighting hinges, it was said, on Red army strategy—whether the Russian forces follow the Poles' example and remain spread out in an attempt to defend all frontiers, or withdraw intact to interior positions to take advantage of rivers and other natural defenses. Unless a masterly retreat succeeds, the Red army faces the peril of being cut up quickly.

Assuming the Nazi objective to be destruction of the Russian forces as an offensive threat, it is believed the Germans may attempt a gigantic pincer movement from the north and south flanks of the 2000-mile front, using Russia's great interior rivers to safeguard the flanks of the advance.

At the same time, experts expect a direct attack from the Warsaw

Whatever the speed of a German triumph in Russia, it was estimated that at least six months would be required to repair the ravages of the fighting.

In Poland it was noted the German army was careful to spare roads, bridges, factories and other useful facilities wherever possible. Whether they can follow this policy in Russia depends on the resistance encountered.

JUN 24 1941

U. S. Loans To Finland Are Called Imperative

Head Of Export-Import Bank Says Shipping Difficulties Bar Use Of Credits

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Warren Lee Pierson, president of the Export-Import Bank, said today that the bank's credits to Finland were "inoperative" due to shipping and monetary difficulties.

Pierson said no action had been taken by the bank in connection with the Finnish credits since the Russo-German war broke out. However, he explained, "as a practical matter, they can't use their credit with us."

"They can't ship things that they could buy here with the money and President Roosevelt's freezing order has tied up their money along with all other European countries," Pierson added.

He said he did not know exactly how much of the credits were still unused, but believed that little of a recent $5,000,000 food loan had been spent. He guessed that most of the previous $30,000,000 had been used up, since some of these credits date back to the fall of 1939.

Hitler's New Thrust Shifts Entire Picture of Conflict

Repercussions Affect Positions, Policies Of All Belligerents, Neutrals, Ex-Allies, And Non-Belligerent Allies Alike

(Wade Werner, veteran of the Associated Press foreign staff, has had unusual opportunities to see the powers involved in the spectacular new turn of the European war. He spent seven years in Germany and Austria, mostly during the Hitler rise to power, was for a year chief of the Associated Press bureau in Moscow and went from there to Finland to cover the Finnish-Russian war of 1939-40.)

By WADE WERNER

JUN 24 1941

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—To call Germany's sudden thrust against Russia a turning-point in the war would be an inadequate description of the military-political upheaval this new conflict involves.

It is more like the somersaulting change of design in a kaleidoscope. It puts a new face on the whole military, political and propagandistic picture of the war. Its repercussions are worldwide, affecting vitally the positions and policies of belligerents, neutrals, ex-allies and non-belligerent allies alike.

From the purely military viewpoint it means that Germany has hurled her vast army against a new opponent on a wider front than that army has had to cope with since the war began, and this at a moment when Britain is delivering her hardest aerial blows at Nazi power in the west.

It means, too, the first real test of the huge Red Army and air force. The Red navy never has been rated a vital factor, but the strength of the Red army and the Red air force remained a puzzle and a controversy among experts even after the Russian invasion of stricken Poland, the Russian war against Finland and the Russian seizure of Bessarabia from Rumania.

Now Facing Real Power

For the first time the Red army is facing the mechanized might of a first-class military power, and for the first time the Red air force is pitted against an opponent with large fighter squadrons and bomber squadrons. The great destruction wrought by Russian bombers in Finland in 1939-40 was inflicted on an opponent who had practically no air force and a pitifully inadequate supply of anti-aircraft guns.

Now the test of strength is against the conquerors of Poland and France and Crete. If the military might of Russia stands firm against this onslaught there will be no further doubting of the fighting strength of the Soviet armed establishment.

Even if the Red army and air force perform brilliantly against Hitler's armored divisions and air fleets, the fact that this new conflict opens with Germany apparently at the peak of her strength is a grievous blow to Soviet calculations.

Upsets Soviet Plans

The doctrine preached in Moscow in the months and years before September 1939 was that the "second imperialist war" which inevitably must follow the "first imperialist war" of 1914-18 inevitably would result in the mutual destruction of the capitalist-imperialist powers and pave the way for a proletarian regime in Europe.

If the German drive to the west last year had stalled and finally degenerated into a bloody and indecisive trench war, Germany by now might have been weakened to such an extent that Russia—still non-belligerent—might be holding the balance of power or even dictating the peace. Josef Stalin's 1939 decision to enter a non-aggression pact with Germany thus would have been brilliantly justified.

Now, however, it can be argued that Germany and Russia have a good chance to mutually destroying each other; in which case it may be the so-called capitalist-imperialist powers who will be in a position to dictate the peace.

Jolts For Others

The Berlin-Moscow upheaval, however, carries jolts and new problems also for other enemies of Germany.

It is possible that the Nazis may fight with new enthusiasm now that the original crusade against Bolshevism has been revived.

It is possible also that a Hitler fighting against Bolshevist Russia may find more sympathy for his "new European order" among European populations who heretofore have viewed him only as conqueror of their homelands and friend of Moscow. There still are many Europeans—particularly of the middle-class—who fear Russian rule more than German rule. The rapidity with which a new Lithuanian government has proclaimed its independence from Russia evinced the trend.

Even beyond the borders of Europe the about-face of Germany confronts governments with the problem of how to crush Germany without Sovietizing Europe.

Britain has taken the bull by the horns and proclaimed, through Prime Minister Winston Churchill, her willingness to help Russia or "any man or state who fights against Nazism."

To what extent Britain—even a Britain strengthened by United States aid—could effectively Aid Russia in her present conflict is another question. She could step up her air war against the Reich. But she would be doing that anyway.

Propaganda for Hitler

The United States could ship planes and guns and tanks to Russia. But these planes and guns and tanks would have to be substracted from the supply for Britain—and this is not yet an oversupply.

Propagandistically, Hitler has acquired a new weapon in the war of words. He can accuse his enemies of "fighting for Bolshevism." They can, and do, retort that he is fighting for world dominance.

In the Scandinavian countries, at least, it should be easy for the Germans to arouse sympathy for a Finland fighting against Russia—this time with less chance of being overwhelmingly outnumbered on land and in the air.

Sweden and Norway, regardless of how they might feel about Hitler, are scarcely likely to welcome a victorious Russian march across Finland to the west.

Finally there is a sour moral to be drawn from this explosive new turn of events, coming as it does after the British-French conflict in Syria. It is that in this war of wars within wars one must be prepared to fight not only one's enemies but one's friends.

SUMMER WEATHER MAY AID GERMANY

JUN 24 1941

Clear Skies and Dry Ground in Russia Ideal for War by Planes and Tanks

UNDATED WEATHER TOPICAL

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Adolf Hitler has better than an even chance of getting blitzkrieg weather for his Russian invasion.

Winter licked Napoleon and almost beat the Soviets in their Finnish campaign—but with summer comes clear skies for Stukas and little rain for crawling tanks and rolling transport that need dry footing.

And the Red army, drawn up on a battle line which would span from Brownsville, Texas, to Winnipeg, Manitoba, cannot depend upon strong natural defenses to back it up.

Russia's frontier lies in open country. Except for one anchor point in the 6000-foot Carpathians of northern Bucovina, the battle line runs across rolling steppes, open river valleys and level plains.

Ural Range an Aid

The one great natural Russian defense line is the Ural Mountains, a sprawling range from the Arctic Ocean to the Caspian Sea, dividing European and Asiatic Russia.

But it lies about 1300 miles east of the present frontier and if the Red army ever had to make a last stand there it would have left to the invader most of Russia's productive land and industry.

The weather average along the present warfront resembles that of Poland, where Hitler's Panzer legions put on their first full dress demonstration of blitzkrieg.

From the Black Sea to the Baltic rainfall from April to October averages approximately 16 inches—about that of Michigan.

Flying weather, vital in modern war, promises to be fair. The July average of cloudy days in Bessarabia and the Ukraine ranges from 25 to 45 per cent.; in the Polish, Baltic and Finnish regions, 40 to 50 per cent., and in the Arctic peninsula 60 to 70 per cent.

By comparison, in England the sun is obscured two-thirds of the time it is above the horizon.

Natural Advantages

In a battle line so long, the defenders are certain to have some natural advantages and the Russians have the vast Pripet marshes and the rivers along which they likely have formed their front.

Starting from the Black Sea coast in the south, the indicated battle line crosses the low Danube delta, turns northward up the broad Prut river valley, flanked by rolling 1000-foot hills.

Along the rugged Carpathian mountain front, where the Roumanians are fighting, the Red army has a foothold on the eastern slope. Only where the line swings north into Poland did the Russians dominate the heights.

North to central Poland the front crosses a rolling 1300-foot plateau, generously forested.

Huge Swamp a Factor

This plateau continues across Poland and slopes to the Baltic, with only one major interruption—the valley of the Pripet river and the impassable Pripet marshes. The 175-mile-wide swamp presents one sector the Red commanders can neglect, for one corner of this morass could swallow Hitler's blitz machine without a trace.

Observers have said there was little likelihood of summer action on the southern Finnish front. This area of lakes and bogs does not thaw far below the surface at any time and the softened, soggy topsoil has been called the perfect tank trap.

Above Finland's lakes the Russian border—where no fighting has been reported—rises to a plateau and then to mountains which continue to the

30.24—9983
30.24—9983

Arctic.

Nazis Aim at Ukraine

The chief objective of the German push appears to be the rich southern Ukraine. On this front, if the Red soldiers are forced to fall back from the Prut river, they could reform their lines along five great rivers, all roughly parallel and running from north to south. They are the Dniester, Bug, Dnieper, Don and Volga.

Another logical German objective is Moscow, 600 miles east of the Lithuanian-East Prussian border, where the Nazis began their northern drive.

Moscow lacks formidable natural defenses, but somewhere in their push, near where the Russian border lay before the Polish partition, the Germans may reveal to the world the whereabouts of the rumored Soviet defense fortifications.

Red Star, the Soviet army organ, has described a gigantic Russian version of the Maginot Line, always carefully concealing its location. Lacking mountains for defense, the Russians may have built theirs of concrete and buried them in the ground.

JUN 24 1941

NAZI BLOW A PUZZLE

Cross Says Hitler Must Need Something.

San Francisco, June 23 (A. P.).—Adolph Hitler's declaration of war on Soviet Russia was a confession of Nazi weakness, in the opinion of Sir Ronald Cross, England's newly appointed High Commissioner to Australia.

"We can't say for certain just what that weakness is," declared Sir Ronald, "but we can feel certain in the attack wouldn't have come at this moment unless Germany was after something she desperately needs to carry on the war effort."

Sir Ronald, for the past year Minister of Shipping for Prime Minister Churchill, said it was too early to determine what the new situation means for England.

"It has certain obvious advantages, in that it gives England more time to prepare," he stated. "But it is far from decisive factor and detracts very little from England's great problem, the war of the Atlantic.

"When I left my desk in London, the import chart on the wall was still zig-zagging downward. England has no hope of replacing merchant shipping as fast as it is sunk by the Nazi submarines and bomber planes. The United States alone can level off that chart, by a tremendous speed-up of shipbuilding."

BRITISH DRIVE TO PALMYRA ON SYRIA OIL LINE

JUN 24 1941

Report Meeting Resistance From French In Heart Of Mandate

Next Allied Move Expected To Be Pincers Thrust On Beirut

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 23—British motorized columns, after driving 150 miles over ancient caravan trails, have reached the important desert garrison of Palmyra, in the heart of Syria, and, the British command announced today, "are now meeting with resistance from a Vichy column."

Palmyra, 140 miles northeast of Damascus, is astride the northern pipe line from the Mosul oil fields to the Mediterranean coast. An important trading center since ancient times, it is the junction of several strategic desert transport routes.

Contact Established

The British communique also said "Allied forces are in contact with Vichy troops west of Damascus. In the town itself, the situation is quiet." British-Free French forces occupied Damascus Saturday.

Informed sources, emphasizing the new importance given the Syrian campaign by its position on the southern flank of the Russian-German battle front, said the next British move would be a pincers thrust on Beirut, coastal capital of Lebanon.

It was expected one drive would be made westward from Damascus toward Beirut, while another Allied force, now battling the French around Merdjayoun and Sidon, would attempt to storm the city from the south.

French Destroyer Hit

A communique of the R. A. F. Middle East command said today British bombers scored a direct hit on a destroyer and fired a merchant ship Sunday at Beirut.

Australian planes "machine-gunned and destroyed a number of Vichy motor transport vehicles on the Damascus-Beirut road," the communique added.

BRITISH PUSH ON ACROSS SYRIA

JUN 24 1941

Reaching Palmyra, They Are Opposed by French.

Cairo, Egypt, June 23 (A. P.).—The British Middle East Command reported today that British troops had reached Palmyra, Syria, where they were now opposing a French column.

"Allied forces are in contact with Vichy troops west of Damascus," its communique reported. "In the town itself, the situation is quiet. British troops have reached Palmyra (near the heart of the French mandate), where they are now meeting resistance from a Vichy column.

"On other fronts, the situation remains unchanged and fighting is continuing."

The R. A. F. Command reported that a destroyer in the French-held harbor of Beirut, Lebanon, was hit directly by R. A. F. bombs yesterday and was believed sunk.

In addition, a merchant ship moored alongside the Northern Mole at Beirut was set afire, the command said.

Bomber aircraft also were officially reported to have attacked a convoy of "enemy merchant vessels escorted by destroyers" off the Libyan coast yesterday and left one ship of 6,000 tons badly damaged.

"Other bombs were seen falling close to other ships in the convoy, probably damaging them," a communique said.

BRITISH PUSH ON ACROSS SYRIA

French Admit Allies Have Reached Palmyra.

JUN 24 1941

Vichy, June 23 (A. P.).—British motorized columns, which pushed 150 miles across the desert, have reached the outskirts of the important French garrison town of Palmyra (Tadmor), in the heart of the Syrian desert, the French reported today.

Vichy forces were said to have come in contact with the British columns as they reached the desert outpost. French airmen harassed the British and slowed their progress considerably, the French asserted.

Naval engagements were reported last night and early today off Beirut, Lebanese capital, between British units and a French light naval division. No details were given immediately.

The British columns reaching Palmyra crossed into Syria from Iraq.

The mechanized units, which advanced separately were reported to have been bombed near Palmyra (Tadmor), site of an important French air base, about 130 miles due east of the port of Tripoli, and 130 miles northeast of Damascus, the ancient capital which the French yielded Saturday.

Only in the desert, however, was action reported in the fifteen-day old war.

The French said there was no evidence of British preparations to continue the drive in the Damascus sector.

JUN 24 1941

British Occupy 5 Towns.

London, June 23 (A. P.).—British and Free French columns have occupied Bmeriq and Khiam Fort in the Merdjayoun sector of Syria, authoritative spokesmen announced today, and British troops operating around captured Damascus have completed occupation of Mezze.

Earlier dispatches said the Allied columns were driving steadily ahead on all fronts in Syria, which has been given new importance by her position on the southern flank of the Soviet Russian—German battle front.

Free French forces were said to have occupied the ancient Syrian capital of Damascus Saturday and observers here said the city's fall may prove the turning point in the campaign, launched two weeks ago.

Reports here indicated the next major British push would be toward Beirut, capital of coastal Lebanon, and the French said troops withdrawn from Damascus had been moved into the lines before that old city.

The French claimed recapture of Abou Kemal, a desert outpost near the Iraq border. They placed the number of prisoners taken since the campaign began at more than 1,500.

JUN 24 1941

Nazis Bomb Alexandria Base.

Berlin, June 23 (A. P.).—A strong German bomber formation caused considerable destruction in a raid last night on the harbor area of Britain's great Mediterranean naval base at Alexandria, Egypt, the German High Command announced today. German and Italian planes also attacked British positions at besieged Tobruk, said the daily war bulletin.

Recounting results of the fierce tank battle of the Egyptian-Libyan border of June 15-17, the communique said 237 British tanks were destroyed while twelve tanks, ten guns and seventy-four trucks were captured. The Germans claimed that several hundred British soldiers were made prisoners in this battle.

JUN 24 1941

20 Killed In Alexandria Raid

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, June 23—Twenty persons were killed, about sixty were injured and some damage was done in an Axis air raid on Alexandria early this morning, the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior said today.

Bengasi Raided by R. A. F.

ROME, June 23 (AP).—British bombers were reported today to have raided the Libyan port of Bengasi, and the Italian high command said Axis bombers struck anew at British troop and supply positions in North Africa.

In East Africa British units were reported put to flight by counter-thrusts from Italian garrisons in the Gondar region of Ethiopia.

The high command reported three British Blenheim bombers were shot down in the central Mediterranean, presumably while attempting to attack Italian shipping. Two of the bombers were said to have been downed by anti-aircraft fire from torpedo boats and the third by Italian fighters.

A fourth British plane was said to have been shot down in a dogfight over Malta.

U. S. War Correspondent Captured By French

Robert Low Taken Near Damascus And Will Be Expelled To Turkey

New York, June 23 (AP)—Fulton Ousler, editor of *Liberty* magazine, today received a State Department notification that Robert Low, *Liberty's* war correspondent, had been captured by the French near Damascus.

Low, who had been missing for more than a week, is under detention at Beirut and will be expelled to Turkey, according to the State Department.

JUN 24 1941

British Capture 11 Generals and 8,000 at Jimma

Continue Ethiopia Mop-Up; R. A. F. Batters Bengasi; Axis Bombs Alexandria

CAIRO, June 23 (AP).—The British announced today that they had taken 8,000 prisoners, including eleven Italian generals, in the capture of Jimma, in southwestern Ethiopia. The captives included one corps commander, two divisional commanders and eight brigade commanders, the daily war bulletin of the Middle East command said.

Jimma, one of the last few centers of resistance in Ethiopia, surrendered to the British two days ago after a series of enveloping movements.

The communique reported also that operations in the area west of Lakemti and about Debra Tabor in Ethiopia were proceeding satisfactorily.

R. A. F. IN NEW RAID BAGS 19 MORE PLANES

JUN 24 1941

Indirectly Aids Russia With 13th Straight Night Blow At Nazi Bases

British Have Won Mastery Of Air In West, U. S. Observer Declares

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Tuesday*, June 24—British bombers blasted railway targets in northern France and pounded the invasion coast with "big stuff" last night and early today in furious continuation of an aerial offensive which indirectly helps the Russians on the distant eastern front.

The Air Ministry declared the R. A. F. bombed the railroad objectives in the course of a second sweep across the Channel during the evening.

A "fierce engagement" took place during the sweep, the Air Ministry said, with twelve German planes being destroyed to two British bombers and one British fighter. In the earlier daylight assault, seven Nazi fighters were reported shot down.

Nazis Lose 19 More Planes

Thus, the Air Ministry said, the Germans lost nineteen fighters yesterday

and last night to three fighters and two bombers for the British.

Further, it was announced officially, the Nazis have lost 117 fighters in eight successive days against thirty British craft missing during the day-and-night offensive of the air.

Two of Germany's long-range guns on Cap Gris Nez came to life for the first time in weeks and shelled the Strait of Dover for nearly half an hour early today—only to draw to themselves the explosives of the R. A. F.

Convoy Believed Target

The German salvos were believed directed at a British convoy in the strait.

The red flashes of flame from the German guns lighted up several miles of the French coast line and cast a glare to the English shore.

The shelling hardly had ceased when a burst of anti-aircraft fire above Cap Gris Nez and terrific explosions suggested the R. A. F. was dropping its new and powerful bombs on the gun positions.

The combination of British air raids with super-bombs and the fireworks from Germany's long-range guns turned the Channel and northern France into an active battlefront.

R. A. F. Mastery Seen

The evening sweep of the R. A. F. carried into the thirteenth night the offensive which an American army observer declared already had won England "absolute supremacy" in the air over northern Europe.

It followed Sunday night's foray into Germany's northern and western industrial area, Wilhelmshaven. German naval base where big fires were reported left leaping up, the shipbuilding center of Bremerhaven. Emden and Düsseldorf were pounded.

Soviet sources expressed "Russia's approval and heartiest thanks for the heavy raids dealt on Germany's industrial sections and the supremacy of the air which now belongs to Britain."

Grateful for Churchill Speech.

They added that they were most pleased with Prime Minister Churchill's speech Sunday offering aid to Russia, especially passages in which he "underlined the villainy of the Nazi regime" and "pledged the help of the great free British Empire."

The American observer said that in the 100-mile arc from Dover swinging across France and the Low Countries there was "no effective opposition by day or night to the RAF." The specter of invasion, he said, had been "effectively banished" for the first time since it appeared in June, 1940.

Yesterday's assault was spread from the Channel coast well inland and over a wide area, including the German communication centers of northern France.

In all this, said the observer, who had passed the last five weeks with the R. A. F., the British were making the most of the opportunity provided by the diversion of German warplanes to the Russian campaign. He disclosed that planes being used in the British raids are the most numerous loosed since the beginning of the war and that each craft was carrying a bomb load ranging from 4,000 to more than 8,000 pounds.

Nazi Fighters Outnumbered

The German defensive strength on the western front, he added, has been cut to a point "where British fighter escorts in daylight outnumber the German planes which attempt to intercept them."

The decrease in the number of German heavy bombers operating in western Europe is startling, he said, although "this does not mean that they can't still 'blitz' British cities, for their Messerschmitts (bomber-fighters) can carry a considerable bomb load."

The British, he went on, have "almost completely reversed the air position in a year," and are now attacking Germany nightly with more bombers a night than the Nazis themselves could loose twelve months ago.

This long campaign of heavy bombing, particularly in the industrial Ruhr, is, he said, "the only real help the British can give Russia right now."

Odds Being Shortened

"Every German plane knocked down shortens the numerical odds against the R. A. F. and the Red air forces," he commented.

"I've seen pictures and had other means of seeing the damage," he explained. "You can take it from me that the Ruhr is catching hell. Military targets such as depots in the area back of the coast and along the lateral railroad have been battered. Airfields which were beautifully camouflaged are being knocked around."

The war of attrition against German fighter strength, he said, is equally important. He spoke of continuing British fighter action in hitting barracks and hangars with machine-gun fire.

London, June 23 (AP).—Official Russian sources tonight expressed their "heartiest thanks for the heavy R. A. F. raids on Germany" and their hopes of seeing an eventual Anglo-Russian alliance against the Reich.

While these Russians were pleased with Prime Minister Churchill's speech yesterday in which he "underlined the villainy of the Nazi regime," they were not jubilant.

Churchill offered only technical and economic assistance to the Soviets, not military aid.

They indicated Russia had expected tangible military assistance.

R. A. F. DOWNS 7 MORE NAZIS ABOVE FRANCE

JUN 24 1941

Brings Total of German Fighters Destroyed in 3 Days to 64

BIG AIR OFFENSIVE CONTINUES

New Daylight Raid on Occupied Coast Follows Twelfth Night Assault on Germany.

London, June 23 (A. P.).—Making an offensive sweep over northern France for the seventh successive day, the R. A. F. reported the destruction of seven more German fighter planes today, bringing the total for the last three days to sixty-four.

"Less opposition was encountered from German fighters," an authoritative statement said.

British fighters were accompanied across by Blenheim bombers. It was acknowledged that two R. A. F. fighters were missing.

The raid followed up the twelth straight night assault on Germany proper, in which bombers pounded the big naval base of Wilhelmshaven and other targets in the northwest.

Successive waves of R. A. F. planes crossed the channel and from time to time the heavy rumble of bombs echoed back. The British seemed to be attacking targets inland as well as on the coast, with bombing by large forces carried out on a selective basis over a wide area.

Some quarters expressed the opinion that the flyers were striking at Nazi communications in northern France.

Still continuing in the early evening, the sound of heavy explosions rumbled across the strait hour after hour. Observers calculated that today's offensive, which started in the early afternoon, was as extensive as any of the large-scale attacks of recent days.

Other German Cities Bombed.

Besides Wilhelmshaven, where the Air Ministry said large fires were started, other R. A. F. targets last night included Emden, Bremen, Bremerhaven and Duesseldorf.

These raids followed Sunday battles over the channel and France in which the British reported thirty German planes were downed against only two R. A. F. losses, bringing the Nazi toll in two days of aerial clashes to fifty-seven planes. Another German plane was declared destroyed by one of last night's raiding bombers.

[The German High Command said that the R. A. F. dropped "a minor number of explosives and incendiaries" on western Germany last night and that damage was caused to buildings in residential sections of Bremen and other places. It said three of the night raiders were destroyed and eleven more had been knocked down over the channel in daylight clashes.]

Sees R. A. F. Winning Mastery.

The series of crippling blows dealt by the R. A. F. to Nazi military targets and the Luftwaffe has won Britain "absolute supremacy" in the air over northern Europe, an American Army Air Corps officer said today.

According to this observer, who has spent the last five weeks with the R. A. F., the British seized to good advantage the opportunity presented by the German diversion against Russia and have hammered home an offensive the like of which the R. A. F. has not undertaken before in this war.

In addition, he declared the war of attrition against the Luftwaffe's fighter units had whittled German defensive strength "to the point where British fighter escorts in daylight outnumber German planes which attempt to intercept them." This observer reported a "startling" decrease in the number of German heavy bombers in western Europe, but warned "this does not mean they cannot blitz British cities, for their Messerschmitt-109 and the new type Messerschmitt 109-f's can carry a considerable bomb load."

Cites Pictures of Havoc.

Damage already wrought nightly in the Reich, the observer said, was probably "far greater" even than that created by the Nazis in London last fall.

"I've seen pictures and had other means of seeing the damage," he explained. "You can take it from me that the Ruhr is catching hell. Military targets such as depots in the area back of the coast and along the lateral railroad have been battered. Airfields which were beautifully camouflaged are being knocked around."

Four British Bombers Missing.

Three British bombers were missing and a fourth was reported missing from a coastal command attack off the west coast of France where, tthe Air Ministry said, a supply ship was damaged.

The British said they lost only two planes in the heavy fighting over the German invasion bases.

German air activity over Britain again was light and aimed mainly at east and southeast England.

Skirt-Blowing Bombs

[*By the Associated Press*]

On the Southeast Coast of England, June 23—British bombers conducting another major attack upon the Nazi invasion ports dropped such big bombs that the explosions in France blew the skirts of girls walking on the street in England.

In British seaside houses tables shifted, doors slammed, chairs moved and pictures swung.

Nazis Say R. A. F. Lost 15

BERLIN, June 23 (AP). — Fifteen British warplanes, seven bombers and eight fighter craft, were shot down today in the R. A. F.'s mass attack on the French coast, German sources stated tonight.

Accompanying nearly thirty British bombers, said the official German news agency D. N. B., were fifty to sixty pursuit planes. Even stronger groups of British planes cruised at great altitude before the bomber formations.

Before the attackers reached a certain unspecified section of the French coast, however, German fighters had engaged them, the agency added. The resulting dog-fights were described as "extensive." German losses were put at three pursuit planes.

Total British planes losses over the Channel during the day were set at eighteen.

ing one ship and damaging two others. One ship of 5,000 tons was said to have been sent to the bottom off the mouth of the Humber river. A ship of 4,000 tons was reported damaged badly in the same waters and one of 6,000 tons hit off the coast of Scotland.

The bomber attacks on shipping were said to have occurred last night. The time of the submarine sinkings was not specified.

The *Luftwaffe* also was said to have attacked northern Scottish ports and airfields in England overnight, shooting down one British bomber.

BRITISH INTERCEPT NAZI SUPPLY SHIP

JUN 24 1941

Babitonga Was in Disguise of Dutch Vessel.

London, June 23 (A. P.).—British patrols have intercepted the 4,422-ton German supply ship Babitonga, the Admiralty announced today.

It said the Babitonga, a cargo-passenger ship before the war, was disguised as a Dutch merchant ship and was heading for the port of Brest from Brazilian waters.

JUN 24 1941

German Radio Stations Go Off Air.

All German radio stations faded off the air, listening stations in New York reported late today, indicating that air raiders might be over Germany.

U-Boats 'Sink 8 Ships'

JUN 24 1941

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, June 23—Nine British merchantmen, totaling 37,500 tons, were sunk in new air and submarine operations in the Atlantic from England's home waters to the African coast, the German high command declared today.

Bombers were credited with sink-

30.24-9985

30.24-9985

Phillips Rejects Charges.

Rome, June 23 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador William Phillips delivered to the Italian Government today a note in which Washington rejected the Italian charges that United States consular officials, whom Italy has demanded be withdrawn, had acted improperly.

In an attempt to obtain relief for Americans in Italy whose bank accounts are blocked, the ambassador also informed the Foreign Ministry of regulations under which Italians may obtain money in the United States.

American consular officials are planning to leave Italy within a week in accordance with Italian orders for their expulsion.

An authoritative source said Italian regulations for the withdrawal of funds of Americans in Italy had not yet been fixed, but added that the question was no longer on a reciprocal basis. The matter has reached the stage of "sovereign decrees" in both countries, he said, and is no longer subject to elastic compromises.

The banks are still refusing to allow Americans to make even the smallest withdrawals for personal expenses.

Consulate Closing Modified.

Berlin, June 23 (A. P.).—By arrangement with the German Government, announced today, the consular sections of the United States embassy in Berlin and the United States legation in Athens will continue to function after July 15, but the Berlin consulate-general as such will be closed, as will all American consulates in other parts of Germany and the occupied territories.

In orther words, Consular officers remaining will have no contact in a consular capacity with the German Government, but will restrict themselves to working for the embassy on strictly American matters, such as attending to American passports and answering inquiries by American citizens.

The immigration visa section virtual ceases to exist, as this involves contact with German authorities.

[Germany asked the United States on Thursday to close her consulates in the Reich, occupied France, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, Serbia and Greece by July 15 following action by Washington to shut down Nazi consulates before July 10.]

EXODUS OF ITALIAN NATIONALS BANNED

U. S. Immigration And Border Patrol Ordered To Prevent Their Leaving

Treasury Gives Similar Instructions To Hold All Axis Assets

JUN 24 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 23—The Justice Department instructed its immigration and border patrol officers today to "take all necessary steps" to prevent Italian nationals from leaving the United States.

The Treasury Department gave similar instructions to its customs officers in a move to prevent the withdrawal of assets from this country. Similar orders were issued last week with respect to German nationals. They do not apply to consular officers or to employes of German and Italian agencies who have been ordered to leave the country.

All Means Of Exit Covered

The Government acted to insure compliance with the Presidential executive order and regulations of June 14, prohibiting Italian nationals from exporting gold or silver coin, bullion or any currency and requiring reports on all property in the United States in which Italian nationals have any interest.

The border and customs officers were directed to cover all possible means of departure, including vessels, trains, busses, airplane routes and international border roads.

SWISS CRITICIZE U. S. ON CREDITS

JUN 24 1941

Paper Says America Should Conserve Confidence.

Berne, June 23 (A. P.).—Commenting on United States freezing of Swiss credits, the Gazette Delausanne said today the United States "ought to conserve the confidence of neutrals of our continent."

The newspaper in a front page article said Switzerland herself is a world financial Power concerned about the future course of international monetary dealings.

While United States Government control exists, the paper foresaw difficulties in handling Switzerland's estimated $1,500,000,000 in United States credits.

The paper, calling Berlin and New York the world's "two financial poles," said Berlin's theories would replace British sterling with the German mark, through clearings render gold unnecessary and set up a Europe-Africa financial system extending to the Ural mountains.

The article said President Roosevelt was not "well inspired" to block neutral credits.

"The United States, which seeks to be a financial center opposed to the Reich, ought to conserve confidence of neutrals of our continent," the paper said. "It would add to its prestige to show itself understanding and liberal toward those who have no part in the war.

SUMMER TO BRING 4 OCEAN AIR LINES

JUN 24 1941

British Overseas Airways Line To Baltimore Is Included In Total

American Bombers To Fly With Army Pilots To English Soil

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 23—The likelihood that four separate transatlantic air lines would be operating from Britain to the North American continent by summer's end was forecast today in aviation circles.

One of the services, it was said, will be the non-commercial service between England, the United States and parts of the British Empire which was announced early this month and for which Baltimore has been selected as the main American terminal.

An agreement between Pan American Airways and British Overseas Airways, by which the British organization will use Baltimore's seaplane terminal as its main transatlantic base, was reached on June 5.

Already Share Bases

The two airways already share bases in Lisbon, Bermuda and New York.

It was announced that only persons on official Government business, diplomatic mail and such material as requires rapid transit will be carried across the Atlantic by this service. British Overseas Airways, which is entirely owned by the British Government, will make no attempt to maintain a regular commercial service.

It is expected that three Boeing airboats, purchased from Pan American, will be used. The first of these, the Berwick, visited Baltimore for a few hours a week ago. It, like its fellow ships, is now housed at the Pan American base at LaGuardia Field in New York.

Routing Not Public

Details of the rounting and schedule of the service, described by Erik Nelson, head of the Overseas Airways delegation here, as information "of value to the enemy," have not been made public.

Another of the four services, in addition to the present Britain-Lisbon service feeding Pan American Clippers, will be created by the use of United States Army bombers converted for priority passenger and mail flights, it was reported.

It was rumored that three of these planes will be flown by United States Army pilots in uniform, but bearing civilian markings. According to these accounts, there will be two or three flights each week.

To Be All American

One of the lines, it was reported, would be an all-American undertaking with a secret northern British field as its eastern terminus.

One of the other three direct transatlantic services was said to plan daily flights between Britain and Canada, bringing passengers and mail eastward and taking ferry pilots back to America to pick up new bombers.

This line will be maintained by ATFERO, a civilian group organized in Canada for ferrying planes to Britain, it was said.

The other service, according to these reports, will be a once-a-week service to Montreal by British Airways.

SECOND EAGLE GROUP

JUN 24 1941

Flyers From U. S. to Join R. A. F. Squadrons.

London, June 23 (A. P.).—A second squadron of American pilots is being formed to take its place alongside the R. A. F. Eagle Squadron of flyers from the United States.

An American airman said "I am told these boys already are well trained and know plenty about Spitfires and Hurricanes.

The United States Government officially has no connection with United States citizens who come here to serve with the British.

2 French Convoys Pass Gibraltar Unchallenged

JUN 24 1941

5 Small Freighters and a Large Merchantman Sail West

ALGECIRAS, Spain, June 23 (AP).—Unchallenged by British patrol vessels, two French convoys passed through the Strait of Gibraltar under escort by warships yesterday in the direction of the Atlantic. The first convoy was made up of five small freighters, the second was one large merchant vessel.

The British battle cruiser Renown, an aircraft carrier, eight destroyers and a submarine anchored at Gibraltar, British stronghold at the western entrance of the Mediterranean, in what observers in this near-by Spanish city regarded as a regular changing of the guard.

Defense batteries drove off an unidentified reconnaissance plane which circled twice over the fortified rock.

British Detain Refugee Ship

ALGECIRAS, Spain, June 23 (AP).—The Spanish ship Villa Madrid, which had been en route to New York with 600 Jewish refugees, was taken into Gibraltar's port today by British warships patrolling the strait. The same action was taken with the ship City of Sevilla but she was allowed to continue after one hour.

JUN 24 1941

Arrested in French Morocco.

Casablanca, French Morocco, June 23 (A. P.).—Francis Bosset, prominent French newspaperman, was arrested yesterday charged with carrying on anti-French propaganda.

BELGIANS STILL RESIST

Three Men Tried by Germans for Hostile Actions

BRUSSELS, Belgium, June 23 (AP)—Some Belgians still vent their feelings—and wind up in prison.

Here are three cases recently tried by the German War Council in Antwerp:

JUN 24 1941

A 65-year-old worker, accused of shouting abuse across the street from his flat to German officials and dropping cinders and potato peel on Germans walking under his window, was sentenced to three months in prison.

Another indicted for abusing Hitler in verse, and with a caricature of the Fuehrer in his possession, was sentenced to fifteen months.

Another, accused of calling the Germans "boches," of displaying pro-English feeling and suspected of writing on railroad station walls the words "New Order: Hunger," was fined 3,750 francs.

JUN 24 1941

Canada Curbs Oil-Using Plants

OTTAWA, June 23 (AP)—Installation of new oil-consuming equipment has been banned in Canada for the duration of the war under an order announced tonight by Oil Controller G. R. Cotrelle of Toronto. The order also prohibits "sale, distribution or purchase" of fuel oil, bunker oil or furnace oil for heating or motive units not now requiring oil.

Canadians Asked To Eat Less Bacon, Price Rises

Board Makes First Appeal Of War For Change In Eating Habits

Ottawa, June 23 (AP)—In the first formal plea to Canadians to change their eating habits, the Dominion Bacon Board today requested that Canadians eat less bacon and pork products this summer.

The board announced an increase of 75 cents per one hundred pounds in the price to be paid for bacon exported to the United Kingdom. The hike brought the price for top-grade export bacon to $18.60 per one hundred pounds, effective tomorrow.

Canada agreed last autumn to provide roughly 425,000,000 pounds of pork products to Britain with a year and subsequently Britain said even greater quantities would be needed.

JUN 24 1941

Argentine Official Talks With Dies on Subversion

Gets View on South American Problem in Phone Talk

BUENOS AIRES, June 23 (AP).—Raul Damonte Taborda, chairman of the legislative committee investigating anti-Argentine activities, was reported today to have held a telephone conversation with United States Representative Martin Dies, Democrat, of Texas, to obtain his views on totalitarian infiltration in South America.

JUN 24 1941

Representative Dies heads the House committee investigating un-American activities in the United States.

Acting President Ramon S. Castillo promised the government's full cooperation with the Argentine committee, which began its inquiry today with two secret sessions.

Among witnesses interviewed were Interior Minister Miguel Culaciati and Police Chief Juan Carlos Rosas, of Buenos Aires.

Police announced that they had arrested six persons, bringing to elen the number questioned in an alleged conspiracy meeting to overthrow the government.

DIES SEES THE DEFEAT OF RUSSIA IN 30 DAYS

Hitler Will Win, but Reds Will Be Threat Here, He Asserts

JUN 24 1941

ORANGE, Texas, June 23 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies predicted today that Hitler would be in control of Russia within thirty days, and said America must prepare for an emergency unprecedented in her history.

Mr. Dies, who is chairman of the House Committee investigating un-American activities, said:

"If Hitler wins, he will have under his control far more wealth and resources than all the rest of the world put together. America will be in greater danger than in any other period of her history.

"The tragedy is that our people, for the most part, do not appreciate the gravity of the situation. America is still asleep.

"The severance of the Soviet-Nazi alliance will mean that many people who quit ne Communists after the alliance of Germany and Russia was formed will return to their first affection.

"The influence of the Communist party in America will increase tremendously as a result of the break between Hitler and Stalin. All of those gullibles and fellow-travelers in America who aided the Communist cause prior to the alliance may be expected to resume their activities in behalf of Moscow.

'In my judgment, Hitler will be in control of Russia within thirty days. The Russian Army demonstrated its inefficiency in the Finnish campaign. America must prepare at the earliest possible moment for an emergency unprecedented in her history.

"All strikes and sit-downs must cease. Several hundreds of thousands of fifth columnists now working in defense industries must be fired without delay. At least 1,000 government employes sympathetic with totalitarian ideology must be discharged."

EAGLE PILOT IS MISSING

Family Of American Is Notified By R. A. F.

New York, June 23 (AP)—Nathaniel Maranz, 22, pilot officer with the American Eagle Squadron of the R. A. F., is missing, his parents were advised today by the British Air Ministry. He was wounded in April.

Maranz enlisted in Ottawa last June after winning a commission as second lieutenant in the United States Army at Randolph Field, Texas.

The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

JUN 24 1941

German

BERLIN, June 23 (AP)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

In the east fights of the army and air force against the Red Army are proceeding on schedule and successfully.

In the Eastern Baltic speed boats thrust into Soviet Union coastal waters and sank one coastal patrol boat and four enemy merchantmen totaling 5,950 tons. In the Black Sea a mixed German and Rumanian unit of light naval forces on a scouting thrust was unsuccessfully shelled by a Soviet coastal battery.

A submarine in the fight against Great Britain in the North Atlantic and west of Africa sank six enemy merchantmen totaling 26,500 tons.

The air force, in the waters around England, destroyed three freighters totaling 11,000 tons and scored heavy-caliber bomb hits in addition on two large merchantmen.

Last night bombers effectively attacked port facilities on the Thames Estuary, airports of Northern Scotland and military objectives on the English southeast coast.

During day flights toward the Channel coast of individual British bombers with chaser protection eleven planes were downed in air fights, two by anti-aircraft and a patrol boat.

In North Africa German and Italian planes yesterday attacked enemy positions and supply dumps at Tobruk.

In the Solum defense battle, from June 15 through June 17, 237 British tanks were destroyed. Furthermore twelve tanks in good condition, ten pieces of artillery and seventy-four trucks, as well as numerous firearms and ammunition, were captured. Several hundred Britons were taken prisoner.

A stronger German bomber formation last night dropped bombs of all calibers on the British naval base at Alexandria. Considerable destruction was caused in the harbor area.

British bombers last night dropped a minor number of explosives and incendiaries on the Western Reich. Damage was caused to buildings in residential sections of Bremen and other places. Night chasers and anti-aircraft downed three of the attackers.

Small Red Air Force units bombed East Prussia, causing no noteworthy effect.

Lieut. Col. Moelders scored his seventy-second air victory yesterday.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Finland, June 23 (AP)—The army issued this communiqué tonight:

On Sunday, June 22, between 9:25 A. M. and 9:35 A. M. a Soviet Russian battery at Pummanki fired on a Finnish trawler that was making its way out of Petsamo Fjord. The vessel was not hit, the shells falling into the water comparatively far from the vessel.

On the same day, at 8:50 A. M., in Mirsilampi in the Immomajaervi district, a party of Soviet soldiers fired several shots across the Finnish border at soldiers of the Finnish frontier guard. The shots missed the mark.

Italian

ROME, June 23 (AP)—The Italian High Command said in a communiqué today:

In air fighting over Malta our pursuit planes shot down a Hurricane.

British planes were intercepted in the Central Mediterranean by our fighter aircraft. A Blenheim was shot down. Two other Blenheims were shot down by anti-aircraft fire from our torpedo boats.

In North Africa the Axis Air Force continued to hit enemy supply installations and positions and encampments.

British planes made a new raid on Bengazi.

In East Africa an offensive thrust by our troops of our Uolchefit garrison in the Gondar region put strong enemy units to fight.

French

VICHY, France, June 23 (AP)—The French issued the following communiqué tonight on operations in the Levant:

Our troops, in close cooperation with our air force, which is using itself without counting the cost, are opposing with stubborn resistance the British offensives in Lebanon and the Syrian desert.

In Lebanon the British began an attack this morning on Merdjayoun with violence and with reinforced effectives. The fighting continues.

On the coast only artillery activity on both sides.

In the Damascus sector our troops, while keeping contact, continued their preparation of new positions barring exit from the city, which has been occupied by Hindu, New Zealand and de Gaullist units.

Motorized columns of the adversary coming from Iraq across the Syrian desert continued to be the object of systematic attacks by our aviation units. Although they suffered serious losses in men and material they [the British] succeeded in pushing to the outskirts of Tadmur, where they engaged our troops.

The Royal Air Force bombarded the port of Beirut during the night of June 21-22 and in the morning of June 22, causing no important material damage, but claiming several victims among the civil population.

Russian

MOSCOW, Tuesday, June 24 (AP)—The Red Army High Command issued this communiqué today:

During the day the enemy strove to develop his offensives along the whole front from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea, directing his main effort toward Shavli, Kaunas, Grodno, Wolkowysk, Kobryn, Wlodzimierz Wolynski, Rawaruska and Brody, but met with no success. All enemy attacks in the direction of Wlodzimierz Wolynski and Brody were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

In the Shavli and Rawaruska directions the enemy in the morning pierced into our territory, but was defeated in the afternoon and driven by our counter-attacks beyond the State frontier. In the Shavli area about 300 enemy tanks were destroyed by our artillery fire.

In the Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk directions the enemy succeeded in forcing our covering units to withdraw after fierce fighting and in occupying Kolno, Lomza and Brest-Litovsk.

Our air force carried out successful operations in protecting our troops, airdromes, populated areas and military objectives against enemy air raids and cooperated in the counter-attacks of our land forces.

During the day our aircraft and anti-aircraft artillery shot down fifty-one enemy planes over our territory, while one enemy plane was forced down by our fighters on an airdrome near Minsk.

During June 22 and 23 Soviet troops captured about 5,000 German officers and men.

According to the latest information seventy-six and not sixty-five enemy planes, as stated in the communiqué of the Red Army High Command for June 22, were brought down during June 22.

British

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

The port of Bremen and the naval base of Wilhelmshaven were the main objectives of an attack on Northwest Germany last night by aircraft of the Bomber Command.

At Wilhelmshaven in particular large fires were started. Among other targets attacked during the night were Emden, Bremerhaven and Duesseldorf.

During these operations an enemy fighter was shot down in flames by one of our bombers. Three of our bombers are missing.

Coastal Command aircraft yesterday evening bombed and damaged an enemy supply ship off the west coast of France. One of our aircraft is missing from this operation.

Another Air Ministry communiqué stated:

Early this afternoon the Royal Air Force carried out another offensive operation over Northern France. Squadrons of fighters, with Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command, took part.

An industrial plant near Bethune was attacked and hit with bombs.

Less opposition from enemy fighters was encountered than in other recent daylight offensives, but a number of combats took place. In these seven enemy aircraft are known to have been destroyed and two of our fighters were lost. No bombers are missing.

A communiqué of the Air and Home Security Ministries:

Only a small number of enemy aircraft flew over the land last night. Bombs were dropped at a few places, mostly in the east and southeast of England. These did little damage and the number of casualties reported is small.

The two Ministries also issued this communiqué:

No hostile activity over this country has been reported today.

The text of an Admiralty communiqué:

The German S.S. Babitonga of 4,422 tons, which has been acting as a supply ship, has been intercepted by our patrols. She had been taking refuge in Brazilian waters since the outbreak of war and sailed from Santos on April 24, having cleared for Vladivostok. Included in her cargo at the time were 1,000 tons of Diesel oil in drums.

When intercepted two months later in the Atlantic, the S.S. Babitonga was disguised as a Dutch merchant ship. She then was making her way to the German-occupied port of Brest.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 24 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

The Royal Air Force made another offensive sweep yesterday evening in the course of which railway targets in Northern France were bombed. On this occasion the enemy made a more determined attempt to interfere and a fierce engagement took place over the Pas de Calais.

Two of our bombers were shot down, but the enemy were again heavily defeated, twelve of their aircraft being destroyed. One British fighter came down into the sea, but the pilot was saved.

The enemy casualties for the day were, therefore, nineteen fighters, while two of our bombers and three fighters were lost.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 23 (AP)—The British Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

Libya: No change.

Ethiopia: The number of prisoners taken at Jimma is estimated at about 8,000, including one corps commander, General Tisse; two divisional commanders and eight brigadiers.

Operations in the area west of Lakemti and about Debra Tabor are proceeding satisfactorily.

Syria: Allied forces are in contact with Vichy troops west of Damascus. In the town itself the situation is quiet. British troops have reached Tadmur, where they are now meeting with resistance from a Vichy column.

On other fronts the situation remains unchanged and fighting is continuing.

The Royal Air Force issued this communiqué:

Mediterranean: Early yesterday morning bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force attacked a convoy of enemy merchant vessels escorted by destroyers off the Tripolitanian coast. One ship of 6,000 tons was badly damaged and other bombs were seen falling close to other ships in the convoy, probably damaging them.

Syria: Our bombers also attacked enemy shipping in the harbor of Beirut yesterday. One destroyer received a direct hit and is believed to have sunk, and a merchant ship alongside the northern mole was set on fire.

During the previous night the harbor also was raided by aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm and bombs were seen to fall across the wharves.

Aircraft of the Royal Australian Air Force machine-gunned and destroyed a number of Vichy motor transport vehicles on the Damascus-Beirut road.

Malta: One Macchi C-200 was shot down over Malta yesterday by our fighters. One more ME-109 now is known to have been destroyed by our fighters June 17 in addition to six already claimed.

One of our aircraft is missing from all above operations, but the crew is known to be safe.

Leave Blank

30.24—9987

30.24—9987

Nazi Attack On Italy Predicted By LaGuardia

[By the Associated Press] JUN 24 1941

New York, June 23—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia predicted today that Adolf Hitler sooner or later would turn upon another pact-partner—Italy.

After asserting that the German attack upon Russia was deliberate and pre-conceived, the Mayor, who is also national director of civilian defense, answered questions on the new European situation with this comment:

"I predict now that there will either be a complete surrender or turning over of complete control of the economy of Italy, or else he (Hitler) is going to do the same thing to Italy. That is just a part of a program to dominate, first, all of Europe, then get into Asia and Africa.

"And I also predict that he will wind up declaring war against himself. That is, that the German people will soon realize it has a fanatically obsessed leadership that is impractical and unworkable, aside from being cruel and maniacal.

"After Russia, the same thing will happen to Italy. There will be a blow-up. It just can't last."

U. S. May Need Some Draftees Over A Year, Marshall Says

Results Of Training System Far Beyond Expectations. Army Chief Of Staff Declares

JUN 24 1941 [By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 23—Gen. George C. Marshall said today that "if the situation permits," the War Department favored releasing selective service trainees after their year of military service, but that it might be advisable to retain some of them longer.

Without asserting whether sanction would be sought from Congress, the army chief of staff said it might be wise to retain some men longer than a year rather than weaken important military units of which they were a part.

"We want to keep men flowing through the replacement training centers, however," General Marshall added. "The results of the training system thus far are far beyond expectations."

General Marshall also said authority for an increase of some 100,000 in the army's strength would be asked of Congress if the National Guard is retained in service beyond its current year as recommended to President Roosevelt.

Such an increase would swell the land forces to upward of 1,800,000 officers and men. More troops are needed, he explained, as replacements for those detached to garrison the new off-shore bases and to form new anti-tank units the army plans.

General Marshall said navy dive bombers would be used in late summer army maneuvers as a part of an effort toward closer coordination between ground, air and naval forces.

U. S. May Be In State Of War Shortly, Fleet Chief Warns

Admiral Kimmel Asks For More Planes In Talk To San Diego Aircraft Workers

JUN 24 1941 [By the Associated Press]

San Diego, Cal., June 23—A plea for more and more aircraft, ships, guns and munitions was made today by Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, commander in chief of the United States fleet, after warning that the present state of emergency shortly may become a state of war.

The admiral has ben in the United States two weeks, conferring with President Roosevelt and other Government officials. He spoke to 8,500 Consolidated Aircraft employes today and said he would return to his command soon.

To Omit Trip

At a press conference, Admiral Kimmel said ships of the fleet would not make their customary Independence Day visits to mainland ports. He asserted the "seriousness and importance of the work which the fleet has in hand will not permit such a diversion."

Despite the emergency and the difficult problem of training afloat and ashore, he said naval use of selective service to meet the demands of the accelerated two-ocean navy program was improbable.

Admiral Kimmel told the workers at the Consolidated plant that the fleet "needs, and needs badly, more Consolidated planes," and that the British, Australia and the Dutch East Indies also must have the aircraft.

"Air Supremacy Vital"

"In these days, air supremacy is vital to success in battle. We must have an air force sufficient in quality, numbers and training of personnel to assure that supremacy.

"You must furnish us the planes to attain and maintain air supremacy in all theaters of action, else the sacrifices we are called upon to make may be in vain."

Admiral Kimmel said that to understand how important even a single plane can be, "you have but to recall that it was a single plane of the type you are building here (PBY patrol seaplane bomber) that made possible the sinking of the German battleship Bismarck.

Warning By Admiral

"Had that plane missed contact; had she failed to maintain contact until other aircraft and surface ships arrived on the scene, the Bismarck would be afloat today."

Warning that "the emergency may shortly become a state of war," Admiral Kimmel said:

"You who produce the sinews of war, no less than those of us who use them, will bear the responsibility for the result we attain. Our joint effort will determine whether we win or lose.

"You have read, over and over, how the British in this war have done too little and too late. We Americans must do our utmost to avoid such errors."

MAILCERT SYSTEM ADOPTED BY BRITISH

JUN 24 1941

Parcel-Post Shipments To Neutral Countries Are To Be Covered

Certificates To Prevent Delay May Be Obtained From Consulates

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 23—The British Embassy announced tonight a system of mailcerts for parcel post shipments from the United States to certain neutral countries and said that any packages lacking these certificates after July 1 would "be liable to detention and possibly to seizure."

The mailcerts, similar to the navicerts which have been issued for freight shipments since December, 1939, may be obtained from British consulates.

Area To Be Covered

The mailcert system will extend at the start to shipments to Eire, Finland, French West Africa, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Portugal, Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese and Spanish Atlantic islands, Reunion, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

The embassy said that packages bearing mailcerts "will not normally suffer any delay at a British censorship station beyond the minimum period necessary to check that the contents conform to the description on the mailcert.

Mailcerts will not be issued for printed matter, documents or photographs. For parcels valued at less than $25 mailcerts will be issued free; when the value is over $25 the fee will be $1.

JUN 24 1941

GLASS DEMANDS ACTION

Says U. S. Navy Should Sweep Nazis Off the Seas.

New York, June 23.—(AP)—Senator Carter Glass, Dem., Va., honorary chairman of the Fight for Freedom Committee, Inc., said in a statement issued by the committee today that the American navy should sweep Nazi Germany off the seas at once.

"It is now the time to act," he said. "The American navy knows pirates when it sees them and once upon a time was happy and adept at sweeping them from the seas. The American navy can do it again. Let there be no compromise with Nazi piracy. The command is 'forward'."

Referring to Adolf Hitler as "Herr Schickelgruber," the Senator added: "Whatever he does, wherever he comes, wherever he goes, let us be ready for him in mind and in spirit, as well as in ammunition and supplies."

Will U. S. Send Help To Stalin? Wood Asks

America First Chairman Says New Questions Of National Policy Arise

Chicago, June 23 (AP)—Gen. Robert E. Wood, chairman of the America First Committee, questioned today whether America should continue aiding Britain "without some assurance that everything we send will not be relayed to Stalin in accordance with Churchill's pledge of aid."

"With Stalin—the mortal enemy of small democracies—now in the picture, and with Finland fighting on Hitler's side, new questions of national policy are presented which our Government must decide at once," he said. JUN 24 1941

"In the name of the four freedoms ar we now to undertake a program of all-out aid to Russia?"

Go Slow Aiding Russia, Head Of Legion Urges

Warner, In Speech At Durham, Says, "We Don't Like Communists"

Durham, N. C., June 23 (AP)—Milo J. Warner, of Indianapolis, commander of the American Legion, told North Carolina legionaires at their convention today that the United States "should think twice" before sending war materials to Russia.

"Russia has been and so far as I know still is the breeding ground of Communists," Warner said. "And we just don't like Communists in this country." JUN 24 1941

He said he thought the concensus of the Legion was that "we go mighty slow in getting supplies to Russia, but redouble our aid to Britain."

Major Eliot Urges Union Of U.S. and British Navies

Declares if Co-Operation Fails Hitler Will Not Be Beaten

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 23 (AP).—Major George Fielding Eliot, special writer for the New York Herald Tribune, said tonight that a combination of the naval forces of the United States and Great Britain is the main essential if Germany is to be defeated and peace maintained. JUN 24 1941

"If this co-operation is not possible, Germany will not be defeated," he told the opening session of the University of Virginia's annual institute of public affairs.

"But if Germany is defeated by such a co-operative effort, the machinery will be ready-made to be turned to the preservation of order and peace throughout the world."

During the last fifty years, Major Eliot said, the United States, "seemingly against the will of the American people," built up the greatest sea power in the world.

While Britain has lost its long-standing insular security because of air attacks, Major Eliot said, a coalition of British and American sea power nonetheless would make possible control of the all-important maritime highways.

Major Eliot concluded that the chief future aim of the United States must be the maintenance of peace in order "to work out our own trying internal problems . . . To maintain peace with security a nation must be strong enough to deal with organized disturbers of security."

RUBBER IS UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL

JUN 24 1941

Other Materials Soon Will Be Taken Over.

Washington, June 23 (A. P.).—Rubber became for all practical purposes a Federal monopoly today, effective date of a week-end order establishing a Government corporation as the sole buyer of crude rubber from the Far East, and there were indications other materials soon would go under similar control.

The order, announced by Loan Administrator Jesse Jones, also directed that civilian rubber consumption be slashed 20 per cent in the next six months and fixed June 16 prices as the cost ceiling for tires.

The rubber reserve company, an agency of Mr. Jones's department, will be the only United States buyer allowed in the Far East crude market.

At the same time Mr. Jones indicated that similar monopolies over other vital defense materials, such as chromium, tungsten and tin, were under consideration.

Kellogg Forced to Quit OPM

JUN 24 1941

Rule on Trade Association Officials Ousts Expert Who Disagreed on Electricity.

Washington, June 23 (A. P.).—C. W. Kellogg, chief consultant on electrical power of the Office of Production Management, resigned today because of a rule against employment in the OPM of trade association officials.

Mr. Kellogg is president of Edison Electric Institute of New York city, the trade association of the electric utility companies. He announced his resignation in a letter to William S. Knudsen, director-general of the OPM. He said that he had been advised by William S. Batt, deputy production director, of the new regulation.

The rule was adopted by Mr. Knudsen and his associate director, Sidney Hillman, last Tuesday. Nothing was said immediately as to the reason for the policy.

It was presumed that others in the OPM would like Mr. Kellogg to have to decide whether to remain with the OPM or their associations.

Disagreed About Shortage.

In a speech at Buffalo on June 3 Mr. Kellogg expressed the view that there was no prospective shortage of electric power. Two and did not represent the posi- days later the OPM said he was expressing his personal view tion of the Office of Production Management.

Emphasizing the sharpness of the disagreemnet, the OPM statement, approved by Mr. Knudsen, added: "It is clearly evident that without civilian curtailment in important areas sufficient power will not be available to produce the supplies of aluminum and magnesium demanded by the growing aircraft and lease-lend program."

In his letter of resignation Mr. Kellogg wrote to Mr. Knudsen:

"Under your leadership my year of service has been a pleasure and a satisfaction, and I trust you will call upon me at any time in the future for such advice or assistance as you may feel I can give to the defense effort, which you are forwarding with such conspicuous ability and devotion."

ARMY OFFERS A SUBSTITUTE SEIZURE BILL

JUN 24 1941

New Terms Specify Things President May Take for Defense.

PLANTS AND TOOLS INCLUDED

Patterson and Land Urge Need for Measure to Threaten Some Industrialists.

Washington, June 23 (A. P.).—Substitute legislation limiting the President's authority to take over plants in the interest of national defense was presented to the Senate Military Committee today by Robert P. Patterson, Under-secretary of War.

The measure would empower the president to requisition military or naval equipment, machine tools, manufacturing equipment, patents and plans to promote the national defense and to overcome shortages.

The War Department's original property seizure bill gave the President power to take over any plant for Government operation when he deemed such action necessary to the national defense.

Mr. Patterson termed the substitute much na rower in scope, but added, that it ought to fill our needs.

The new bill provides that the President may sell any Government-requisitioned plant to private interests whenever the War or Navy departments find that such disposition would be necessary to continue production.

The substitute, Mr. Patterson declared, was intended merely to allay fears of some persons that the Government would come up and ask a man for his watch.

He said there still was a serious shortage of machine tools in the defense program. He suggested that through more manhours of work in the industry, more widespread subcontracting and immediate conversion of non-defense industrial tools to defense needs the "crisis" could be met.

Mr. Patterson estimated that on the basis of present production it would be thirteen months before there was an adequate supply of machine tools. He said planes alone would choke the present output of tools.

A shortage of skilled labor, he added, made it impossible for manufacturers to work three eight-hour shifts daily.

Mr. Patterson said that the War and Navy departments planned no confiscation of property, but advocated the payment of just and fair compensation. The provision in the substitute measure empowering the President to take over patents, he testified, was aimed principally at American patents owned by foreign interests.

Aimed at Recalcitrants.

He said the summary powers provided in the measure would be used very sparingly, but that the authority was needed to bring into line a few recalcitrants.

"On my desk for the past several weeks have been plans for a new, improved weapon, but we've been unable to place contract for its manufacture because th people who own the rights wa a price which is more than 10 per cent over the cost of actua production," he said.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, asserting that time is the important factor, testified that the legislation was needed to put some of the boys in line and speed up this program. He agreed with Mr. Patterson that the proposed power would be used very rarely, but said it would have a psychological effect in making big business firms anxious to enter the defense picture.

Delays Encountered.

"We can handle the little fellows, but sometimes we need help to put the screws on the big ones," he said. So far, he said, the Government has encountered delays in taking over anything from an outhouse to a big plant.

Senator Downey, Democrat, of California, said he believed the proposed program of seizure would cause dislocations in business, and added, "It's a sorry mess."

"Most wars are sorry messes, and we're almost in this one," Admiral Land retorted.

If the proposed legislation had been on the books, he said, many weeks could have been saved in taking over the Pullman Company plant at Baltimore for ship manufacture, an action that he said was accomplished only after long negotiation.

He promised more ships, and faster if the law was enacted.

CALLS TANK TROOPS READY FOR BATTLE

JUN 24 1941

Patton Says U.S. Equipment Is Best in World.

With the Army in Tennessee, June 23 (A. P.).—With new tanks arriving during field maneuvers, the Second Armored Division—even now—has enough equipment to do a good job in real battle, Major-Gen. George S. Patton Jr. said today.

Six new light tanks, just off production lines at the Rock Island Arsenal, were thrown into the Tennessee war games today, their first time in service, and twenty-six more are awaiting the division at Fort Benning, Ga. A division has about 350 tanks in it.

"If it had to, the division is ready to tackle the real thing and do a good job," the General said. "It would make certainty more sure if we had a regiment of medium tanks with 75 mm. cannon," he added, "but the equipment we have is superior to that of any nation in the world.

"Our light tank has more fire power than any other nation's and perhaps as much as any other medium tank. It has a good deal more speed and endurance."

Coast Guard Reported Put On Arriving Vichy Ship

Tanker Boarded at Galveston; In From Martinique

GALVESTON, June 23 (AP).—The tanker C. I. P., displaying the tricolor of the Vichy French government, arrived in Bolivar Roads today, and reliable marine sources said it was boarded by Coast Guardsmen.

These sources said they understood the vessel came from Martinique, and from all appearances it was brought here by its master voluntarily.

The ship was shifted tonight to a drydock plant, not open to the public.

JUN 24 1941

Bryan Spencer, in charge of Coast Guard forces, was out of the city, and no one at his office would confirm or deny the presence of guardsmen on the C. I. P. The marin sources said they understood the guardsmen were maintaining regular watches aboard while the French personnel operates the ship.

250 Refugee Children Arrive In New York

Portuguese Liner Reaches Staten Island With 716 Passengers

JUN 24 1941

New York, June 23 (AP)—The Portuguese liner Serpa Pinto arrived at Staten Island today with approximately 250 European refugee children among the 716 passengers.

Most of the adult passengers were Jewish refugees, the majority of whom were parents of children previously brought to this country. The ship left Lisbon June 12. The refugees list included persons from nearly all the German-occupied countries.

The 10,000-ton ship was the second to bring refugees to Staten Island within forty-eight hours. On Saturday the Portuguese liner Mouzinho arrived with 132 child refugees. The children on both ships were brought over by the United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

Trippe Reports Air Defense of Britain Gaining

Pan American Airways Head Says Morale Is High; Luncheon Honors Pryor

New York, June 23 (AP)—Britain's Royal Air Force, buttressed by 400 to 500 newly constructed bases in the British Isles, now has a morale of "about 105 per cent" and is turning back night raiders from Germany with increasingly heavy losses, Juan T. Trippe, president of Pan American Airways, said yesterday.

JUN 24 1941

Mr. Trippe, who returned Sunday by air from the British Isles, spoke at a luncheon at the Commodore in honor of Samuel F. Pryor jr., former Republican National Committeeman and assistant to the president of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, who has just been elected vice-president and assistant to the president of Pan American Airways, Wendell L. Willkie, for whom Mr. Pryor served as Eastern campaign manager last year, was another speaker, and praised Mr. Pryor as "the most loyal friend any one ever had."

Mr. Trippe said in his address that he had found in Britain no idea among any class of people that the war could end other than in total victory brought about by "seeing this thing through." He said that British civil aviation had done and was doing a tremendous job of keeping open communications and in countless other ways, and added that Pan American Airways, with the aid of executives such as Mr. Pryor, was prepared to do likewise for the United States if it ever became necessary.

Leave

BLank

V

30.24—9989

30.24—9989

Detroit Has Big Plans for Planes

JUN 24 1941

May Soon Turn Out 700 to 800 Bombers Monthly, Beating Schedule.

BY OLIVER PRINCE

Detroit, June 23.—The automobile industry is getting ready to turn out bombing planes and aircraft engines in such quantity as to put to rest permanently any talk of a shortage in air defense equipment. When the stuff starts rolling off the assembly lines its volume is going to surprise the average citizen, and probably official Washington somewhat, too.

The 500 bombing planes a month which the Roosevelt administration has asked looks like a reality by the early part of 1942. It appears that the established aircraft companies, plus the automotive industry, presently will be producing not 500 a month, but more likely 700 to 800.

Moreover, one company alone here in the Detroit area is practically tooled up to make enough airplane engines to equip close to 10,000 fighter planes a year. These engines will be of 2,000 horse power, currently equal to the world's largest. Engines of 1,000 to 1,200 horse power are standard on most American and European fighters.

No Worry Here.

Nobody is worrying about warplanes and engines here.

"We'll be turning these things out pretty fast in the next few months," an automotive engineer said matter of factly.

"All we needed was a green light. We got that."

It's not that the machinery used to make automobiles by the millions can be used to turn out airplanes. It can't. The technic is different. But Detroit has the experience in making things mechanical, whether it be cars, refrigerators or tricycles, and it has tens of thousands of workers to man the plants.

Making airplanes and engines is just another job.

The automobile industry pitched in to make airplane engines back in 1917. Now, in addition to airplanes, it is going to make tanks, blitz buggies, shells and guns.

Detroit doesn't do things by half measures.

In nearby Dearborn, home of the Ford enterprises, an engineer displayed a brand new building full of the machine tools necessary to produce airplane engines.

Tools Counted in Miles.

For a fifth of a mile the mechanical gadgets used to fashion crankshafts and cylinder barrels caught and reflected the light from overhead like so many facets.

This was only one of the two floors in the structure, and ten football fields could have been put inside its walls. It was being lengthened by 400 feet.

"Now here," said the guide, "we are going to make 800 engines of 2,000 horse power each a month. It will require 25,000 men.

"They are in training now, learning to handle these machine tools. They draw 55 cents an hour while they are in school for three months, and when they become regular workmen they receive more, of course.

"These men will continue their schooling after they go to work in the factory. These classrooms"

—he gestured toward an array of instructional facilities, which would have done credit to the fondest dreams of Horace Mann—"will accommodate 3,000 men at a time, divided into periods through the day."

"Here they will be taught to be expert airplane engine mechanics, and they will be graduated from factory work."

That's important. So great a dearth of engine mechanics has occurred in the air rearmament program that the army has had to speed up its own training scheme.

Waste Is Anathema.

It used to be a saying around Chicago that the packing houses used every part of a pig but the squeal. They do about as well in Detroit with mechanical power.

One instance: When an airplane engine is completed, it has a four-hour "cold run" with an electric motor to take the stiffness out of it. Then gasoline is fed into it, and it goes through a "hot run" for an equal length of time. After that it is torn down, examined, reassembled, and put through another four-hour "hot run."

In a battery of thirty test cells for the Pratt & Whitney radial engines such as those to be manufactured by Ford, the process costs thousands of gallons of gasoline a day.

"Looks like a waste of energy," ruminated the engineers even before construction of the new plant began.

So they hooked up dynamos to each of the test cells so that, as the engines went through their "hot runs" they would generate electricity.

The automobile industry figures that it's wasteful to make airplanes as they are made now. An average of 30,000 man-hours goes into each plane. Each of the big, four-engine bombers contains 450,000 rivets, most of them individually inserted and tapped down.

Some work in substituting spot welding—which means fusing metal together by shooting electricity through it—for riveting already has been done in the West Coast plane plants. Detroit has gone at that problem with a vengeance, and it would not be surprising to see a new manufacturing technic emerge from the air rearmament effort.

A.P. BERLIN — German Political — NEUTRAL

HUNGARY AND BULGARIA HAVE NOT YET MADE THEIR POSITIONS KNOWN, BUT AUTHORIZED SOURCES SAID THERE COULD BE NO DOUBT ABOUT HUNGARY'S ABIDING AND DEEP-SEATED HATRED OF BOLSHEVISM.

THERE COULD BE NO DOUBT EITHER OF SPANISH LOATHING FOR BOLSHEVISM, THEY SAID, ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF SPAIN'S POSITION. JUN 24 1941

OF JAPAN, THE SESSIONS OF JAPANESE LEADERS IN TOKYO TODAY WERE EXPECTED TO DETERMINE THAT COUNTRY'S STATUS QUICKLY.

NEITHER GERMANY NOR RUSSIA, ACCORDING TO THESE SOURCES, KNOWS AS YET WHOM TO TRUST WITH REPRESENTING THEIR INTERESTS ON THE OTHER'S TERRITORY.

"THE NUMBER OF NEUTRALS IS RAPIDLY DWINDLING," A WILHELMSTRASSE COMMENTATOR OBSERVED DRILY.

THE IMPRESSION IN THE WILHELMSTRASSE REGARDING THE UNITED STATES WAS THAT "THERE IS NO UNANIMOUS STANDPOINT DISCERNIBLE."

WHATEVER OTHER NATIONS MAY THINK OF THE NEW CONFLICT, AUTHORIZED SOURCES SAID THAT TO GERMANY IT WAS MERELY PART OF THE OLD STORY: "BEAT ENGLAND."

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S SPEECH INTERESTED THESE SOURCES CHIEFLY BECAUSE "IT FURNISHED POSITIVE PROOF THAT FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME THERE HAS BEEN POLITICAL AND MILITARY COOPERATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE SOVIETS."

ON THE MISSION OF SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, AUTHORIZED SOURCES SAID: "WE WILL BE ABLE SOON TO OFFER THE

WORLD PIQUANT REVELATIONS WHICH CERTAIN OF THOSE NATIONS WHOM ENGLAND WANTED TO PROTECT WILL ENJOY WITH SPECIAL SATISFACTION."

THE SOURCES RIDICULED CHURCHILL'S REFERENCE TO RUSSIANS IN THE VILLAGES PRAYING. "THAT'S FUNNY WHEN YOU CONSIDER BOLSHEVIK IDEOLOGY," THEY SAID.

JUN 24 1941

ACCORDING TO THESE SOURCES THE SIMPLE FACTS IN THE RUSSIAN-BRITISH TIEUP ARE: "BRITAIN, BY ENTERING INTO A PACT WITH BOLSHEVIK DOCTRINES, ATTEMPTED TO MOBILIZE THE SOVIET UNION AGAINST GERMANY AND THEREBY AGAINST EUROPE. IT IS NO COINCIDENCE THAT AT THIS MOMENT EUROPEAN SOLIDARITY IS STRONGER THAN IT EVER WAS. EUROPEAN STATES CAN IMAGINE FOR THEMSELVES WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED IF THE COMMUNIST WAVE HAD INUNDATED EUROPE BEFORE WE ACTED." #

HELSINKI--S[redacted] ADD NIGHT LEAD FINNISH X X X MARTIAL LAW.

ASSERTING FINLAND IS "FREE OF FOREIGN POWER ENTANGLEMENTS," THE NEWSPAPER SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, ORGAN OF THE PARTY OF THAT NAME, SAID: "THE ONLY GUIDING STAR TO FINNISH POLICY IS THE HAPPINESS OF THE FINNS IN THEIR FREEDOM."

JUN 24 1941

TWO PRESIDENTIAL DECREES WERE ISSUED TODAY, ONE PROHIBITING DISSEMINATION OF FALSE RUMORS AND INFORMATION HARMFUL TO THE STATE AND THE OTHER ESTABLISHING A CENTRAL INFORMATION PROPAGANDA BUREAU.

(THE FINNISH RADIO REPORTED A RUSSIAN BATTERY FIRED ON A FINNISH TRAWLER LEAVING PETSAMO FJORD YESTERDAY AND THAT SOVIET SOLDIERS FIRED AT FINNISH FRONTIER GUARDS LAST NIGHT BUT THAT NEITHER THE SHIP NOR THE FINNS WERE HIT.) #

BERLIN, JUNE 23-(AP)-A 10,000-TON BRITISH MERCHANTMAN WAS HEAVILY DAMAGED TODAY, SAID DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, BY GERMAN RECONNISSANCE PLANES WHICH ATTACKED A CONVOY OF 20 SHIPS AT THE WESTERN ENTRANCE OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

TA402PED

THE PRESS WAS RESERVED. THE FOREIGN OFFICE-CONTROLLED JAPAN TIMES-ADVERTISER COMMENTED: ADD TOKYO — XXX SAID.

"BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT DETERMINES ITS ATTITUDE IT BEHOOVES ALL PEOPLE TO MAINTAIN AN ATTITUDE OF RESERVE, TO GUARD THEIR SPEECH AND ACTIONS.

JUN 24 1941

"CONFIDENCE IN THE CABINET SHOULD BE THE FIRST REACTION. X X X ABOVE ALL THINGS THE SURETY AND INTERESTS OF JAPAN ARE DOMINANT AND PRIMARY PRINCIPLES. JAPAN BY THE TERMS OF HER TREATIES WITH GERMANY AND THE SOVIET MAINTAINS FRIENDSHIP WITH BOTH.

THIS IMPLIES NEUTRALITY AND DETACHMENT WHILE THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE NATION IS BEING DETERMINED."

MOST NEWSPAPERS ASSERTED THAT THIS DEVELOPMENT WOULD END RUSSIAN AID TO CHUNGKING, MEANING THAT THE CHINESE GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK MUST DEPEND MORE THAN EVER ON UNITED STATES AID.

THUS, THEY CONTINUED, THE SPREAD OF HOSTILITIES MAKES THE UNITED STATES ATTITUDE IN THE FAR EAST EVEN MORE IMPORTANT THAN BEFOR

TOKYO, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER NICHI NICHI SAID TODAY UNDER A STOCKHOLM DATE THAT THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND SOVIET RUSSIA INTENDED TO FORM A MILITARY ALLIANCE SHORTLY.

R707AED

30.24—9991

30.24—9991

BERLIN, JUNE 23-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER'S TROOPS, ASSUMING THAT THEY WERE ON RUSSIAN SOIL, WERE IN 19 FOREIGN COUNTRIES TODAY, IN SOME AS ALLIES AND IN OTHERS AS CONQUERERS.

ASIDE FROM RUSSIA, THEY ARE IN POLAND, DENMARK, NORWAY, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, FRANCE, LUXEMBOURG, HUNGARY, RUMANIA, BULGARIA, YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE, SLOVAKIA, BOHEMIA, FINLAND, CROATIA, ITALY AND EGYPT.

JUN 24 1941

N1215PED

ANKARA, TURKEY, JUNE 20-(DELAYED)-A GOVERNMENT DECREE READ TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TODAY PROLONGED THE STATE OF SIEGE (MARTIAL LAW) FOR SIX MONTHS FOR ISTANBUL AND ZONES BORDERING SOVIET RUSSIA, BULGARIA, SYRIA AND IRAQ.

POLICE IN ISTANBUL WERE ORDERED TO TAKE A CENSUS OF AIR RAID SHELTERS PRIOR TO EXPANDING THE CIVILIAN DEFENSE PROGRAM NEXT MONTH.

MA257AED

JUN 24 1941

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-A REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, DISPATCH FROM VICHY QUOTED ITALIAN MILITARY CIRCLES THERE AS PREDICTING GERMANY'S PRINCIPAL DRIVE INTO RUSSIA WOULD BE IN THE SOUTH--AIMED AT THE UKRAINE.

JUN 24 1941

WD833AED

OTTAWA, JUNE 23-(AP)-RUSSIA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND FINLAND'S POSSIBLE POSITION IN THE CONFLICT BROUGHT FRESH PROBLEMS TO CANADIAN AUTHORITIES TODAY.

SINCE THE WAR STARTED MANY SYMPATHIZERS OF THE COMMUNISTIC CAUSE HAVE BEEN INTERNED IN CANADA FOR SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES, AND THE NEW POSITION OF RUSSIA AS, IN EFFECT, AN ALLY, CREATES A SITUATION WHICH OFFICIALS TODAY SAID MUST BE STUDIED.

FINLAND'S POSITION MUST BE EXAMINED BY DOMINION OFFICIALS IN THE LIGHT OF THE FACT THAT THERE ARE SOME 32,000 NATIVES OF THAT COUNTRY IN CANADA, MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF THEM OWING ALLEGIANCE TO FINLAND.

JUN 24 1941

WM133PED

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 23-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER EZEQUIEL PADILLA TONIGHT CALLED THE GERMAN INVASION OF RUSSIA "ONE OF THE MOST TRAGIC VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ETHICS IN HISTORY."

JUN 24 1941

PADILLA, WHO HAS OFTEN ASSAILED NAZI AND FASCIST DOCTRINES, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE INVASION SHOULD BE A LESSON TO THOSE WHO THINK THAT ABSTENTION, INCLUDING AID TO THE NAZI-FASCIST POWERS, WILL BE APPRECIATED BY THE TOTALITARIANS WHO RECOGNIZE NO CURB EXCEPT FORCE.

"THE INVASION OF THE SOVIET UNION BY THE GERMAN ARMIES SHOULD NOT LEAD US TO FALL INTO CONFUSIONS OF AN IDEOLOGICAL NATURE. OUR COUNTRY HAS REITERATED ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS ITS LOYALTY TO THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES WHICH CONSTITUTE THE CAUSE OF AMERICA."

M1154PED

OTTAWA, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE CANADIAN FINANCE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE DOMINION'S VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN HAD GONE OVER THE TOP WITH SUBSCRIPTIONS TOTALLING $710,958,950--ECLIPSING THE FIGURES FOR ANY LOAN CAMPAIGN IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR. THE GOAL OF THE 1941 CAMPAIGN WAS $600,000,000.

JUN 24 1941

MQ1221AED

KINGSTON, ONT., JUNE 23-(AP)-R. C. WALLACE, PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, TOLD DELEGATES AT THE FOURTH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE ON CANADIAN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS TONIGHT THAT COMMITMENTS MADE NOW BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES MUST BE MAINTAINED AFTER THE WAR TO RETAIN PEACE.

JUN 24 1941

HE SPOKE AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE, ATTENDED BY MORE THAN 200 LEADERS IN THE EDUCATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL FIELDS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THESE COMMITMENTS INVOLVE "ON THE ONE HAND A RESOLVE ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES TO PARTICIPATE WITH THE BRITISH PEOPLE IN THE MAINTAINING OF PEACE AFTER VICTORY HAS BEEN WON," DR. WALLACE SAID. "CANADA WILL TAKE NO PART IN A POLICY OF ISOLATION."

HE SAID CANADA MUST RESOLVE TO PLAY HER PART IN THE AMERICAS.

"THESE ARE SERIOUS COMMITMENTS AND THEY MUST BE FACED," HE DECLARED.

DR. FRANK GRAHAM, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, DECLARED CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES ARE THE TRAINING FIELD OF FREEDOM, THE LAST BUT VICTORIOUS STANDING GROUND OF HUMAN LIBERTY.

"THIS STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY MORE DEEPLY UNITED CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES ON THE SAME SIDE IN THE PRESENT WORLD STRUGGLE," HE SAID.

M1213AED

OTTAWA, JUNE 23-(AP)-PRAISING CANADA'S WAR EFFORT AND CHARMED BY THE DIONNE QUINTUPLETS, 24 UNITED STATES WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ARRIVED IN OTTAWA FOR A CIVIC WELCOME TONIGHT.

JUN 24 1941

COMING FROM EIGHT STATES, THE PUBLISHERS SAID WHAT THEY HAD SEEN OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT HAD CONVINCED THEM THAT THE "DOMINION'S EYES ARE WIDE OPEN ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND THAT THE EYES OF THE UNITED STATES WILL SOON BE IN THE SAME POSITION."

THE PUBLISHERS WERE WELCOMED TO THE QUINTS' HOME AT CALLANDER, AND THE LITTLE GIRLS SANG AND DANCED, AND TALKED GAILY ABOIT THEIR GAMES.

"THE HIGH POINT OF THE VISIT CAME WHEN ALLEMAN (GENE ALLEMAN, MANAGER, MICHIGAN PRESS ASSOCIATION) SAT DOWN AT THE TOY ORGAN TO LEAD THE QUINTS SINGING 'THERE'LL ALWAYS BE AN ENGLAND,'" SAID ONE VISITOR. "THE QUINTS WERE SO SURPRISED THEY JUST STOPPED SINGING.'

THE TRIP HAS TAKEN THE PUBLISHERS ON A CRUISE OF GEORGIAN BAY, VISITS TO SEVERAL ONTARIO TOWNS AND TO THE MILITARY CAMP AT CAMP BORDEN ONT.

ARDEN REARICK, WINAMAC, IND., SAID THAT IN HIS HOME TOWN A SOLDIER WAS ALMOST A RARITY, ALTHOUGH THE DANGERS OF MODERN AERIAL OPERATIONS HAD BEEN BROUGHT HOME RECENTLY THROUGH THE DEATHS OF TWO NATIVE SONS IN AIR CRASHES.

"UP HERE YOU SEEM TO BE DOING A REAL JOB," SAIDREARICK, PRESIDENT OF THE INDIANA WEEKLY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ALLEMAN SAID MEMBERS OF THE PARTY WERE IMPRESSED WITH THE

30.24- 9993

30.24—9993

DETERMINATION OF THE PEOPLE AND THERE IS A CLEAR REALIZATION AMONG THE CANADIANS WITH WHOM WE HAVE SPOKEN THAT THIS IS A REAL STRUGGLE IN WHICH ALL MUST DO THEIR PART. THEY'RE IN THE FIGHT TO THE FINISH."

JUN 24 1941

M.R.SHALE, CLAIRTON, PA., EXPRESSED HIS ADMIRATION OF BRITISH AIRMEN WHILE TALKING WITH WING CMDR. ERNIE MCNAB, A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE PILOT WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN.

SN1017PED

OF THE $1,450,000,000 CANADA EXPECTS TO [illegible]D FOR WAR THIS YEAR, $1,200,000,000 WILL GO FOR THE PREPARATION AND EQUIPMENT OF MEN FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE, DEFENCE MINISTER J.L.RALSTON SAID TONIGHT AT A DINNER FOR THE PUBLISHERS.

DEAN KENNETH OLSON OF THE MEDILL SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, EVANSTON, ILL., SPOKE ON BEHALF OF THE VISITORS IN RESPONSE TO A TOAST PROPOSED BY D'ARCY FINN, EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE OTTAWA CITIZEN.

HE SAID THE VISITORS ALWAYS HAD HELD FRIENDLY FEELINGS FOR CANADA BUT THESE FEELINGS HAD BEEN QUICKENED BY THE TRIP THROUGH ONTARIO.

HE OBSERVED THAT RUSSIA, A COUNTRY WHICH MIGHT HAVE LINED UP WITH THE DEMOCRATIC POWERS AT THE START OF THE WAR BUT HAD CHOSEN GERMANY, NOW STOOD BETRAYED AND ATTACKED BY A NATION THAT HAD SOLEMNLY PLEDGED FRIENDSHIP.

"I AM WONDERING," HE SAID, "IF THERE IS NOT A LESSON THERE FOR THE UNITED STATES."

SN1156PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 23-(AP)-PESSIMISTIC OF RUSSIA'S CHANCES WITH GERMANY, ALEXANDER KERENSKY, ONCE HEAD OF THE INVADED NATION, URGES RUSSIANS OF ALL PLLITICAL CREEDS TO UNITE TO SAVE THE COUNTRY.

KERENSKY, WHO 24 YEARS AGO HELPED OVERTHROW THE CZARIST REGIME AND BRIEFLY HEADED THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT UNTIL THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION FORCED HIM TO FLEE, SAYS HIS COUNTRY IS WEAK AND HOSEPH STALIN BANKRUPT.

JUN 24 1941

"RUSSIA STANDS FACE TO FACE WITH HITLER'S PANZER DIVISIONS," HE SAID YESTERDAY. "SHE CANNOT EXPECT DIRECT ASSISTANCE FROM ANYONE. NEVERTHELESS, WE RUSSIAN PATRIOTS ARE GRATEFUL TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL FOR HIS PROMISE OF GIVING THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE WHATEVER HELP MAY BE WITHIN THE POWER OF ENGLAND."

HE SAID RUSSIANS WERE DEPRIVED OF THE FRUITS OF VICTORY IN THE LAST WORLD WAR BY THE "SO-CALLED REVOLUTIONARY AIMS" OF LENIN, BUT THAT THE COUNTRY'S POSITION TODAY WAS "EVEN MORE TRAGIC."

"STALIN," HE DECLARED, "IS THE VICTIM OF HIS OWN TREACHEROUS POLICY, BOTH DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN. NOW STALIN IS BANKRUPT. NOW HE MUST LOOK FOR HELP FROM THE SAME DEMOCRACIES AND 'PLUTOCRACIES' AGAINST WHOM HE HAD CONSPIRED WITH HITLER.

"HOWEVER, THIS IS NOT THE TIME TO BE SETTLING ACCOUNTS WITH STALIN. THE NEW PERIL THAT HAS NOW DESCENDED UPON RUSSIA REQUIRES THE UNIFICATION OF ALL RUSSIANS WHO PLACE THE SECURITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF THEIR COUNTRY ABOVE EVERYTHING ELSE."

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS IN THE UNITED STATES DECLARED THE HOMELAND

WAS "WAGING A STRUGGLE FOR THE CAUSE OF THE FREEDOM OF ALL NATIONS" AND ASKED AMERICANS TO GIVE FULL SUPPORT TO THE SOVIET UNION.

A JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED BY WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, PARTY CHAIRMAN, AND ROBERT MINOR, ACTING PARTY SECRETARY, ALSO CALLED UPON AMERICAN WORKERS TO OPPOSE ALL "THOSE REACTIONARIES OF EVERY STRIPE WHO SEEK IN ANY MANNER TO AID HITLER'S ATTACK AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION."

R743AED

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD, KERENSKY X X X SOVIET UNION." JUN 24 1941

THE DAILY WORKER, FORMERLY OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTY AND FREQUENT REFLECTOR OF OFFICIAL PARTY VIEWS SINCE ITS PURCHASE BY PRIVATE PUBLISHERS LAST YEAR, CARRIED NO EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE GERMAN INVASION BUT PRINTED THE FOSTER STATEMENT IN FULL.

THE NEWSPAPER'S PAGE ONE HAD THIS BANNER LINE OVER THE LEAD STORY: "'WILL CRUSH FOE,' MOLOTOV SAYS, CALLS NAZI WAR A WANTON ACT." A SUMMARY OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS YESTERDAY ALSO WAS CARRIED.

TA1221PED

BERNE, JUNE 23 - (AP) - THE NEWSPAPERS OF SWITZERLAND, WHOSE GOVERNMENT NEVER HAS ACCORDED DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION TO JUN 24 1941 THE SOVIET REGIME IN RUSSIA, GREETED THE OUTBREAK OF WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA WITH ASTONISHMENT AND EDITORIALLY SOUGHT TO ANALYZE THE REASONS PROMPTING HITLER TO TAKE THE SUPREME RISK OF BEGINNING A NEW WAR WHILE STILL FIGHTING BRITAIN.

[redacted] THE LAUSANNE GAZETTE WONDERED IF HITLER HAD "CONCLUDED, AS DID NAPOLEON, THAT HE CANNOT BRING ENGLAND TO HER KNEES WITHOUT HAVING THE WHOLE CONTINENT IN HIS GRASP."

OTHER COMMENTATORS SAW GERMANY'S PRESSING NEED OF GRAIN AND OIL AS SUFFICIENT MOTIVE FOR A THRUST TOWARD THE WHEAT-FIELDS OF THE UKRAINE AND THE WELLS OF THE CAUCASUS.

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE NATIONAL ZEITUNG, BASLE, COMPARED THE OPENING DAY OF THE NEW WAR WITH THE START OF THE POLISH CAMPAIGN OF 1939, WITH THE GERMAN AIRFORCE FIRST CONCENTRATING ON DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY AIRDROMES. HE PICTURED THE LUFTWAFFE AS JUN 24 1941 WESTERN RIDING OVER RUSSIA IN "IN AN ENDLESS CHAIN", WREAKING GREAT DESTRUCTION AND PREPARING THE WAY FOR STEAM-ROLLER THRUSTS BY NAZI PANZER DIVISIONS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, JUNE 23-(AP)--THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, IT WAS REPORTED RELIABLY TONIGHT, HAD ORDERED BRAZILIAN COTTON WORTH £4,000,000 £1,000,000 STERLING UNDER AN EXISTING CLEARING AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL.

30.24—9995

30.24—9995

NEW YORK, JUNE 23-(AP)-MRS. LAURENCE A. STEINHARDT, WIFE OF THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, HER DAUGHTER, BULGIE ANN, AND THE WIVES OF TWO EMBASSY CLERKS ARRIVED IN STOCKHOLM, THE AMERICAN SWEDISH NEWS EXCHANGE SAID TODAY.

JUN 24 1941

THE PARTY, WHICH TRAVELLED BY PLANE FROM MOSCOW, INCLUDED MRS. EDWIN COLEMAN, THE FORMER MARGARET BENCHFIELD OF NEW YORK CITY AND HER 6-MONTHS OLD BABY AND MRS. FRANCIS FLAVIN.

MRS. STEINHARDT SAID THAT THE MAJORITY OF THE DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS HAD SENT THE FAMILIES OF STAFF MEMBERS ABROAD IN THE LAST FEW DAYS.

MRS. CHARLES DICKERSON, WIFE OF THE FIRST SECRETARY, AND MRS. IVAN YEATON, WIFE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE OF THE U.S. EMBASSY LEFT LAST SATURDAY FOR BAKU EN ROUTE TO IRAN.

THE FAMILIES OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN DIPLOMATS HAVE LONG SINCE DEPARTED, SHE SAID.

MRS. STEINHARDT SAID SHE PLANNED TO REMAIN IN STOCKHOLM WHERE HER HUSBAND SERVED AS U.S. MINISTER FOR FOUR YEARS.

SHE SAID MOSCOW WAS COMPLETELY CALM AND NORMAL LAST SATURDAY AND THAT NOTHING WARLIKE COULD BE SEEN DURING THE FLIGHT TO STOCKHOLM.

LONDON, JUNE 23—(AP)—PRIME MINISTER PETER FRASER OF

JUN 24 1941

NEW ZEALAND, AFTER CONSULTATION WITH HIS GOVERNMENT, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT NEW ZEALAND CONCURRED ENTIRELY WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S SOVIET RUSSIAN POLICY AS BROADCAST LAST NIGHT BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

AP 128 WALLS 0216E ADV SCPED

clermont-ferrand, unoccupied france, june 23-(ap)-former deputy pierre mendes-france escaped today from a military hospital where he was undergoing treatment. a former undersecretary of foreign state, he was under six years sentence for attempting to move the french government to north africa at the time of the armistice.

hemrys vdw 01945 -os-SCOped

UNDATED GERMAN-RUSSIAN INTERPRETIVE (PMS BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WAR BETWEEN SOVIET RUSSIA AND GERMANY HAS BEEN CLOSE TO THE TOP OF NAZI AMBITION ALMOST SINCE ADOLF HITLER CAME TO POWER.

THE SIMPLE FACT IS THAT RUSSIA POSSESSES WHAT GERMANY WANTS.

EACH IS A PERIL TO THE OTHER. NAZI GERMANY AND COMMUNIST RUSSIA ARE IDEOLOGICAL ENEMIES. THEY ARE POWERFUL, REGIMENTED NEIGHBORS. THEY ARE TITANIC RIVALS FOR WORLD DOMINION.

BUT THEY MANAGED TEMPORARILY TO SUBMERGE THEIR ENMITIES IN THE 10-YEAR NON-AGGRESSION TREATY OF 1939. IT WAS A MATTER OF CONVENIENCE. EACH HAD WHAT THE OTHER NEEDED.

JUN 24 1941

RUSSIA COULD GIVE GERMANY SECURITY IN THE EAST AND, FOR HER WAR MACHINE, FUEL SHE SORELY NEEDED, FROM THE SOVIET'S VAST RESOURCES OF FOOD, COAL, OIL AND IRON.

GERMANY, PREOCCUPIED WITH WAR ON THE OTHER SIDE OF EUROPE, COULD GIVE RUSSIA WHAT SHE NEEDED MOST--SECURITY IN THE WEST AND TIME

NOW THAT IS OVER. RUSSIA APPARENTLY HAS FAILED TO GIVE GERMANY ALL SHE REQUIRES--AND GERMANY PROPOSES TO TAKE BY BLOOD WHAT SHE COULD NOT BET BY SUASION.

THAT, FIRST OF ALL, IS THE UKRAINE, WHICH IS ONE OF THE WORLD'S RICHEST REGIONS AND A GATEWAY ALSO TO RUSSIA'S OTHER TREASURES.

HITLER NEVER HAS MINCED WORDS ABOUT COVETING THE UKRAINE. AS LONG AGO AS SEPT. 12, 1936, HE HINTED THAT GERMAN POWER SOME DAY MIGHT BE AIMED THERE, TELLING NAZI PARTY MULTITUDES AT NUREMBERG:

"IF THE URALS, WITH THEIR IMMEASURABLE TREASURE OF RAW MATERIALS; SIBERIA WITH ITS RICH FORESTS, AND THE UKRAINE, WITH ITS LIMITLESS GRAIN FIELDS, WERE TO LIE IN GERMANY, THIS COUNTRY UNDER NATIONAL SOCIALIST LEADERSHIP WOULD SWIM IN PLENTY; EVERY SINGLE GERMAN WOULD HAVE MORE THAN ENOUGH."

THE UKRAINE IS VAST. IT COVERS AN AREA IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE EQUAL TO THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD FROM MAINE TO MARYLAND. ITS 170,998 SQUARE MILES, IN WHICH MORE THAN 80,000,000 PEOPLE LIVE, ARE ALMOST THE IDENTICAL AREA OF ALL NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND PUT TOGETHER.

THE UKRAINE IS CALLED RUSSIA'S BREAD-BASKET. BEFORE THE WAR NINE-TENTHS OF THE GRAIN EXPORTED FROM RUSSIA CAME FROM THERE.

BUT THAT IS ONLY PART OF THE STORY.

SOME OF THE UKRAINE'S INDUSTRIES ARE AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT IN THE WHOLE SOVIET UNION.

JUN 24 1941

IT SUPPLIES 80 PERCENT OF ALL RUSSIA'S COAL OUTPUT, 70 PERCENT OF HER PIG IRON, HALF HER STEEL, 60 PERCENT OF HER IRON ORE, 85 PERCENT OF HER SUGAR, TWO-THIRDS OR MORE OF HER AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT AND 95 PERCENT OF HER MANGANESE ORE.

THE GREAT DNIEPER RIVER RUNS THROUGH THE UKRAINE, SUPPLYING POWER FOR RUSSIAN INDUSTRY. THE PORT OF ODESSA, ON THE BLACK SEA, ONE OF RUSSIA'S GREAT OUTLETS FOR WORLD COMMERCE, IS IN THE UKRAINE.

BEYOND THE UKRAINE TO THE EAST ARE THE GREAT CITIES OF RUSSIA, BUILT WHERE SUCH RIVERS AS THE DON AND THE VOLGA CAN BE HARNESSED FOR ELECTRIC POWER. BUT IF THE NAZI LEGIONS SHOVE THE RUSSIANS BACK

30.24— 9997

30.24—9997

THAT FAR THEY MAY DISCOVER THAT RUSSIAN INDUSTRY HAS PACKED UP ITS MACHINES AND TOOLS AND SCATTERED DEEPER INTO THE INTERIOR.

THE GERMANS, LIKE THE JAPANESE IN CHINA, FACE THE IMMENSE PROBLEM OF SUBDUING A HUGE POPULATION SPREAD THROUGHOUT A TREMENDOUS AREA.

NAPOLEON FACED THAT PROBLEM AND THE RUSSIANS FOILED HIS PLANS BY THE SIMPLE EXPEDIENT OF RETREATING UNTIL HIS FORCES WERE SWALLOWED UP BY RUSSIAN SPACE. THAT, TOO, HAS BEEN CHINA'S STRATEGY AGAINST JAPAN.

RUSSIA STANDS SECOND ONLY TO THE UNITED STATES IN PETROLEUM OUTPUT. WHILE SHE IS A POOR SECOND, GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN PRODUCTION IS INFINITESIMAL BY COMPARISON AND THE FLOW FROM RUSSIA'S WELLS IS ALMOST THREE TIMES THAT OF RUMANIA, THE MOST PRODUCTIVE OF THE SOURCES SO FAR AVAILABLE TO GERMANY. IT IS ALMOST TWICE THAT OF IRAN, WHOSE PETROLEUM GERMANY MAY BE AIMING AT IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

JUN 24 1941

RUSSIA'S GREATEST OIL WEALTH IS IN THE CAUCASUS, SOUTHEAST OF THE UKRAINE, WHERE OIL FLOWS BY PIPELINE FROM THE GREAT BAKU FIELDS TO THE BLACK SEA PORTS OF BATUM AND POTI.

THE SOVIET-GERMAN ACCORD, SMASHED BY SUNDAY'S NAZI MARCH AGAINST THE U.S.S.R., WAS THE ONE MOVE OFADOLF ITLER'S MANY T

THE U.S.S.R., WAS THE ONE MOVE OF ADOLF HITLER'S MANY TOWARD WORLD MASTERY IN WHICH HE STRAYED FAR FROM THE DOCTRINES OF HIS OWN BIOGRAPHY, MEIN KAMPF.

NOW HE IS BACK IN HIS FAMILIAR ROLE AS A FOE OF COMMUNISM--BACK TO THE VENEMOUS HATRED WITH WHICH HE WROTE IN MEIN KAMPF THAT RUSSIA WAS A NATION WHICH "COMBINES A RARE MIXTURE OF BESTIAL HORROR WITH AN INCONCEIVABLE GIFT OF LYING."

ALMOST TWO YEARS OF HOLDING THESE FEELINGS IN CHECK SINCE THE TREATY WAS SIGNED AT MOSCOW APPARENTLY INTENSIFIED HITLER'S HATE.

IN BREAKING WITH THE SOVIET, HITLER COMPLAINED BITTERLY THAT HE HAD ENTERED THE PACT WITH SORE MISGIVINGS.

JUN 24 1941

DECLARATIONS READ BY PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS AND FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP BRISTLED WITH CHARGES OF SOVIET DOUBLE-DEALING. THEY PICTURED RUSSIA AGAIN AS A STATE "AIMED AT THE DISSOLUTION OF CIVILIZATION" AND SAID SHE "PROCEDED TO BOLSHEVIZE AND RUIN" TERRITORIES SHE OVER-RAN.

THUS THE WAR OF IDEOLOGIES HAS MUSHROOMED FROM A SKIRMISH IN SPAIN TO A VAST DEATH STRUGGLE ON A BATTLEFIELD FROM THE BALTIC TO THE BALKANS.

HITLER'S DIVISIONS WERE ON THE MARCH TO THE EAST IN AN EFFORT TO WRITE INTO HISTORY ANOTHER CHAPTER OF WHAT THE ONE-TIME GERMAN CORPORAL WROTE INTO HIS OWN BOOK DURING A PRISON SENTENCE 17 YEARS AGO.

ONE AFTER ANOTHER, PLANS WHICH HIS BOOK SKETCHED FOR GERMANY'S RISE TO THE GREAT MILITARY POWER OF EUROPE, THE WINNING BY THE GERMAN SWORD OF NEW LAND FOR GERMAN PLOWS, AND POINTING EVENTUALLY TOWARD WIDESPREAD ECONOMIC CONQUEST, HAVE BEEN FULFILLED BY GERMAN ARMS AND HIGH-PRESSURE DIPLOMACY.

IN ONLY ONE MAJOR RESPECT, ASIDE FROM THE BROKEN-DOWN ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA, HAS THIS PROGRAM HE LAID DOWN LONG IN ADVANCE GONE AWRY, AND THAT TIME THE MOVE WAS TAKEN OUT OF HITLER'S HANDS BY BRITAIN.

FOR GERMANY FINDS HERSELF IN A STEADILY-LENGTHENING WAR WITH BRITAIN--A CONDITION WHICH IN MEIN KAMPF HITLER PROFESSED TO ABHOR.

HE WROTE THEN THAT ENGLAND AND ITALY WERE THE "ONLY TWO STATES IN EUROPE AN INTIMATE RELATION WITH WHICH IS WORTH PURSUING."

HE WROTE THAT HE FEARED ENGLAND COULD NOT BE DEFEATED.

BUT HE SENT HIS ARMIES AGAINST BRITAIN AND FRANCE, HIS BACK SUPPOSEDLY GUARDED BY THE PACT WITH RUSSIA, WHEN THEY MADE HIS INVASION OF POLAND SEPT. 1, 1939, A WAR ISSUE.

PERHAPS HE HAD NOT ANTICIPATED THEY WOULD FIGHT--JUST AS THEY DID NOT FIGHT WHEN HE MOVED INTO AUSTRIA AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA--BUT HE HAD HIS WAR MACHINE READY.

JUN 24 1941

MEIN KAMPF, IN ADDITION TO ITS PROPOSAL THAT GERMANY REGAIN HER LOST COLONIES AND SHOVE BACK HER FRONTIERS TO MAKE ROOM FOR ALL GERMANIC PEOPLES IN ONE VAST STATE, SUGGESTED WRESTING LIVING SPACE FROM RUSSIA.

THROUGHOUT THE BOOK HE PICTURED RUSSIA AS GERMANY'S NATURAL ENEMY--NATIONAL SOCIALISM AS THE NATURAL FOE OF COMMUNISM.

HE OPPOSED ANY HOOK-UP OF THE TWO. HE WROTE THEN THE PASSAGE:

"....THE FACT OF THE CONCLUSION OF A TREATY WITH RUSSIA EMBODIES THE DECLARATION OF THE NEXT WAR. ITS OUTCOME WOULD BE THE END OF GERMANY."

JH452AED

UNDATED SUBMARINES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TWO OF THE WORLD'S MAJOR SUBMARINE FLEETS STAND READY FOR BATTLE IN THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN WAR AND A RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER BOAST THAT THE SOVIETS HAVE THE LARGEST SUBMERSIBLE FLEET IN THE WORLD SOON MAY COME TO THE TEST.

SUBMARINE FIGURES ARE NAVAL SECRETS BUT JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, AUTHORITY ON THE WORLD'S NAVIES, REPORTS THAT RUSSIA AT THE BEGINNING OF 1941 HAD 170 SUBMARINES, WITH 30 MORE BUILDING. IT ADDED THAT THIS FIGURE PROBABLY WAS LESS THAN THE REAL ONE.

LAST NOVEMBER, THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA, IN MOSCOW, CLAIMED THAT RUSSIA HAD THE BIGGEST SUBMARINE FLEET IN EXISTENCE BUT GAVE NO FIGURES.

JUN 24 1941

JANE'S GAVE NO TOTAL FOR GERMAN SUBMARINES BUT RECENT ESTIMATES OF THE NAZI UNDERWATER POWER, ADMITTEDLY VASTLY INCREASED IN RECENT YEARS, HAVE GONE AS HIGH AS 300.

JANE'S LISTED 56 BRITISH SUBMARINES--BUT, THEN, JANE'S IS CENSORED IN LONDON.

KL1137PED

Leave BLank

30.24— 9999 30.24—9999

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

--

THE WAR TODAY.

JUN 24 1941

--

(THIS DAILY FEATURE, CONDUCTED BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, IS BEING WRITTEN IN HIS ABSENCE ON VACATION BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT).

--

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S SWIFT ACCEPTANCE OF THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN HITLER'S SELF-TAGGED HOLY WAR AGAINST RUSSIA AND HIS DECLARATION THAT IT WILL BE BRITAIN'S POLICY TO HELP THE SOVIET UNION IS A COUNTER-STROKE OF STRATEGY AS BOLD AS ANYTHING IN HIS CAREER.

HE EVALUATES THIS ATTACK, MILITARILY, AS A GIANT PRELUDE TO THE ATTEMPTED INVASION OF ENGLAND, PROBABLY IN 1942; AS HITLER'S ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE WATCHFUL RED ARMIES AT HIS BACK BEFORE UNITED STATES AID IS WHOLLY EFFECTIVE IN BRACING THE BRITISH ISLES.

STRATEGICALLY, CHURCHILL SEES CLEARLY HITLER'S BELIEF THAT A GERMAN ASSAULT ON RUSSIA WILL WEAKEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN WILL TO FIGHT BACK AT GERMANY WHILE GERMANY IS, OSTENSIBLY, TRYING TO DESTROY THE FORTRESS OF WORLD COMMUNISM.

WITNESS THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER'S SOLEMN WARNING TO "ALL REPRESENTATIVES OF THAT VILE RACE OF QUISLINGS WHO MAKE THEMSELVES THE TOOLS AND AGENTS OF THE NAZI REGIME AGAINST THEIR FELLOW COUNTRYMEN AND AGAINST THE LANDS OF THEIR BIRTHS." THIS IS THE STERNEST KIND OF NOTICE TO ANYONE WITHIN THE COUNCILS OR BORDERS OF ENGLAND AND HER ALLIES WHO MAY FEEL THAT HITLER HAS REDEEMED HIMSELF BY ATTACKING RUSSIA AND WHO MAY, THEREBY, BE APT TO FURTHER GERMAN PROPAGANDA FOR A HITLERIAN PEACE.

IT WOULD SAVE TROUBLE, SAYS CHURCHILL, IF SUCH PEOPLE WERE DISPOSED OF BY THEIR FELLOW COUNTRYMEN; AT ANY RATE, THEY "WILL BE DELIVERED BY US ON THE MORROW OF VICTORY TO THE JUSTICE OF THE ALLIED TRIBUNALS."

SHREWDLY, CHURCHILL AVOIDS ANY SUGGESTION THAT BRITAIN ACTUALLY IS ALLIED, IN A FORMAL SENSE, WITH RUSSIA, AND HE REFUSES TO TAKE BACK ANY OF THE BITTER WORDS HE HAS DIRECTED AT COMMUNISM. MOREOVER, HE DOES NOT ATTEMPT TO SPEAK FOR THE UNITED STATES, WHICH IS THE NATION GEOGRAPHICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY ABLE TO GIVE RUSSIA THE MOST EFFECTIVE AID.

WITHOUT MENTIONING JAPAN, HE TELLS THE TRIPARTITE PARTNER OF THE FAR EAST THAT GERMANY'S MILITARY HORDES ARE MOVING INEXORABLY TOWARD JAPAN'S SPHERE.

HE SAYS, MOREOVER, THAT "ANY MAN OR STATE WHO FIGHTS AGAINST NAZIISM WILL HAVE OUR AID, HE DISCLOSES THAT BRITAIN HAS PROFFERED TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO MOSCOW AND HE PLEDGES HIS NATION TO APPEAL TO HER ALLIES AND FRIENDS (PRIMARILY, OF COURSE, THE UNITED STATES) TO GIVE RUSSIA AND ESPECIALLY THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE ALL THE HELP THEY CAN.

THEN, CHURCHILL PROMISES, GERMANY WILL BE BOMBED BOTH DAY AND NIGHT AND HE GOES ON, SIGNIFICANTLY AND PROBABLY PROPHETICALLY, TO POINT

OUT THAT ON SATURDAY THE RAF ESTABLISHED AT LEAST TEMPORARY AERIAL SUPREMACY OVER A PART OF THE FRANCE WHICH THE NAZIS "HAVE INVADED, DEFILED AND PROFESS TO HOLD."

AS FOR THE WAR IN RUSSIA ITSELF, NOTHING CAN BE CERTAIN EXCEPT THAT THOUSANDS WILL DIE AND MILLIONS WILL BE HUNGRY AS THE RESULT. THE RED ARMY HAS HAD TIME TO CORRECT THE ERRORS BETRAYED BY THE WAR ON FINLAND, WHICH NOW FINDS HERSELF A GERMAN ALLY FOR REASONS OF NAZI POLITICAL STRATEGY. WHETHER THE RED ARMY HAS DONE SO OR NOT, ITS VAST BULK ALONE STILL IS THE FACTOR WHICH MAY MAKE THE RUSSIAN BATTLE-GROUND THE SCENE OF THE BLOODIEST CONFLICTS OF THIS WHOLE WAR.

WD901AED

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY JUNE 22)

THE DICKENS SPIRIT STILL
BROODS OVER LONDON

WRY, DEFIANT, COMICAL
SIGNS PROVIDE
AMUSEMENT (650)

BY RUSSELL LANDSTROM

(ADVANCE)-LONDON JUNE 21-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-WHEN CHARLES DICKENS IN A HAPPIER DAY FOR ENGLAND WROTE "WHAT INEXHAUSTIBLE FOOD FOR SPECULATION DO THE STREETS OF LONDON AFFORD," HE COULD HAVE HAD NO PRESCIENCE OF HOW HIS EXCLAMATION WOULD APPLY TO ASPECTS OF THIS WAR.

YET DICKENS WOULD RECOGNIZE SHAPES OF HIS PEOPLE IN THE BRITISH CHRONICLES BEING WRITTEN TODAY IN THE "BLOOD, TEARS AND SWEAT" OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S RHETORIC.

HE MIGHT EVEN KNOW AT ONCE SOME OF THE PLACES AND STREETS HE HYMNED, NOTWITHSTANDING THE DEFENSE WORKS, THE BLACKOUT AND THE DESOLATION CAUSED BY BOMBS...SCENES SUCH AS HE NEVER DREAMED OF WOULD SET HIS PEN RACING.

THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP IS DESERTED NOW, BRACED UP BY TIMBER, ITS LITTLE WINDOWS COVERED WITH A SMOKY FILM. THE AREA IN WHICH THE SHRINE REPOSES IN SUNKEN SADNESS HAS BEEN RAIDED.

JUN 24 1941

SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 22)

(ADVANCE) LONDON--FIRST ADD "THE DICKENS SPIRIT STILL BOODS OVER LONDON (BY RUSSELL LANDSTROM) XXX HAS BEEN RAIDED.

THE ADELPHI QUARTER WHERE DICKENS WORKED AS A BOY HAS BEEN HARD HIT ...IT IS DIFFICULT IN A STRUGGLE OF THIS NATURE TO PRESERVE THE OUTWARD MANIFESTATIONS OF CULTURE AND THE SYMBOLS OF A NATION'S APPRECIATION OF ITS LITERARY GIANTS.

JUN 24 1941

BUT THE DICKENSIAN SPIRIT STILL BROODS OVER LONDON--OVER ALL ENGLAND --COMING TO LIGHT HUMOROUSLY, PATHETICALLY, HEROICALLY IN COUNTLESS WAYS ...

A FUNNY-PAPER FIGURE STANDS IN THE LOWER STRAND, SCARCELY MOVING A MUSCLE IN FAST-MOVING TRAFFIC. HE PLAYS A RIDICULOUS INSTRUMENT, A

30.24 — 10001

30.24 — 10001

SILLY BAZOOKA HALF STRINGS, HALF BRASS, PRODUCING MOST ASTOUNDING DISSONANCES.

A HOOLIGAN, YES, BUT EVEN IN THIS BEGGING CREATURE OF SHREDS AND PATCHES THERE IS A NOTE OF BRAVERY. YOU THINK OF THE STORIED WRETCHES OF PARIS WHO HELPED WHIP THE DUKE OF BURGUNDY. YOU KNOW THAT THIS FELLOW COULD AND WOULD FIRE A GUN, OR RESIST WITH WHATEVER WEAPON CAME FIRST TO HAND...

JUN 24 1941

IT IS THE BEGINNING OF THE NIGHT OF A BIG AIR RAID, THE SECOND IN LESS THAN A WEEK. THE ATMOSPHERE IS SINISTER, THE TWILIGHT SICKISH. A HOUSEMAID SLOUCHES INTO MY QUARTERS TO DRAW THE BLACKOUT CURTAINS AND TO TURN DOWN THE BEDCOVERS. SHE LOOKS ABOUT THE ROOM WITH BIRDLIKE MOVEMENTS OF HER HEAD AND FINALLY ASKS:

"AIN'T YOU GOT NO PAJAMAS OR NUTHIN?"

THEN AS IF BY SOME QUEER ASSOCIATION IN HER MIND, SHE HALF-BOASTS, HALF-APOLOGIZES: "I TOOK CARE OF AN AMERICAN ONCE BEFORE. 'E WAS WITH THE RADIO, THE BBC IT WAS, BUT 'E WAS AMERICAN. A BIG, FAT BLOKE, 'E WAS."

SUCH REST AS WE HAD THAT NIGHT WAS TAKEN WHILE WE WERE FULLY CLOTHED.

DOUBTLESS THE MAID WOULD HAVE HAD NOTHING BUT CONTEMPT FOR THAT. ORDINARILY THE WAILING WARNINGS AND THE IMMINENT DANGERS SEEM TO MOVE THE DOMESTICS ONLY SLIGHTLY.

ON THE NIGHT OF LONDON'S WORST BLITZ A COUPLE FROM ANOTHER CITY STOOD ON THE ROOF OF A BUILDING WATCHING THE FLAMES AND EXPLOSIONS. IN A RELATIVELY QUIET MOMENT THE WOMAN ASKED SUDDENLY, "WHAT'S THAT BALL OF FIRE UP THERE?" HER HUSBAND REPLIED, "THAT'S THE MOON, DARLING; DON'T YOU THINK YOU'D BETTER GO DOWN AND GET SOME REST?"...

A MAN WAS SITTING ON A CHAIR IN A SOUTH LONDON STORE WHEN THE CEILING AND WALLS TUMBLED DOWN UPON HIM. RESCUERS DUG HIM OUT--HE WAS STILL SITTING ON THE CHAIR, UNHURT, THOUGH THE STORE WAS DEMOLISHED. "THEY DIDN'T GET ME, DID THEY?" HE GRINNED...

DEFIANT, WRY, COMICAL, ARTLESSLY FRANK SIGNS ARE A SOURCE OF RECURRENT AMUSEMENT AND ADMIRATION. THE PROPRIETOR OF A BOMBED BUILDING ASSURES ALL WHO PASS BY:

"DRAUGHTY--YES; WINDY--NO."

JUN 24 1941

ROUND 21 EMPTY SWEET JARS IN A SHOP WINDOW A LARGE BLACK RIBBON IS DRAPED. ON ONE JAR SET APART RESTS A SINGLE SWEET. IN FRONT OF IT IS A CARD INSCRIBED--"R.I.P.-IN SWEET MEMORY."

TRIPLE THREAT RELAXATION AS ADVERTISED AT ONE SPOT--"BAR-SALOON-DIVE." ANOTHER PUB PROCLAIMS IT'S "DIRTY DICK'S."

THEN THERE'S THE STAGE COMEDIAN'S GAG, PARAPHRASING THE PRIME MINISTER, APROPOS A STRIP-TEASE EXHIBITION--"NEVER HAS SO MUCH BEEN TAKEN OFF BY SO FEW FOR SO MANY."...

IT IS A GARISH, UNREAL WAR, A PROJECTION INTO A TORMENTED, TWISTED FUTURE, THE KIND ONCE CONSIDERED IMPOSSIBLE OUTSIDE FLIGHTS OF FANCY.

BELOW THE INFERNO THERE IS A REFUGE, THE PLATEAUS AND STEPS OF THE

UNDERGROUND, WHERE THOUSANDS SLEEP NIGHTLY. THEY SLEEP, BUT HARDLY REST. THEY LIE IN FANTASTIC POSITIONS, PRESSED TOGETHER IN THE SMALLEST POSSIBLE SPACE, SOME UNEASILY ASLANT TWO OR THREE STONE STEPS, MAKING WAY FOR THOSE WHO COME AND GO IN THE NIGHT. MANY ARE MEAGERLY COVERED.

IT IS ONE OF THE MOST DISTRESSING SIGHTS IN ENGLAND, YET THE SUBWAY IS ONE OF THE SAFEST PLACES TO BE.

TROUBLED SLEEP, MOANS, WRITHINGS, INSUFFICIENT RENEWAL FOR ANOTHER UNPROMISING DAY WHOSE SPRING BRIGHTNESS SEEMS MOCKERY.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY JUNE 22)

(SENT JUNE 15)

KL12M-ED

SOVIET REPORTS BOMBING OF WARSAW, CONSTANTA; NAZI 'CHUTISTS IN FIGHT

Huge Fires Blazing In German-Occupied Cities, Moscow Says—Attack In Lithuania Declared Repelled With Heavy Losses

Reds Admit Destruction Of 374 Of Their Planes In First Three Days Of War—Claim Sinking Of Reich Submarine

[By the Associated Press] JUN 24 1941

Moscow, *Wednesday*, June 25—Meeting the German onslaught with "stiff resistance," Russia officially declared early today her armies had "annihilated" a Nazi mechanized regiment and her bombs had started huge fires in Warsaw, Constanta and other German-occupied cities.

Claiming great damage to military objectives, the Red army reported gasoline dumps were burning in Warsaw and the Rumanian city of Constanta ablaze after three bombings by Soviet warplanes.

The report revealed that the Germans had brought their world-famous parachute troops into play in the all-out assault on the Russian lands.

Wearing Soviet Uniforms, Charge

The Red army charged they wore Soviet uniforms.

"The Germans are dropping parachutists for the interruption of communications in batches of five or ten clad in the uniform of Soviet militiamen," the communique declared.

"Units for the destruction of these parachutists have been created behind the front line. The NKVD (Russian secret police) is intrusted with the direction of the operations of these units."

Claim Repulse Of Nazi Attack

On the far-flung battle line, the Russians declared the German offensive in the Siauliai area, in old Lithuania, had been repelled with heavy losses to the Nazis; fierce fighting is in progress in defense of Grodno, Poland, and Vilna and Kaunas, Lithuania.

Large tank formations are battling in the Brodsk area.

It was in the Siauliai fighting that mechanized units of the Russian army met and destroyed tank formations of the Germans and a mechanized German regiment was blasted, the report said.

The communique admitted the loss of 374 planes in the first three days of the war and added that most had been destroyed on airdromes.

It declared the air force brought down thirty-four aircraft during the day and that 381 German planes had been destroyed—161 by Russian aircraft in air battles and 220 on the ground.

At sea, the Russians reported the sinking of a German submarine by the Red fleet.

Danzig Also Attacked

In addition to Warsaw and Constanta, the Red air force had bombed Danzig, which the Germans wrested from Poland in 1939, the east Prussian city of Königsberg, and Lublin, about one hundred miles southeast of Warsaw.

Each of these cities was subjected to three different attacks, the communique declared.

The war report then turned to Finland and declared German soldiers quartered in that little country had been beaten back in an attempt to cross the Soviet border.

"Finland has lent her territory to the German Army and Air Force," the communiqué said. "For the past ten days concentrations of German troops and planes have been proceeding on the borders of the U.S.S.R. On June 23 six German aircraft flying from Finnish territory attempted to bomb the Kronstadt region. These aircraft were repelled."

Attack On Cernauti Fails

"The repeated attempts of the German-Rumanian armies to take possession of Cernauti (in Bukovina territory yielded to Russia last year by Rumania) and gain a footholds on the eastern bank of the River Prut have not been successful," the communique continued. "German and Rumanian prisoners have been made."

Loss of three frontier towns on the far-flung western front—Brest Litovsk, Kolno and Lomza—was acknowledged, but Soviet war correspondents hinted at heavy German losses in dispatches telling how the Russians fought "like lions" in hand-to-hand combat, disputing every inch of the invader's advance.

Two Columns Repulsed

At other points two invading German columns were thrust back across the Soviet frontier in heavy fighting, an army communique said, and in the first two days of hostilities 300 German tanks were smashed, 5,000 German soldiers captured and 127 Nazi warplanes shot down.

On the home front Soviet citizens reacted emotionally to their country's rendezvous with destiny. Back again on old familiar anti-Fascist ground after an interlude of perplexing collaboration with the Nazis, they cheered troops departing for the front, sent them away with rousing Russian songs, pelted them with flowers.

Girls Seek To Join Army

Tass, describing this upsurge of patriotic emotion, told of girls clamoring for permission to join the Red Army and high school students coming in groups to seek early enlistment in the armed forces.

Pravda, the Communist party organ, writing again with old Bolshevist enthusiasm, proclaimed that now is the time to "smash the vile Fascist beast which dared to lift its blood-stained paw against our free life."

At the same time Soviet vigilance against counter-revolutionary, pro-Fascist and other subversive elements was redoubled. *Pravda* printed the stern warning that "each and every

30.24— 10003

30.24— 10003

one attempting in these tense and hard times to violate discipline and spread panic will be regarded as an enemy of the Soviet state and treated mercilessly to the full extent of war-time law."

The two German thrusts which the Red army claimed to have forced back across the Soviet border were said to have been aimed toward Sialuiai (Shavli), 60 miles northeast from East Prussia in Sovietized Lithuania, and toward Rawa Ruska, 10 miles inside the Soviet boundary from the so-called government general section of Poland.

It was in the drive toward Sialuiai that the Germans were said to have lost 300 tanks under Soviet artillery fire.

The Russians said Nazi forces "met with no success" in other drives crossing the frontier in the directions of Kaunas, capital of Lithuania; Grodno and Wolkowysk (Volkovisk), beyond captured Koino and Lomza; and Kobryn, northeast of Brest-Litovsk.

JUN 25 1941

Moscow, June 24 (A. P.).—Russia's huge Red Army, battling furiously against German mechanized columns on the far-flung Baltic-to-Black Sea front, claimed today to have thrust two invading German forces back across the Soviet frontier.

"The thing now," said Pravda, the Communist party organ, "is to smash the vile Fascist beast which dared to lift its blood-stained paw against our free life."

In the first two days of fighting against its first really powerful opponent, the Red Army claimed capture of 5,000 German prisoners, destruction of 300 German tanks and the shooting down of 127 Nazi warplanes.

Admit Loss of 3 Towns.

The Soviet High Command at the same time acknowledged the loss of three frontier towns—Brest-Litovsk, Kolno and Lomza—as well as other penetrations into Sovietized Lithuania and eastern Poland.

Inside Russia measures were taken to frustrate fifth columnists and panic-mongers. Pravda printed a severe warning serving notice that "each and every one attempting in these tense and hard times to violate discipline and spread panic will be regarded as an enemy of the Soviet State and treated mercilessly to the full extent of wartime law."

JUN 25 1941

[Along the whole vast front, fighting was on buffer territory—the recently acquired states, Eastern Poland and Bessarabia—with w[hich] viet Russia extended her frontiers westward since the fall of 1939. The German armies must push across from fifty to 250 miles of this buffer front before reaching Russia's old frontier—and, presumably, her principal defense lines.]

Reds Drive Toward Sialuiai.

The drives the Red Army reported thrusting back "beyond the State frontier" were said to have been aimed toward Sialuiai (Shavli), in Sovietized Lithuania, sixty miles northeast of East Prussia, and toward Rawa Ruska, ten miles across the Soviet frontier from the Government General section of Poland—the section Germany kept under her control but did not annex after the 1939 fighting. In the German drive toward Sialuiai, the Russian communique said, "about 300 enemy tanks were destroyed by artillery fire."

Limited German gains were acknowledged in the central and north central sectors of the front where, the communique said, the Nazis took Brest-Litovsk, ten miles across the Bug River frontier from Poland, and Kolno and Lomza, ten and fifteen miles deep in Soviet territory from East Prussia.

JUN 25 1941

The Russians declared the Nazi forces met with no success in other principal drives which crossed the Soviet frontier in the directions of Kaunas, the capital of Lithuania; Grodno and Wolkowysk (Volkovisk), beyond captured Kolno and Lomza, and Kobryn, northeast of Brest-Litovsk. The communique added: "All enemy attacks in the direction of Wlodzimierz and Brody were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy." Wlodzimierz is twenty miles deep in Soviet territory, eighty miles south of Brest-Litovsk, and Brody is sixty miles further south, forty miles deep in Soviet territory.

Air Successes Claimed.

The army bulletin also said that the Soviet Air Force "carried out successful operations in protecting our troops, airdromes, populated areas and military objectives against enemy air raids and co-operated in the counter-attacks of our land forces." They shot down seventy-six planes in the first day of fighting and fifty-one yesterday, besides forcing down and capturing another German aircraft on Russian soil, the communique added.

The Russian communique made no mention of the northern Finnish front or the southern Bessarabian front. A Finnish communique last night said that Russian artillery had fired on a Finnish trawler, and that Soviet soldiers had shot at Finnish guards at one place along the border. There was no indication of general fighting there.

First detailed accounts of Soviet-German fighting by Soviet war correspondents today described the Russian frontier guards as "fighting like lions" against the brunt of the Nazi attack.

"They fought hand-to-hand," these accounts said, "and the enemy was unable to advance an inch except over their dead bodies."

Russians Rallied by 'Pravda' To 'Smash Vile Fascist Beast'

JUN 25 1941

MOSCOW, June 24 (AP).—"Pravda," official organ of the Communist party, reported today in an editorial condemning the German invasion of Soviet Russia: "The thing now is to smash the vile Fascist beast which dared to lift its bloodstained paw against our free life."

"Arrogant Hitler and his bloody clique," the editorial said, "will see indeed how rallied and united is the great 200,000,000-strong Soviet people, what bitter hatred for the vile enemy is in the heart of our people, how strongly the hard-working people of the U. S. S. R. are armed with the best modern weapons. All of us as one man are rising to defend our fatherland and our freedom.

"The Soviet people is sure of a decisive and final victory over bloody Fascism. The Hitler clique has sown a wind, and it will reap a whirlwind.

"The Red Army, strong in its first-rate military equipment, in its blood ties with the great Soviet people, in the courage of its men and in its glorious fighting traditions, will rout the Fascist bandits.

"Was it not the same Germans who attempted in 1918 to seize the Ukraine? But what was the result? The occupants found their end in the Ukrainian steppes! Scores of thousands of German graves are scattered over Ukrainian lands.

"We possess a powerful, splendidly armed and supplied Red Army and Navy, capable to deal a crushing blow to any enemy. The unbridled German Fascists, jointly with their Italian friends, who in the course of the present war, as before, managed to distinguish themselves only by their defeats, will feel on their own backs the power of the Red Army, the strength and unity of the great Soviet people.

"Neither Finnish white guards nor Rumanian boyars will save them by their help.

"We know that the enemy who attacked us is strong. We do not expect an easy victory. . . . But we also know that we shall win. Our guaranty of victory is the monolithic unity around the great party of Lenin and Stalin—around our own beloved Stalin with whose name in their hearts the valiant warriors of the Red Army more than once went into action and won.

"A guaranty of this victory is also the fact that on our side are honor, truth and justice, that on our side are the sympathies and love of the whole of toiling humanity.

"The Red Army heroically fights the base and perfidious enemy in defense of every inch of our native land, in the defense of the honor and independence of our multi-national fatherland, the lives of our children, mothers, wives and sisters, our labor, and our cities, villages, fields and factories.

"Enemy attacks are being successfully beaten back by the Red Army. . . .

"Let us rally around our Soviet government, around our great leader, Comrade Stalin!

"Ours is a righteous cause. The enemy shall be defeated."

Line Of Red Forts In Center Smashed, Germans Declare

JUN 25 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 24—Extremely heavy fighting north of Brest Litovsk was indicated today and German reports from Hitler's headquarters in the east told of "great successes," including the shattering of a line of Russian bunkers in the third day of the German-Russian war.

The fierce fighting apparently was between Brest Litovsk, which the Germans captured yesterday, and the East Pussian frontier and Pripet swamps. This region, with a base about one hundred miles long, bulges into East Pussia from German-occupied Poland.

Four Red Armies On Field

Here four Russian armies stood on the first day of the German attack Sunday, according to a report to the German high command. The armies included, the report said, forty-nine infantry divisions, many of them motorized, three tank divisions, twelve amored brigades and seven cavalry divisions.

JUN 25 1941

These forces could be supported by 2,000 Soviet planes based north of the Pripet swamps.

Behind the hot, dust-clouded battle front *Stukas* dived at Russian columns, and war reporters who rode in them declared "the effect is terrible . . . there is nothing but confusion beneath us."

Line Of Bunkers Pierced

DNB reported the piercing of a strong line of Soviet bunkers in the middle of the front. It also said "several hundred were killed and several thousand Russian prisoners have been taken" in brief fighting at close quarters in an unspecified location.

The German news agency reported also that German units had destroyed one Russian division. (A division normally has 15,000 men).

The Germans clashed with the Russian division yesterday after breaking through enemy border positions, DNB said. "Before the German troops were able properly to station themselves for battle," said the agency, "the Russian division collapsed under German fire and was destroyed."

Soviet Tanks Scattered

"Soviet tank forces standing ready were scattered by the German air force," the agency continued. "German losses were exceptionally small in this fighting."

Tonight DNB reported that the Germans destroyed 280 Russian tanks in two operations. At one unnamed port where the Germans smashed through Soviet positions after fierce fighting they destroyed 180 tanks which had sought to hold up the Nazi advance, DNB said.

Yesterday, the agency reported, the German air force destroyed one hundred Russian tanks in a comparatively small sector of the eastern front.

The high command reported only that operations were "following with great successes their planned course" in a communique issued from "the Führer's headquarters."

Reporters' Picture

Meager accounts of German army reporters pieced together a picture of awesome force, heat and bloodshed.

It was the old story of the western front: Planes diving on marching columns, spraying troops with machine-gun bullets and bombs, *Stukas* hurtling from the skies at tank formations and spreading terror and confusion; flame throwers attacking concrete fortifications, and German motorized units driving into enemy land far beyond their support.

On the waters of the Baltic and the Black Seas, too, the battle raged in midsummer temperatures.

The Germans reported sinking a Soviet submarine and destroyer in the Baltic.

JUN 25 1941

Twenty Red Planes Claimed

Press reports from East Prussia told of Russian attempts to send bombers over German soil. German fighters engaged one Russia squadron in a brisk battle and shot down twenty planes, DNB reported. The agency said some Russian crews attempted to bail out and prisoners were taken.

One report from an unidentified point on the eastern front said German infantrymen had advanced several miles without encountering opposition. Then, in a village, Russians unexpectedly took a stand.

"The fighting was hot and bitter," the German news report stated. "Ar-

tillery shot down house after house, barn after barn. Clouds of smoke rose up against the clear blue summer sky. Tongues of fire licked out and destroyed buildings. The war in the east for the first time showed its fiery face."

Dive-Bombing Described

Another German war reporter gave this picture of a dive-bombing attack on a Russian column of tanks and horse-drawn cannon.

"Three or four tanks have been hurled to the side. Between them horses are running, are racing with their carts cross country, are spilling them, are falling prostrate. Scared, anguished faces are turned up toward us. After that there's nothing but confusion underneath us."

Diplomats Are Active

Diplomatic activity kept pace with the fighting. Bulgaria agreed to take over representation of German interests in Moscow, thus indicating she intends to remain neutral. Slovakia declared war on Russia and sent her troops into action.

Hungary broke off relations with Russia. Lithuanian insurgents announced over the Kaunas radio that independent Lithuania was ready to assist in building the new order in Europe. Kaunas was said to be in insurgent or Nazi hands, with Russian Government officials under arrest.

Soldiers from East Prussia, which borders Lithuania, were reported by a correspondent to have gone into battle enthusiastically since their homeland was "threatened in the first line" by the Russian army.

"Never will they allow Russians to cross the East Prussian border," the correspondent said.

Pictures from the front showed Russian border villages reduced to little more than heaps of rubble. They also showed the first prisoners, lined up to meet their fate.

DNB's first eye witness story of prisoners spoke of great numbers who, "brutal and beaten * * * avoid open battle in the fields, who sit in trees and are only concerned with individual motorized units or messengers."

"For them there is no pardon," the account added.

German military sources attempting to estimate the strength of the Russian military machine admit they are handicapped because Russia had sealed herself "hermetically from the rest of the world."

Russian fliers generally are rated as good, as proved by the Spanish war, but their machines are not up to German standards. The fleet is set down as "over-age."

An indication of the Russian strategy was given by a reporter who said he flew over a Russian city which was completely burned out although it had not been attacked by the Germans.

Another report came from air squadrons operating against Black Sea ports, where harbor facilities and airfields were attacked. He said, "day and night we are dropping bombs on Soviet Russia."

Germans Claim Great Success.

Berlin, June 24 (A. P.).—Germany's drive into Russia, led by panzer columns and supported by smashing air assaults, is following its "planned course with great successes" and a strong line of Soviet bunkers in the middle of the 2,000-mile front has been shattered, the Germans reported today.

Extremely heavy fighting apparently was under way north of Brest-Litovsk, between the East Prussian frontier and the Pripet swamps. Four Russian armies were said to have stood in this area on the day of the first German attack, supported by 2,000 Soviet planes based on airports north of the swamps.

A report to the German High Command said the four armies included forty-nine infantry divisions, many of them motorized, three tank divisions, twelve armored brigades and seven cavalry divisions.

This front is about 100 miles long and German war reporters described desperate fighting in summer heat.

A High Command communique issued from "the Fuehrer's Headquarters" merely reported the "great successes" without details, but the official DNB news agency told of the break-through and Nazi newsmen at the front pictured the ranks of the Red army as in hopeless confusion.

[The dateline of the High Command communique indicated that Adolf Hitler was with his troops just as he was at the beginning of the Polish invasion and in the western and Balkan campaigns.]

DNB reported that hundreds of Russians had been killed and several thousand taken prisoner in one sector alone on the Eastern Front.

The Germans have destroyed 280 Russian tanks in the drive eastward, DNB, official German news agency reported. DNB also reported that German units had destroyed a Russian division.

By sea, too, the Germans claimed success, with the sinking of a Russian submarine by a Nazi U-boat in the Baltic off the Soviet stronghold of Windau, on the Latvian coast.

[Reuters, in a dispatch to London from Ankara, told of unconfirmed reports that Russian cruisers, destroyers and submarines were battling German aircraft off the Bulgarian coast of the Black Sea.]

Nazis Say Planes Driven Off.

The Red air force attempted to strike back, DNB said, sending a weak force against East Prussia only to be driven off by a massive curtain of fire thrown up by anti-aircraft batteries. So hot was this barrage that the Soviet airmen were said to have jettisoned their bombs in open fields and turned tail.

Other Developments.

The day brought these additional developments:

1. Bulgaria agreed to take over representation of German interests in Moscow, indicating thereby she intends to remain neutral.

2. Slovakia joined Germany actively and sent her troops across the border to join the Nazi forces.

3. Lithuanian insurgents proclaimed over the Kaunas radio that independent Lithuania was ready to assist in building the Axis's new order.

4. Finland's place in the scheme of things remained obscure so far as Germany is concerned.

5. Hungary broke off relations with the Soviet Union.

6. Germany continued her diplomatic war on Russia by filling columns of the German press with "revelations" of Soviet machinations against the Reich before the outbreak of hostilities last Sunday.

The German air force, according to the press, has from dawn to dusk sought out Red army concentrations and dealt harsh blows to supply and communication systems, clogging up some roads leading to the front.

One German bomber unit returning from an attack on a Soviet airfield, reported it shot down twelve of fifteen new-type Russian chasers which attempted to intercept it.

German and Rumanian troops advanced in the former Rumanian province of Bessarabia, having succeeded, evidently, in crossing the Prut River, and are heading today in the direction of the former Russo-Rumanian border, DNB, the official German news agency, declared, while reports from Bucharest said that Gen. Ion Antonescu, the Rumanian Premier, was commander-in-chief of these mixed Rumanian and German forces.

In a Bucharest dispatch DNB said an air raid alarm sounded in the Rumanian capital late today and the alert lasted twenty minutes. No further details were given.

Aided by Dry Weather.

A military expert for the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Major Otto Mossdorf, wired his newspaper from "high staff headquarters of the East" that border roads everywhere were crossed in the direction of the enemy and added that the weather was dry and the roads firm, helping the offensive.

No word of offensive action by German or Finnish divisions in Finland was available here, and Dienst Aus Deutschland, which is close to the Government, said that the troops of the two countries were in "defensive positions mutually protecting Finnish soil." The commentary said further that the Finns had protested to Moscow against the bombing of Finnish territory, indicating that the Finns were not yet at war with Russia.

The German air force made sallies on a Black Sea submarine base, DNB reported. Since, during the first twenty-four hours of the Eastern offensive, Sevastopol was mentioned as an objective of the German force, observers expressed the belief that that European port had again been struck. DNB described heavy fires and said that considerable damage was done to docks.

All writers have held to the strict military rule not to mention any place where they are with troops in action. Consequently the German public must wait until the High Command sees fit to mention details of operations.

The home front meanwhile reflects signs of the new campaign. Dancing has been forbidden now that fighting is under way: the army mail service has come to a temporary halt; some Russian citizens have been held by the police; and some White Russians, of whom a great number have been living in Germany since the Bolshevik revolution, have to report their whereabouts to the police.

Germany's land connection with one of her tri-partite allies, Japan, over the Trans-Siberian Railroad has been cut off by the new operations.

While the Reich is plunging into Russia, it is continuing to fight on two other formidable fronts—England and the Mediterranean—Deinst aus Deutschland asserted with some pride. The Reich is able to keep pounding at the British Empire while grappling with the Russian Bear, the commentary said.

Nazi Correspondents Describe Reds as Hopelessly Confused

JUN 25 1941

One Writer Claims They Just Run and Hide When German Planes Attack—Says No One Thinks of Anti-aircraft Guns.

By Louis Lochner

Berlin, June 24 (A. P.).—Hopeless confusion in the Russian ranks—this was the tenor of reports by German correspondents attached to the advancing German forces since Sunday morning.

As an example, Kurt Helbing, writing in Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels's newspaper Der Angriff, reported:

"Our Junkers roared in at twenty meters (sixty-five feet) altitude over a column of about sixty vehicles, among them six or seven panzers. Behind them were heavy artillery and two horse-drawn cannon.

"Our machine fires from all muzzles and barrels. Three or four tanks have been hurled to the side. Between them horses are running, are racing with their carts cross country, are spilling them, are falling prostrate. Scared, anguished faces are turned up toward us. After that there's nothing but confusion underneath us.

"Some Bolsheviks jump from their seats and run. Others throw themselves into the sand. Again bombs fall, cannon and machine-guns fire. Fountains of dirt and smoke squirt upward. Flames rise high.

"There—another column. About thirty-nine vehicles. Three of our planes dived low. Those below now have become aware of their danger. The vehicles halt sharply.

"Everybody runs to the edge of the road to seek protection. Already the first bombs fall, in fine apple pie order along the roadside. The effect is terrible. Several vehicles are aflame. Others have been telescoped into each other in wild confusion. Whoever isn't dead or wounded is running excitedly and gesticulating wildly, helter-skelter. Nobody is thinking of anti-aircraft. That column is finished."

BULGARS SEEN TO BE NEUTRAL

JUN 25 1941

Agree to Represent Nazi Interests in Moscow.

By Louis Lochner

Berlin, June 24 (A. P.).—Bulgaria, at Germany's request, has agreed to take over the representation of German interests in Moscow, and in the opinion of authorized quarters, this presupposes that Bulgaria will stay out of the Russo-German conflict and will presumably declare her neutrality.

Finland's place in the scheme of things still remained undefined, so far as German officials charged with informing the foreign press were concerned. Authorized spokesmen repeated yesterday's phrase that "we do not know exactly" regarding Finland.

They declined to comment on radio news from Kaunas. "The military authorities alone can discuss this question," they said, adding that they did not know whether Kaunas was in German hands. Asked whether Kazys Skirpa, former Lithuanian Minister to Berlin, had undertaken any step in the Wilhelmstrasse to obtain recognition or support for his independent Government, authorized spokesmen replied in the negative.

[Yesterday's Kaunas broadcast said that Dr. Skirpa had taken over the reins as Premier of the new Government and that Gen. Stasys Rastikis, former Defense Minister, had reassumed that post.]

Say Lithuanians Hold City.

Lithuanians listening to the Kaunas broadcast claimed today that the capital was firmly in the hands of Lithuanian insurgents in revolt against Russian rule. The insurgents were described as members of a Lithuanian army corps commanded by Gen. Pundzevicious. This corps, which had been taken over by the So-

30.24—10005

30.24—10005

viets at the time Lithuania was annexed, was said to number 18,000 men.

Order was declared to prevail in Kaunas. Russian Government officials were reported arrested, although those in Vilna escaped. The Lithuanians who said they heard the radio reports, insisted that they recognized the voices of the speakers, known to them personally.

Add Berlin xx personally

The Russian trade delegation was described as extraordinarily large, numbering possibly in Berlin alone.

With the designation of Bulgaria as Germany's representative in Moscow it was assumed the Russians would make their choice of a representative known whereupon the exchange of diplomatic missions with their staffs could be pushed actively.

##

"The artillery fire appeared to increase in intensity. Then the battery chief gave the command to fire smoke shells. The advance of the infantry was to be protected by putting a screen in front of the enemy's observation posts."

The Russians had erected high towers from which they could more easily watch the military movements. Some of these were smashed to pieces by German artillery fire.

Soon after the smoke shells had been fired, Wagner continued, "a milky-white screen developed."

"Presently," he wrote, "it enveloped villages (unnamed) and the left flank. The infantry advanced by squads. Thus a bridge over the river fell into their hands and they were able to push forward on roads designated for the advance.

"Above, the haze laid down by the smoke shells now turned a gray-blue flashes from infantry signal lights could be seen. Gradually these grew more distant. The advance had begun."

Slovakia Wars on Reds, Army Joins Nazi Troops

Hungary Breaks Soviet Ties, Plans No Military Action

BERLIN, June 24 (AP).—A. D. N. B., German official news agency, dispatch from Bratislava today said Slovakia is at war with Russia.

D. N. B. said President Tiso in an appeal to the Slovak people at noon declared the Slovak Army crossed the country's borders today to unite with German troops in the fight against the Russians.

HOLDS U. S. IS SPLIT

Berlin Finds America Is Not United on Reds.

Berlin, June 24 (A. P.).—The statement of Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State, on the Russian-German conflict was characterized in authoritative quarters here today as "on the one hand—on the other hand."

It was said this was symptomatic of the United States' position generally, which was not unified.

JUN 25 1941

Mr. Welles indicated that United States' policy would parallel that of Britain, to aid Russia, but he also condemned Communism.

German Spokesman Silent

BERLIN, June 24 (AP).—Under persistent questioning a German spokesman said today he had no knowledge of any political upheavals in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. He declared nothing was known in Berlin of reports that the Kaunas radio had broadcast announcements that Lithuania had declared herself "free and independent" and that Nazi parachutists had landed on Lithuanian soil.

JUN 25 1941

Sofia Commends Nazi Action.

Sofia, June 23 (Delayed) (A. P.)).—Bulgaria completed defense measures along the Black Sea coast today and it was expected that she would issue a statement tomorrow on her attitude toward the Russo-German war. Official spokesmen, meanwhile indicated that their reaction to Germany's move was favorable, charging that Soviet Russia had continually meddled in Bulgarian affairs, though excellent diplomatic relations had existed between the two countries.

A high-placed Bulgarian spokesman said his country was prepared to meet all obligations as a member of the Berlin-Rome-Tokio alliance. It was disclosed that the Government had already agreed to represent German interests in Moscow.

An unidentified aircraft was reported to have dropped four bombs on Sunday night in Dobritch (Bazargic) in the Bulgarian province of Dobruja, wounding four persons and doing minor damage.

Germans' Drive From Southern Poland Reported Developing Great Speed

JUN 25 1941

By the Associated Press

ANKARA, Turkey, June 23 (Delayed).—German panzer columns drove 120 miles into the Russian Ukraine in the first two days of the Nazi invasion, according to reports received by foreign military attaches here.

This pivotal German attack launched from Southern Poland, designed to cut off the greater part of Russia's rich grainlands, was reported to be moving with astonishing speed.

At the same time German-Rumanian forces were slashing northward through Russian Bessarabia with Odessa, and other Black Sea ports as their ultimate objectives. This drive is reported to have penetrated 80 miles into Soviet territory.

Nazis here privately claimed 500 Russian warplanes had been destroyed on the ground during the first 36 hours of extensive Luftwaffe bombardment.

Although German military circles are known to exhibit some concern lest an unexpected hitch develop in the midst of their blitzkrieg, the plan as laid down by the supreme command is said to envisage conquest of Russia in six weeks.

Reports reaching Istanbul indicated Bulgaria and Hungary were reacting to the new situation with a general roundup of Communists and suspected Soviet sympathizers.

An Axis source there said diplomatic relations between Russia and Bulgaria might be broken soon.

Although Hungary is not at war with Russia, this source expressed the belief that Germany would use Hungarian troops to occupy territory taken from Russia. Bulgarian troops would not be used for this purpose, the same source said, because of Rumanian distrust of Bulgaria and consequent unwillingness to allow Bulgarian soldiers to cross Rumanian territory.

Red Line Reported Broken

HELSINKI, June 24 (AP).—The Finnish Press Bureau reported today that the German Army had broken the central part of the Russian defense line. Details were not given.

JUN 25 1941

Nazis Far Inside South Russia In Fast Fighting, Ankara Hears

One Attack Said To Have Reached Into Ukraine, Second To Have Cut Through Bessarabia

JUN 25 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, June 24—The German armies invading Russia penetrated 120 miles and 80 miles, respectively, in two main thrusts into Soviet territory in the first two days of fighting, according to reports to foreign military attaches here.

In the longer-smashing drive, Nazi *Panzer* divisions reached into the Ukraine, Russia's granary, with an attack launched from southern Poland, these reports said. The aim was said to be to isolate the rich wheat lands.

Cut Through Bessarabia

In the second thrust German forces, aided by Rumanian troops, were reported to have cut northward through Russian Bessarabia in an attack aimed ultimately at Odessa and other Russian Black Sea ports.

[The New York Times reported that the Bucharest radio said German and Rumanian forces had reached the Dniester river, on the former Russian-Rumanian frontier, and that heavy battles were taking place.]

[Reuters reported from Bucharest that Rumanian troops had occupied Cernauti, in northern Bucovina, which was ceded by Rumania to Russia a year ago.]

The official Turkish radio estimated that Germany had thrown 163 divisions against Russia but observed that "this number is too small."

"The Germans can bring in another forty divisions and also can ask Hungary and Italy for aid," an announcer said.

Had 312 Divisions

He asserted that before the war Russia had "200 infantry and forty-five cavalry divisions and seventy-five tank divisions with at least four or five million troops on the western front."

In each infantry division there is one tank regiment, the commentator said.

According to this source, twenty-five Rumanian and twenty-five German divisions were attacking from Rumania, one hundred German divisions from Poland and ten Finnish and three German divisions from Finland.

The commentator said that the Russian Black Sea fleet was equipped for mine laying and he predicted "much activity" in attempts to block Rumanian ports. He said that German aircraft would prevent bombardment of these ports from the sea.

Finns Cling To Neutrality

JUN 25 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, June 24—Her soldiers on the alert along her eastern frontier and coastal outposts, Finland passed the third day of the Russian-German war still neutral.

The Government and people, however, waited anxiously for Moscow's reply to Finland's protest of yesterday against the alleged bombing of Turku (Abo) and other Finnish towns by Soviet planes.

A determination to cling to neutrality remained the keynote of official and press comment.

Defiantly Guard Frontier

Typical was this from *Uusi Suomi*:

"Unflinching Finnish men stand guard on our borders, knowing their duty if anybody tries to injure the inviolability of the fatherland. All such attempts will be answered in the only way the Finn knows."

Finns, preparing for the worst, spent their national flag day boarding up windows, cleaning out attics, filling sandbags and mounting anti-aircraft guns against possible air raids.

Would Parole Convicts

The Government decreed that employers compensate workers losing time due to air raids. The Government also ordered transportation centralized under control of the supply ministry.

The President asked Parliament for extension of the executive pardon power to relieve crowded prisons during the crisis. He proposed to free those serving six-month sentences and parole those serving up to a year.

Reds Bomb Finnish Boat

HELSINKI, Finland, June 24 (AP). Russian planes again have violated Finnish territory and have bombed a Finnish motorboat in the Turku Archieplago, it was officially announced tonight.

A communique said the captain of the boat was wounded by a bomb fragment when the vessel was attacked off Utoe.

The communique said the latest violations of the Finnish territory occurred Monday.

JUN 25 194

Explosions Heard In Helsinki

JUN 25 1941

Helsinki, Finland, June 24 (AP)—Helsinki and other Finnish coastal towns heard distant explosions in the direction of Estonia, across the Baltic, today. Aerial lookouts reported observing smoke and explosions along the Estonian coast.

Finnish-Russian Railroad Running

STOCKHOLM, June 24 (AP).—Railway communication between Finland and Soviet Russia still is in operation, according to advices today from Helsinki quoting a representative of the Finnish Foreign Office. He repeated that Finland was not in the war against Russia and said there would be no change in the policy of neutrality if Finland were not attacked.

JUN 25 194

Swift Nazi Start On Russians Credited To Artificial Fog

JUN 25 1941

Screen Helped Germans Cross River Which Offered Little Protection, War Correspondent Says

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 24—An artificial fog laid down by specially trained troops helped the Germans to get off to a swift start against the Russians, correspondents reported from the front tonight.

A border river—apparently the Bug, although not identified—had to be crossed at a point offering little natural protection, Dr. Friedrich Wagner, war correspondent, reported. The Germans crouched in shallow trenches dug in a swampy meadow, and the artillery laid down a preparatory barrage.

Across the way the enemy remained quiet," Wagner wrote. "In the thunder of artillery shells the rat-a-tat-tat of German machine guns could be heard.

Hungarian-Soviet Break.

Budapest, June 24 (A. P.).—The Hungarian Government broke off diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia today.

A blackout meanwhile was ordered throughout the country, but otherwise there were no immediate extraordinary measures.

The general impression in political circles was that Hungary would not take further steps and would nedeavor to keep out of actual hostilities in the German-Soviet conflict.

JUN 25 194

Helsinki, Finland, June 24.—(AP)—The newspaper Sanomat, without citing the source of its report, said today that German troops had captured Wilno (Vilna), in old Lithuania. No confirmation was available. It was reliably reported also that the Germans had effectively bombed the Hango and Estonian Soviet air bases and gigantic fires were said to be raging in Leningrad as the result of German air raids.

LINDER IN HELSINKI

Swedish General Studies Situation in Finland.

Helsinki, June 24 (A. P.).—Gen. Ernst Linder, commander of the Swedish Volunteer Corps in Finland's war with Russia in 1939-40, arrived today in Helsinki to study the current situation and was quoted by the State Information Bureau as saying Sweden's defenses are making rapid progress.

The significance of his statement was not indicated. The Berne bureau of the Associated Press, through which the foregoing dispatch was relayed, reported that the Helsinki correspondent was not permitted to send the full text of the communique concerning Gen. Linder's statement on Swedish defenses.

EDEN INFORMS COMMONS OF NEW ACCORD

JUN 25 1941

Says Two Nations' Political Differences Must Be Overlooked

Government Speeds Arrangements To Send Mission To Moscow

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, June 24—Great Britain and the Soviet Union have agreed to fight Germany as military and economic partners, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden informed the House of Commons today, and the Government announced tonight that preparations to send a mission to Russia "are being pressed forward as quickly as possible."

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador who returned home from the Soviet Union June 11, "hopes to be able to return to Moscow in a few days' time," the Foreign Office announced. He is occupied in London "with further consultations and discussions."

Overlooking Differences

Great Britain and Russia in becoming partners are overlooking the difference in their respective political systems in order to defeat their common enemy, Adolf Hitler, Eden said.

He also disclosed that Turkey had "made it plain in the last twenty-four hours that the Anglo-Turkish treaty (for mutual aid) stands intact—that it stands first and foremost in her engagements," despite the new non-aggression accord signed between Turkey and Germany last Wednesday.

As for the attitude of the United States toward Britain's collaboration with Communistic Russia, Eden suggested "the declaration by Mr. Sumner Welles in the press this morning" should be read. This was the statement in which the American Under Secretary of State asserted that "any defense against Hitlerism" would benefit the security of the United States.

Offer To Moscow Accepted

Declaring that although he was not yet able "to reveal the full results of the conversations," Eden said Moscow had "accepted our offer to send military and economic missions to Russia to coordinate our efforts in what is beyond doubt our common task—the defeat of Germany."

"The Soviet Government," he said, "have made it plain to us that in the period of military collaboration which now lies ahead, help will be on a mutual and reciprocal basis. His Majesty's Government accept and indorse that view."

Eden urged Britons to put aside political considerations raised by the new London-Moscow collaboration.

Urges Realistic View

"The political systems of Great Britain and Russia are diverse," he said, "but this cannot and must not obscure the reality which confronts us today."

Eden said: "We have always hated the creed" of Communism, but that was not the issue today. The Russians "are fighting the man who seeks to dominate the world," he said, and added: "That also is our sole task." He followed out the lead suggested by Prime Minister Churchill on Sunday.

After hearing Eden the House voted to place £1,000,000,000 (about $4,000,000,000) at the disposal of the Government for war purposes—an amount which Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, estimated would last about three months at the present rate of expenditure.

Will Seek More Money

Sir Kingsley said that he would have to ask the House for more war money in the fall.

Eden explained Britain's failure to progress in trade and political talks in Moscow had been due to Russia's fear of offending Germany and her insistence upon strict observance of her non-aggression treaty with Germany.

Nevertheless Hitler attacked Russia, Eden said, clearly indicating that he "hopes to break the military power of that vast state" in order to free his eastern frontier for "the duel with our own land."

Eden described Hitler as "a cynical traitor to his own pledged word—soothing words in the winter, bombs and tanks in the spring."

Britain "Fully Informed"

Regarding the position of Turkey, the post-World War friend of Russia, who last week signed a friendship treaty with Germany, Eden said Britain "should naturally have preferred if no such treaty had been concluded."

Nevertheless, he said, Britain had been kept fully informed of the negotiations leading up to signing of the pact.

Former War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha, a frequent critic of the Government, declared that "by vigorous action we can sustain" Turkey and added that "it is urgent to take military measures to reassure her."

Earl Winterton, Conservative, remarked that "sooner or later" Turkey "will have to declare which side she is on," whereupon Prime Minister Churchill stepped in to close this phase of discussion.

"It would not be in the public interest," he said, "for the discussion to continue along these lines. This really is a case of the least said the soonest mended."

Informed sources intimated that the ticklish and confused diplomatic problems arising from Britain's new alignment with Russia, including the status of the three Baltic States absorbed by the Soviet Union, would be pushed into the background while Britain concentrates on fighting.

These sources said that the immediate guide to British diplomacy and international relations was best summed up in Churchill's declaration of Sunday that "any man or state who marches with Hitler is our foe."

Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia retain Ministers in London who still are recognized formally by Britain, and there has been general wonder whether their status would be altered now.

The attitudes of Finland and Japan also are being watched closely. It was reliably reported that Britain was inclined to avoid pressing Japan for a clarification of her stand.

Eden Greets Soviet as Ally

JUN 25 1941

Says Russia Now Shares Common Task With Britain, the Defeat of Reich.

London, June 24 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in a speech in the House of Commons today formally welcomed Soviet Russia as an ally "in our common task, the defeat of Germany."

Major Eden called upon the British nation to forgo political considerations in facing the situation raised by Germany's drive into Russia. Communism is not the issue, he said, adding: "We have always hated the creed." But, he went on to say, what counts is that the Russians are fighting the man who seeks to dominate the world. "That also is our sole task."

"The Soviet Government have made it plain to us that in the period of military collaboration which now lies ahead, help will be on a mutual and reciprocal basis," Major Eden said. "His Majesty's Government accept and indorse that view."

The Foreign Office announced that preparations to dispatch a British mission to Russia "are being pressed forward as quickly as possible" and would be completed shortly. It added that Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Russia, "who is occupied with further consultations and discussions in London, hopes to be able to return to Moscow in a few days' time."

"The political systems of Great Britain and Russia are diverse," said Eden "but this can not and must not obscure the reality which confronts us today."

Eden said the failure of the British to make headway with Moscow in trade and political talks before the war's start had been due to Russia's fear of offending Hitler.

Moscow insisted, he asserted, upon strictest observance of its non-aggression pact with Berlin.

If there were any who questioned the United States' attitude towards the British alliance with Russia, Eden said they should read "the declaration by Mr. Sumner Welles in the press this morning."

Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky, who conferred yesterday with Eden, sat in the diplomatic gallery throughout the Foreign Secretary's talk.

In order to hear the twenty-minute speech, the House had to postpone a secret debate on shipping losses and a discussion on military information and propaganda.

In a review of Anglo-Russian relations before Adolf Hitler's armies had crossed the Russian frontier last Sunday, the Foreign Secretary reiterated Britain's pledge of the redemption of Poland. "That remains our pledge," he said of the nation jointly occupied by Germany and Russia at the opening of the war in 1939.

Missions to Go to Russia.

The Foreign Secretary announced that Russia had formally accepted an offer of British military and economic missions "to co-ordinate the common task of the defeat of the enemy."

"A Cynical Traitor"

Eden gave this description of Hitler: "A cynical traitor to his own pledged word—soothing words in the winter, bombs and tanks in the spring."

When debate followed his address there was some question as to his assurances about Turkey, "our friend and ally."

Although Eden said Ankara had given assurances "in the last twenty-four hours that our treaty stands intact" despite the new Turkish-German agreement, some members sought "clarification."

Former War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha argued that "by vigorous action we can sustain" Turkey and added: "It is urgent to take military measures to reassure her."

Hore-Belisha suggested that the Nazi invasion of Russia would win the sympathy of France, Spain and Rumania, and "perhaps" Finland, by "its specious appeal."

"If we do not assist Turkey, that country will be used as an avenue for achievement of Germany's ambitions," he added.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill was finally obliged to squash all such observations when Earl Winterton, Conservative, remarked that sooner or later Turkey "will have to declare which side she is on."

"It would not be in the public interest for the discussion to continue along these lines," said Mr. Churchill. "This is really a case of the least said the soonest mended." EDEN

An Australian spokesman denied there had ever been any deal between Russia and Britain in regard to the Balkans and Germany, as was asserted by Adolf Hitler on Sunday when he sent his legions across the frontier against Soviet Russia. In denying that Britain and Russia ever came to a secret understanding on action against Germany, one spokesman said that the facts show "that at every stage in the recent history of Anglo-Soviet relations, we were always retarded by the attention paid by the Soviet Union to observance of its pact with Germany."

Britain had been kept fully informed of the negotiations leading up to the signing of the Turco-German agreement, the spokesman said, but added: "We should naturally have preferred if no such treaty had been concluded."

The attack on Russia, he said, was a return to Hitler's Mein Kampf policy, and was a clear indication that "Hitler hopes to break the military power of that vast State" in order to free his eastern frontier for "the duel with our own land." The ultimate Nazi target, he said, was the British Empire which Hitler "rightly regards as the chief obstacle in his path to world domination."

Turks Pledge Loyalty.

The spokesman also said that "the Turkish Government made it plain in the last twenty-four hours that the Anglo-Turkish treaty stands intact—that it stands first and foremost in her engagements."

[Turkey, a non-belligerent ally of Britain, only last Wednesday signed a non-aggression accord with Germany.]

It was reported, too, that the Finnish Government, which Hitler listed as his ally in the war on Russia, has assured the British Government that Finland's attitude is and will be purely defensive. EDEN

This spokesman said that Britain's economic and military assistance to Russia would be on a mutual and reciprocal basis. In his broadcast speech on Sunday Prime Minister Winston Churchill proferred Russia only technical and economic assistance — not military aid.

The London press today was outspoken in saying that Britain is dealing with unpredictables in connection with the new theater of war and warned that Britain would be on the road to disaster if Britons were now to think they can sit back and let Germany and Russia fight it out.

The Daily Sketch called the German attack on Russia "aggression at its nakedest yet," and saw in it both a lesson and an opportunity for America. "If and when her (America's) turn

30.24—10007

30.24—10007

comes, aggression may have reached an even further point," the paper declared. "If she takes the final step now she can avoid being another victim of the one-by-one principle. She can strengthen the Russians, she can depress the Germans—perhaps to a decisive degree."

SPAIN STUDIES HER COURSE IN NAZI-RUSS WAR

JUN 25 1941

Government Action Follows Demonstrations In Cities By Falangists

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, Wednesday, June 25—In the wake of demonstrations in Spanish cities approving the Axis attack on Russia, the Spanish Government declared early today it was studying "very carefully and fully the new phase" in the European war caused by the German-Russian conflict.

More than 10,000 demonstrators, led by uniformed Falangists, appeared in Madrid yesterday shouting "On to Moscow!" and assembled outside the German Embassy to applaud the Axis.

In an announcement after the Cabinet session, which extended two days, the Government said Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner reported to the Cabinet on a note from the German Ambassador announcing "grave, powerful reasons" for the Reich's war against the Soviet.

Other Cities Demonstrate

Similar demonstrations were held in Albacete, Barcelona and Valencia. In Barcelona German officials appeared on the balcony of the consulate and acknowledged the cheers.

The Madrid demonstrators, wearing the blue shirts and red berets of the uniform of the state party, carried a banner saying "Falange Volunteers Against Russia," and the demonstrators shouted "Death to Communism—Death to Soviet Russia."

The Cabinet went into a new session to continue deliberations on the possibility of allowing Spanish volunteers to enlist in the war against Russia.

The demonstrations here culminated before party headquarters where Serrano Suner appeared on a balcony and declared the Soviet Union "must be exterminated."

The demonstrators tied up traffic in the center of the city, but heavy police forces broke them up without major incident.

United States Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell sought an interview with Generalissimo Francisco Franco, at which he would ask clarification of Spain's position.

The American and British Embassies had special police guards because of the demonstrations.

On May 31 Spain decided to send 100,000 Spanish workers to Germany in an exchange arrangement. There have been hints that a token expeditionary force may be sent to join in the German offensive.

Calls for Russia's Extermination

Serrano Suner asserted: "Extermination of Russia has been made necessary, for history and the future of Europe. The Falange dictates in this moment its condemnatory sentence. Russia is guilty—guilty of our civil war, guilty of the death of Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera (founder of the Falange who was executed during the civil war), and guilty of the deaths of so many of our comrades and soldiers during a war caused by Communist Russian aggression."

Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner attacked Russia as "guilty of our civil war" in a brief speech to cheering demonstrators from the balcony of Falange headquarters. He advised the demonstrators, who hit at Britain with cries of "Gibraltar for Spain," to remain calm and confident in the government.

The crowd, which swelled to more than 5,000, heard Serrano Suner declare: "The extermination of Russia is necessary for history and the future of Europe."

U. S. Envoy Seeks Report.

After singing Falange hymns, the demonstrators paraded in military formation to the German embassy, crying "Long live Germany, Italy, Japan and Spain."

Meanwhile American Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell awaited an interview with the chief of Government to talk over "the general situation," embassy spokesmen said. These informants added that Mr. Weddell would demand clarification of Spain's position as a result of the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and Russia.

Bearing large banners with inscriptions such as "Down With Russia," "Death to Bolshevism" and "We Offer Ourselves to Fight Against Russia," the Falangists paraded before the embassy singing party songs. The police did not interfere.

[Two paragraphs censored.]

The Government on May 31 announced a decision to send 10,000 workers to Germany under an exchange agreement and informed persons in Madrid said the number might be enlarged.

Stresses Link to Axis.

The Falange organ Arriba said that if any one "doubted the moral belligerency of Spain and above all that Spanish popular opinion is linked to the combatant Axis he will have to change his opinion.

"We did not fight against other Spaniards" during the civil war, Arriba added. "We fought in spite of our own death against a total concept of life and of the world incompatible with the existence of Spain and above all against frank foreign invasion.

"Germany has committed herself today to difficult and large undertakings that involve Europe like the wind of a crusade and in which we must recognize our own duty."

Three Separate Offensives.

London, June 24 (A. P.).—One German spearhead has penetrated about 125 miles into Russian territory in a drive that smashed through Brest-Litovsk and has Minsk as its next objective, Reuters said in a dispatch based on a Vichy news agency report from the German-Russian front.

"The offensive from the north has Kaunas (capital of Lithuania) as its objective where the German command apparently is counting on support from part of the Lithuanian population," Reuters quoted the Vichy agency as saying.

"Russian resistance, however, appears to be energetic in this sector."

A third offensive is developing in one direction toward the Brody railway station on a line between Lwow and Loutsk, sixty-five miles northwest of Lwow and in another direction toward Vladimir Wolynsk, some sixty-five miles north of the Brody station, the dispatch said.

"Germans here are aiming at the creation of a salient leading Lwow to the south and Kowel, important railway junction to the north," the Vichy report added.

The German High Command was said to regard the Lithuanian and Polish front as the principal theater of the war.

The Russians were said to be mobilizing slowly and German troops were confronted only by those troops massed at the front before the war started.

The Germans appear to be trying to get in a crushing blow before the Russian Army can reinforce itself with reserves, the dispatch said.

A spokesman quoted by Reuters said Russian strategy was not based on foreign help, but on the realization that if "we were forced to fight we would fight alone."

"Naturally," he added, "we will welcome any help Britain can supply."

##

'On to Moscow!' Cry in Spain

JUN 25 1941

Foreign Minister Asserts Russia Must Be Wiped Out—U. S. Embassy Guarded.

Madrid, June 24 (A. P.).—Uniformed Falangists paraded the streets of Madrid today, demonstrated in front of the German embassy with cries of "On to Moscow!" and heard the Spanish Foreign Minister declare Russia must be "exterminated."

The demonstration came as Government leaders sought to decide Spain's course in the Axis struggle against the Soviet Union. The United States and British embassies were protected against incidents by heavy police guards.

Battle in Black Sea Reported.

London, June 24 (A. P.).—Reuters in a dispatch from Ankara today told of unconfirmed reports that Russian cruisers, destroyers and submarines were battling German aircraft off the Bulgarian coast of the Black Sea.

These reports, said to have come from the Bulgarian port of Varna, declared the Germans had mined the Bulgarian and Rumanian coasts, leaving only a narrow channel leading to the Bosporus, one of the Turkish straits linking the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

Russian sources in Ankara were quoted as saying the Soviet air force was holding its own in heavy air fighting on all fronts.

German sources in the Turkish capital were said to have heard that the Russians in Bucovina—which they took from Rumania last year—were taking the offensive and giving the Germans "very strong opposition."

Triangular Tactics.

The Reuters dispatch added a report from Bucharest quoting an Axis military expert as saying the Germans were employing "triangular tactics" in an attempt to isolate and destroy large bodies of Russian troops.

The German troops advancing from Poland, for instance, were described as driving along the railway to Kiev in an attempt to meet another column advancing from Bucovina toward Cernauti, Berdichev and Kiev. If this attempt succeeds the Germans expect to cut in this triangle some thirty Russian divisions.

The dispatch added a report that the Germans have organized a White Russian terrorist band at Nitra, in Slovakia, and that former Czarist officers in Slovakia had been formed into the neucleus of a "Czarist general staff."

Reds and Poles Reported About To Get Together

JUN 25 1941

Projected Deal Would Free Prisoners to Fight Nazis, Perhaps Restore Border

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—Diplomatic reports received here today indicated an agreement had been reached or was imminent between Russia and the exiled Polish government, largely adjusting their dispute over Soviet occupation of a part of Poland.

The reports gave no details of the projected agreement, but it was believed that it might call for Russian release of thousands of Polish prisoners and possibly Russian recognition of the Polish-Russian boundaries created by a 1921 treaty.

The Polish Premier, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, hinted at such an agreement in a statement in London yesterday. He declared: "The Polish-Russian question, which might have shattered the outlook of many a friend of ours in the West, I believe, may disappear from international politics."

Report Finnish-Polish Break

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—An authoritative source said tonight that Finland had broken off diplomatic relations with the exiled Polish government. This source said a note delivered to the Polish Legation in Helsinki contended that since Poland was being administered partly by Germany and partly by Soviet Russia, the Polish mission in Helsinki "under the circumstances" had "no practical foundation."

Meanwhile an authoritative Polish source here said tonight there had been no conversations yet between Russian Ambassador Ivan M. Maisky and the Polish Premier, Sikorski, in connection with Russian-Polish relations.

This source said overconfident interpretations of Sikorski's broadcast from London yesterday had led to a flood of rumors that a resumption of relations was in the offing, but there was no information in London of any Russian response to the general's appeal for restoration of Polish frontiers and the release of Polish prisoners.

Bombed Nazis Go to Norway

London, June 24 (AP).—Norwegian sources in London reported today a large-scale exodus of German officials and civilians from north German cities to Norway because of devastation wrought by British bombing raids. Reports current in Oslo said that 20,000 Germans were arriving before June 30, including Hamburg city officials.

JUN 25 1941

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—Signs of the times: Andrew Rothstein of Tass, the Soviet news agency, will speak over the B. B. C. network tomorrow morning at the period usually reserved for empire tub-thumpers making patriotic exhortations to children.

London, June 24 (AP)—Reuters reported in a Stockholm dispatch tonight that observers on high buildings in Helsinki saw through binoculars what they described as a "sea of flame" over Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, across the Gulf of Finland.

It was presumed, Reuters said, that the city had been set ablaze by bombing.

JUN 25 1941

Rumanians Reported in Cernauti.

London, June 24 (A. P.).—Reuters, the British news agency, today quoted dispatches from Bucharest as saying that the Lyons radio had reported that Rumanian troops had occupied Cernauti in the province of Northern Bucovina—which was taken from Rumania by Soviet Russia under ultimatum more than a year ago.

JUN 25 1941

Menzies Backs Churchill.

Canberra, June 24 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies told Parliament today that the Australian Government completely accepted British Prime Minister Churchill's Sunday outline on the attitude of the British Empire toward Soviet Russia.

JUN 25 1941

Berlin, June 24 (AP)—DNB, in a dispatch from Copenhagen today, said the Danish Foreign Office had directed its Minister and staff in Moscow to return to Denmark.

JUN 25 1941

Reports Turkish-Nazi Talks Off

ANKARA, June 23 (delayed) (AP).—Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu assured the British Ambassador today that Turkish-German trade negotiations had been adjourned, at least temporarily, as a result of the German-Russian war. The British Envoy, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, hurriedly returned here from Istanbul to confer with Saracoglu. British economic experts have been apprehensive lest Germany would be able to make a huge armaments sale to Turkey, getting in return needed chrome and copper ores.

JUN 25 1941

MOSCOW HAS TRIAL AIR-RAID ALARM

Moscow, June 24 (A. P.).—A trial air-raid alarm—sirens, gunfire and all—was staged in the Soviet capital from 3 to 4:20 A. M. today as an official check on air-raid precautions.

Sirens and a radio alarm wakened sleeping Russians and sent them hurrying to shelters to the accompaniment of anti-aircraft fire and the roar of airplane motors overhead.

JUN 25 1941

Moscow, June 24.—(AP)—Lacy Gaggallay, charge d'affaires and acting head of the British embassy, conferred for half an hour late today with Andrei J. Vishinsky, vice-commissar for foreign affairs.

SOVIET GIRLS TRY TO JOIN ARMY

Moscow, June 24 (A. P.).—Russian girls were reported clamoring today for admission to the Red Army for service at the front. Tass, Soviet official news agency, said this was just one example of the surge of patriotism sweeping the country.

'Columbia, Gem of Ocean' Is Played by Soviet Radio

Short-wave listeners for the National Broadcasting Company in New York reported that the Moscow radio was playing "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean" and other American and Scottish patriotic songs last night, The Associated Press said.

GERMANY FACES LONG ECONOMIC WAR IN RUSSIA

JUN 25 1941

Quick Military Victory Won't Settle Issue, It Is Believed

By E. G. DANIEL

Bern, Switzerland, June 24 (AP)—The possibility of a quick German military victory over Soviet Russia, but a long economic fight to exploit the conquered territory, was foreseen today by some military quarters in this central European observation post.

All comments on the gigantic struggle were tempered by a vague knowledge of Russia's military capacities, but it was the general opinion that in the final analysis the Red Army, despite masses of manpower, would be unable to withstand the onslaught of experienced German blitz troops.

Recalling the speed with which the Germans overran Poland, the Lowlands and the Balkans, one military man remarked "the Germans always said the Russian Army was a six-to-eight-week job."

Another military source said the terrain into which the Germans were moving was suited perfectly for the German type of swift, slashing, encircling attack.

From Berlin, advices indicated the Germans themselves seemed little disturbed in facing numerically-stronger forces than previously encountered.

Estimate 250 Red Divisions

One neutral army officer, who has made a study of Russia for his government, declared the Russians have 250 divisions of trained and equipped troops, averaging 18,000 to a division, plus 15 mechanized brigades and as many armored units as the Germans. The Russian armored divisions were deemed poorer in quality and less efficiently manned than those of the Germans, however.

The Red Air Force was presumed here to be long on quality but short on quality. One observer who was in Finland last year reported the Russians sent as many as 1,000 planes over the lines in a day. But never were put to the test of strong opposition.

Experts here were inclined to accept at face value both the German description of the new campaign as the biggest in history and Hitler's estimate that 160 Russian divisions are facing the Nazis. It also was believed possible that German units recently withdrawn from many places in the Balkans have been replaced with Italians.

In view of the German Army's "bargain rate" evaluation of Russian soldiery, it was believed here that the Germans think they can finish off the Russians and consolidate gains before they are threatened seriously by any resurgence of Great Britain and her allies.

Expect Pincer Movement

It was believed the German Army would attempt a pincer through the Baltic states in an effort to take Leningrad and cut off the Russians from their northern sea route, while at the same time pushing into the Ukraine and the Caucausus. Some observers suggest Germany might stop right there and attempt to exploit her winnings, provided the Russian Army were routed.

However, if the Russian Army is able to keep intact or reform after initial setbacks, the Germans would be harassed continually during their occupation.

Recent visitors to Russia reported the Russians had built colonies and industries behind the Ural mountains and suggested that the Germans might have to drive across the mountains in order to mop up Soviet resistance.

At any rate, it seemed certain that administering a territory as vast as southern and western Russia—with a population of 50,000,000 in the Ukraine and Caucausus alone would be a far different task than controlling countries of a few millions such as Norway, Belgium and Yugoslavia.

JUN 25 1941

Americans Leaving Moscow

The Columbia Broadcasting System received a radiogram yesterday from the American Embassy in Moscow, it announced late today, stating that all Americans there, other than government officials and correspondents of The United Press and The Associated Press, were being evacuated from the Soviet capital.

JUN 25 1941

Ankara Radio 'Jammed' In Pro-British Broadcast

The British Broadcasting Corporation report heard last night at the Columbia Broadcasting System's listening station said London had heard "a remarkable comment" from the Ankara radio, giving a decidedly pro-British slant on the Russo-German war.

The Turkish radio commentator was quoted as saying:

"The German military onslaught on Russia became an urgent necessity because in the West Germany was unable to defeat Great Britain and the war seemed to be unending. Great Britain was also successful in insuring American aid, and the day of a clash between an Anglo-Saxon bloc and Germany was fast approaching."

At this point "the Turkish broadcast was interrupted by severe jamming, presumably by German transmitters," London stated.

Finns Fighting, Rome Says

The Rome radio, in a broadcast heard at New York by the National Broadcasting Company, said yesterday that Finnish soldiers were definitely fighting along side the Germans on a front stretching from the Arctic Ocean to the Baltic Sea.

BENES LINKS HESS TO ATTACK ON REDS

JUN 25 1941

Czech Statesman Says Nazi Fled Prospect of Defeat.

London, June 24 (A. P.).—Former President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia said in a broadcast to his people tonight that Rudolf Hess's flight to Britain was the result of a six months' dispute among Nazi leaders over what they should do next since, he said, they knew they could not defeat Britain.

Dr. Benes pictured Hess, the one-time No. 3 Nazi, as believing that continuation of the war would lead to Germany's defeat and said that his trip to Scotland on May 10 was made in the belief that he could persuade the British to stop hostilities. Hitler, Dr. Benes added, intended to attack Soviet Russia after Britain had been defeated. Now, he went on, Hitler's mistake in invading Russia has "removed the specter of a Nazi victory and decided the issue of war."

RECALL IS REPORTED

Tokio Said to Have Ordered Women to Quit Moscow.

London, June 24 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Tokio today said it was officially announced that Japanese women and children living in Moscow had been ordered to return home. Only eleven women, including the wife of the Ambassador, Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, and a few children were said to be affected by the order. The only Japanese men in Moscow are the Ambassador and his staff and a few newspaper men.

Britain was reported reliably tonight to be sounding out Japan on her reaction to the Russian-German hostilities. Officials declined to comment, but reliable unofficial sources said that requests for information would avoid pressing Japan because Japanese themselves are probably badly confused by the quick about face" of Germany.

JAPAN RECALLS WOMEN, CHILDREN

JUN 25 1941

Cabinet Meets, But No Other Move is Officially Revealed After Day of Conferences

TOKYO, June 24 (AP) — As the world waited with keen interest an official indication of Japan's position in the Russian-German war, the government tonight ordered all Japanese women and children living in Moscow to return home as a precautionary measure.

This was the only move officially announced after a day of feverish diplomatic conferences. The cabinet met, Emperor Hirohito received Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, and Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka conferred both with the Italian ambassador, Mario Indelli, and the Soviet ambassador, Constantin Smetanin.

There has not been the slightest indication of a German request for actual assistance, but the Smetanin visit, it was believed, might indicate that Russia has formally called upon Japan to observe their neutrality pact.

Most of Press Neutral

No announcement was made on the half-hour Matsuoka-Smetanin conference, except that they talked about the Russian-German conflict.

The majority of the press adopted a neutral attitude on the question of where Japan's interest lay, but Domei observed in a broadcast that today's comments of the Japanese press "are much clearer in their manifestations of sympathy for Germany and in indicating the future course of Japan's policy."

Domei quoted the jingostic army clique newspaper Kokumin as follows:

"The line of policy has been laid down in principle. It is natural that Japan, in the spirit of the three-power pact, is cooperating with Germany and Italy, which are engaged in the reconstruction of Europe.

Some Favor Axis

"This cooperation is aimed at destroying the systems of Anglo-American influence in Europe and the Far East. Japan already has freed herself from dependence on England and the United States and adopted the only possible attitude toward England and America as countries of a hostile character.

"In view of all this, Japan's feelings toward Moscow, which is co-operating with the Anglo-Americans, cannot remain unaffected."

The order bringing home Japanese women and children from Moscow affects the families of those attached to the Japanese embassy and of newspapermen. Eleven Japanese women are reported leaving immediately for Japan.

Tokio Says Both Facts Stand.

Tokio, June 24 (A. P.).—The Japanese Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, was received by Emperor Hirohito today and reported on the results of an important Cabinet meeting earlier in the day, presumably dealing with the Russo German war.

In other rapid-fire diplomatic conferences, Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka conferred separately with the Italian Ambassador, Mario Indelli, and the Soviet Ambassador, Constantin Smetona, and the Japanese Cabinet spokesman, Koh Ishii, told

30.24 — 10009

30.24—10009

foreign newspaper men that Japan intended to fulfill her obligations to Germany, under the Axis pact membership, and to Soviet Russia, under her recent treaty of friendhip. The spokesman declined to elaborate on that statement, which he made in answer to a question.

Kokumin, the newspaper regarded as sometimes reflecting Japanese Army sentiments, said that Japan faces an unprecedented crisis as a result of the war developments. "It is inevitable that the United States in an effort to strengthen aid to Britain should extend restrictions on Japan," Kokumin said. "With Germany and Soviet Russia fighting, it is also natural that their exports to Japan be closed."

Anti-Soviet Note Heard.

Domei, the authoritative Japanese news agency, said in a broadcast from Tokio that today's comments of the Japanese press "are much clearer in their manifestations of sympathy for Germany and in indicating the future course of Japan's policy."

The agency, which has close Government connections, quoted this comment from the newspaper Kokumin:

"The line of (Japan's) policy has been laid down in principle. It is natural that Japan, in the spirit of the three-Powers pact, is co-operating with Germany and Italy, which are engaged in the reconstruction of Europe. This co-operation is aimed at destroying the systems of Anglo-American influence in Europe and the Far East. Japan already has freed herself from dependence on England and the United States and adopted the only possible attitude toward England and America as countries of a hostile character.

"In view of all this Japan's feelings toward Moscow, which is co-operating with the Anglo-Americans, cannot remain unaffected."

JUN 25 19

Sees Advantage for Japan

SHANGHAI, June 24 (AP).—Lieut. Col. Kunio Akiyama, Japanese military spokesman, declared today the outbreak of war between Germany and Soviet Russia had made Japan's position in the world "more advantageous." "This," he declared, "will be proved by future events."

Beyond acknowledging that Japan automatically would benefit by an expected stoppage of Soviet war supplies to the Central Chinese government, Aikyama declined to elaborate.

Regarding the situation on the border between Japanese-dominated Manchukuo and the Soviet, he said "it is very quiet now, not a shot being fired." He would not confirm or deny reports that a considerable number of Soviet troops had been moved westward from the border recently.

Singapore Divided On How Tokio Will Act

Singapore, June 24 (A. P.).—The authorities in this British Far Eastern stronghold today anxiously awaited Japan's official statement of her position on the war between Russia and Germany.

Some spokesmen believed that Japan might seize this opportunity to settle long-standing difficulties with the Soviet Government over oil concessions on Saghalien Island, fishing rights off the Kamchatka Peninsula and border demarcation in Mongolia. Others regarded Japanese withdrawal from the Axis as a possibility. They cited information from Japan indicating increasing dissatisfaction with that country's commitments under the three-Power pact.

Latin Leaders Condemn Hitler's Latest Action

JUN 25 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, June 24—The few official voices that were heard in the immediate Latin American reaction to the German invasion of Soviet Russia were highly condemnatory.

Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla of Mexico called it "one of the most tragic violations of international ethics in history."

A high functionary of the Chilean Foreign Ministry termed it "disconcerting" and said it opened "new perspectives" to the democracies.

Little Real Sympathy

While in most countries official circles were silent, the great majority of newspapers severely criticized Adolf Hitler's latest move, although few expressed real sympathy for Russia. In some cases the commenting newspapers were those usually reflecting government views.

In Colombia, President Eduardo Santos' newspaper, *El Tiempo*, of Bogota, said the Nazi attack was a sign of German weakness and showed Hitler had renounced all hope of a rapid victory over England.

La Razon, of Buenos Aires, mouthpiece of former President Augustin Justo, judged the Nazi invasion to be a race against time and an effort by Hitler to obtain new sources of supply before the United States enters the war.

Two Russian "business agents," who said they were in Argentina to "buy anything we can," paid what they described as a courtesy call on Acting President Ramon S. Castillo yesterday. It was thought the visit might mean a Soviet effort to resume extensive trade relations with Argentina.

The pro-German *Meio Dia* of Rio de Janeiro called the invasion "a natural development of the situation in Europe," while *O Globo* declared Brazil is disinterested as regards activities of "either extreme right or left."

"Flagrant Aggression"

"A new flagrant aggression" is the way the Uruguayan press described the attack, and in Paraguay *El Pais*, edited by President Higinio Morinigo's private secretary, said if the Soviet Government can hold against the German assault it will mean more than a military success; it will mean that the people are really behind the Kremlin.

El Universal, of Lima, official Peruvian spokesman, viewed the development principally from an economic point of view. Hitler must eliminate the Red army to obtain new sources of ores and petroleum, it pointed out.

FREES FROZEN FUNDS TO PERMIT MOSCOW TO BUY WAR GOODS

Aid Will Be Limited Only by Capacity to Make Arms for U. S. and Britain

JUN 25 1941

BY J. C. STARK

Washington, June 24.—(AP)—Carrying forward the policy of favoring Russia against Germany, President Roosevelt promised all possible American help for the Soviets today and released "frozen" Russian assets to permit the purchase of needed materials in the United States.

The President told his press conference that Russia had not yet submitted any list of items needed by the Red forces to hold back the German onslaught and until such a request came, he did not have the foggiest idea of what the United States would supply.

He said also that he did not know whether aid would be given under the lease-lend act or through Russian purchases and he declined to answer a direct question whether he deemed the defense of Russia essential to the defense of the United States.

But the President made it clear that aid to Russia would be limited only by the productive capacity of American industry and the prior defense requirements of the United States and Great Britain.

"Frozen" Funds Released

Just before this, the Treasury announced the release of Russian assets which are "frozen," along with those of Germany, Italy, and other European nations on June 14. The purpose of the freezing order, issued when Germany and Russia were still "friends," was to make sure that none of the assets would be used for the benefit of the Axis.

It was estimated that today's decree would free from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 of Russian funds and other assets for American purchases and the President indicated there would be no difficulty over export licenses for machine tools and other items which could be spared.

He explained that Russia in the past has been able to purchase certain types of machine tools and other machinery but that some larger types were held up and used for American defense purposes.

On the broad question of policy, President Roosevelt said there was nothing to add to the statement yesterday of Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State. Welles had assailed the German invasion of Russia in scathing terms and had said "any rallying of the forces opposing Hitlerism" would benefit American defense and security.

Reds May Get Fuel

The immediate effect of the American declarations was expected to be an acceleration of Russian purchases of supplies not strictly of a military [illegible] It was thought, too, that Russia might now also be permitted to obtain aviation gasoline to fuel the Red air forces. The policy heretofore on aviation gasoline has been to permit its export only to British Empire countries and the Western Hemisphere.

Although Russia is a large producer of oil, she has purchased considerable quantities of high-grade gasoline in this country in the past.

A decision on the question of supplying heavy military equipment such as airplanes or tanks was expected to await the arrival of British military and technical missions in Russia and their analysis of Soviet needs.

Eden Reports Acceptance

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, announced in London that the Soviet government had accepted an offer of such missions "to co-ordinate the common task of the defeat of the enemy."

President Roosevelt emphasized the difficulty of furnishing planes and other types of heavy equipment immediately. He pointed out that orders and delivery schedules for these had to be made far in advance and that in any event the American Government could do nothing until it learned what Russia wanted and needed.

Constantine Oumansky, the Soviet Ambassador, has not called at the State Department since the German invasion of his country. It was understood that he has waited for definite instructions from Moscow before undertaking discussions on American help.

He was active, however, in obtaining release of the "frozen" assets.

Aid Plan Wins Favor

The idea of aiding Russia in her fight against Germany gained substantial backing in the Senate today, but not without a sharp counterblast of opposition from Senator Clark (D-Mo) who declared "Stalin's hand is just as bloody as Hitler's, the Communist system is just as bad as Nazism."

The general trend of initial opinion in the Senate appeared to endorse the official State Department declaration that "any defense against Hitlerism" redounded to the benefit of the defense and security of the United States.

Senator Clark, in attacking lease-lend assistance, told newsmen today that "I am absolutely against giving Russia any help. We don't have enough defense equipment for our own use, and a practical alliance with communism would do inestimable damage to our own political structure. It would only encourage communism in this country."

Clark, a member of the foreign relations committee and an opponent of administration foreign policy, remarked however, that the Russo-German conflict reminded him that "Russia was the means of the downfall of two of the greatest soldiers in history—Napoleon and Charles XII of Sweden."

Van Nuys Favors Help

On the other side of the fence, Senator Van Nuys (D-Ind) announced in favor of extending aid to Russia under provisions of the lease-lend bill. "We can help them make it a good fight," he declared, "in hope that both Hitler and Stalin will be exterminated."

Van Nuys said he believed the Russian engagement "is the beginning of the end of Hitler."

Senator Byrnes (D-SC), acting Democratic leader, said it would "be a routine step" to grant Russia aid under the lease-lend program because she is opposing Nazism.

From Senator Connally (D-Tex.), high-ranking foreign relations committeeman, came a statement that "I think we might send Russia some war materials if she needs them, but the problem of transportation may be difficult."

Senator Smith (D-SC), who sometimes opposes administration foreign policy, declared that "We should give Russia anything she needs to fight Germany."

Senator LaFollette (Prog-Wis), a minority member of the foreign relations group, said in a statement that Americans would "cry in unison, 'a plague on both your houses,'" as a result of the Russo-German conflict.

"The interventionists will scream that now is the time for us to go to war," LaFollette continued. "Will the American people fall for this? I do not believe it. They will refuse to let Uncle Sam be a 'fellow traveler.'"

Washington, June 24.—(AP)—The State Department announced tonight that all Americans in Soviet Russia have been given new warnings to leave the country immediately under instructions sent Friday night by the department to Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Moscow.

Last official figures placed the number of Americans in Russia at 213 and it was stated that most of them were in Moscow. The department believed that most Americans exclusive of members of the embassy staff and newspaper and press association correspondents, already had been evacuated.

The department's instructions to Steinhardt were the first indication that this country anticipated an early clash between the Russians and Germans.

New York, June 24.—(AP)—The national staff of the American Student Union asserted tonight in a statement that the best interests of peace required full American support of Soviet Russia "in this war which has been forced upon it by the almost universally condemned aggression of German Fascist imperialism."

The student organization said that although "some in America" welcomed the news of the Russo-German war with the hope of bringing about a German-British-American entente against Russia, "the people seem intent on securing more friendly relations and all practical aid from America to Soviet Russia."

Opposing military aid to Russia, the Keep America Out of War Congress telegraphed President Roosevelt that "we must not only avoid deeper involvement in the war but we must also use our wealth, energy and manhood to build a firmer democracy at home."

U. S. Senator Bennett Champ Clark, Dem., Mo., said in an interview that the United States logically could not help Russia since President Roosevelt "has been denouncing Communism for years."

"Why should we get into bed with Stalin now, just because Churchill asks us to?" he demanded.

At an America First-sponsored rally in Brooklyn, which Clark addressed, a resolution was adopted and telegraphed to President Roosevelt asserting "it would be unthinkable that American boys should die in defense of Red Russia and the hateful Communism that they have been propagating about the world."

Russia Planning Increased Buying In U. S. This Year

JUN 25 1941

New York, June 24 (AP)—Foreign trade circles heard today that the Amtorg Trading Corporation, Russian buying agency, was preparing to step up its purchasing to a rate of $100,000,000 or more a year if the present curb on exports to Russia were eliminated or modified.

Less than a month ago, it was said, the agency was considering closing because of inability to obtain export licenses. The change in plans was based on the German invasion of the Soviet Republic.

Trade quarters indicated belief that some action might be taken to bring about early release of $1,700,000 worth of machine tools and parts, oil field equipment and other machinery purchased here by Russia, but immobilized in East and West Coast warehouses by export licensing restrictions.

Foreign trade authorities suggested that if the United States decided to follow Great Britain's course and aid Russia quickly the most tangible way to do so would be to permit Russia to buy here the supplies she cannot get elsewhere.

ECONOMISTS DOUBT SPOILS NAZI AIM

JUN 25 1941

Point Out Hitler Could Gain Little Either In Wheat, Oil Or Steels

BY CLAUDE A. JAGGER

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 24 — International trade authorities and economists were inclined today to see some deeper significance than the immediate need for vital raw materials in Hitler's thrust into Russia.

But they made one qualification. If Hitler expects a long war in the west, some thought, then he may have his eye on the oil fields of Baku, the wheat fields of the Ukraine.

What puzzled analysts here, was how Germany could expect much in the way of immediately useful spoils, even if the Nazi legions were able to penetrate a great distance into Russia in short order.

Petroleum is the fuel of modern war. But Russia has had little for export. And furthermore, international oil experts believe Germany, since enveloping Rumania, has not been short of gasoline to fuel her planes and tanks.

Rumania Aid To Russia

As a matter of fact, one petroleum authority said he had received an eyewitness account of oil leaving the Rumanian Black Sea port of Constanza for Russia within the last few months. He thought the Germans would not have been permitting oil to go from Rumania to Russia if Germany had felt urgent need of it.

Russian petroleum production is huge, however, it was reported at 212,909,000 barrels in 1940, about five times that of Rumania, but less than a sixth that of the United States. If Germany anticipated a long and much larger scale war, then Hitler might have his eye on the Russian fields.

But even so, there are complications. Most of the Russian production is around Baku, on the Caspian Sea, more than a thousand miles overland from the Rumanian border. A pipe line runs through the mountains to Batum, at the eastern extremity of the Black Sea. But presumably it would be destroyed if hostilities penetrated to that area, to say nothing of the damage which the Russians might do to their oil fields and refineries before permitting them to fall into German hands.

If indeed it is the problem of supply that is driving the Nazi legions into Russia, the rich wheat fields of Ukraine might be a goal. This important agricultural area produces some 200,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, about a third as much as the United States. The crop is not harvested until August and September, and may now be too green to burn and destroy before the oncoming Panzer divisions. But even if the land were occupied, it would seem to be a Gargantuan task to expect within a comparatively few weeks to organize the harvest, see it through and collect the grain

Exports Of Managanese

Besides wheat and petroleum, Russia has also been an exporter of manganese, needed in steel production, and lumber. Perhaps the Germans could readily use more manganese. But the deposits are chiefly in the Caucasus, a long way from the Rumanian and German borders. The Germans are not in vital need of lumber.

A complicating factor, in any Hitler dream of immediately acquiring spoils, is the Russian transportation system. Trunk highways suitable for trucks are almost non-existent. The railways have remained the country's transportation system, have been under terrific strain for years, and such as they are, would doubtless be put out of commission for some time by fighting.

This all assumes, of course, that the invasion of Russia will involve heavy and extensive fighting, and that there will be no quick capitulation. A collapse of the Russian armies, early surrender, and perhaps the setting up of a new Russian government friendly to Hitler, might open up a vast source of supply.

On the other hand, Germany could heavily raid the Russian supplies only by drastically lowering the already low standard of living in that country. The effort of the Russo-Finnish war last winter caused reported food shortages in Moscow. If Hitler were able to seize, or if he caused the destruction of the Ukraine wheat harvest, a serious famine would threaten.

Double Russia's Strength

Nevertheless, international economic experts here were not very optimistic over the prospects of the Russian army's withstanding the German onslaught. While Russian industrial production, particularly in heavy materials, has vastly expanded in the past several years, the impression prevails that the quality is poor. Russia is supposed to have some 6,000 army tanks. How good are they? This must be proven.

While much of Russian industry, particularly steel, has been moved east of the Urals, the impression prevails that the industry there consists of certain huge plants, that it is not well integrated, and that disruption of the western industrial centers would place the Russian forces under a severe problem of supplies for a prolonged conflict.

JUN 25 1941

Britain Offers Alnico Steel To Radio Concern

Chicago, June 24 (AP)—E. F. McDonald, Jr., president of Zenith Radio Corporation, told stockholders today that British manufacturers had offered to supply the corporation with "Alnico" steel used in radio production.

Addressing the company's annual meeting, McDonald said there is a shortage of such steel in this country, about five ounces are now used in making each radio set, he said, compared with seven ounces in the past.

McDonald said British manufacturers have a surplus of this steel, which is made from aluminum, nickel and iron.

Unfilled orders are the largest on record for this time of year, McDonald said, and the corporation's problem is one of production rather than sales. He said that an additional 112,000 square feet of floor space has been purchased to expand production.

Davies Thinks Red Army Will Surprise the World

Ex-Envoy Urges U. S. to Take a Stand on the War Now

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP).—Joseph E. Davies, American Ambassador to Russia from 1936 to 1938, said today that "it is a matter of good judgment that we should take a stand now during the Nazi-Soviet fighting."

JUN 25 1941

Speaking and answering questions before the Wisconsin Society of Chicago, Mr. Davies, now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, added: "It is my opinion that the world will be surprised at the extent to which Russia will resist. It is possible that Germany will break through in the Ukraine, but it is one thing to get into a country and another to maintain communication lines of 1,800 miles."

If Russian organized resistance breaks down, he said, "we can expect guerrilla warfare by local Russians."

Mr. Davies quoted Adolf Hitler as saying to a British diplomat in 1937 that the Russians had the best army on the European continent outside of Germany.

On the basis of his "latest information," Mr. Davies estimated the total strength of Russian military forces at 18,000,000, divided this way: Present front-line troops, 3,000,000 to 3,200,000; trained reserves with three years in the army, 8,000,000; reserves of military age with some training, 7,000,000.

One questioner asked Mr. Davies how he squared Russian military might with her poor showing in Finland. He said the story he heard was that Russia underestimated Finnish strength and sent green troops, but that when the first-line troops were thrown in they broke through Finland's Mannerheim Line in less than six weeks.

VICHY HINTS TURKS MAY AID ALLIES IN SYRIA

JUN 25 1941

Comments On Reported Massing Of Ottoman Troops Near Mandate

French Said To Be Seeking Right Of Way For Army Through Turkey

JUN 25 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, June 24—Informed sources expressed the belief tonight that reported massing of Turkish troops on the Syrian frontier meant that Turkey might aid Britain by threatening the French mandate from the north while Russia and Germany are busy fighting.

Some Frenchmen said they expected no Turkish threat against Syria until Ankara saw whether Russian resistance would be maintained. They cited the traditional friendship between Russia and Turkey and mentioned the decades-old Turkish claim to the northern part of Syria.

Authorized French circles refused to comment on foreign reports that Jacques Benoist-Mechin, secretary for the vice-presidency of the council, had left for the Middle East.

Allies Capture Merj Ayoun

JERUSALEM, June 24 (AP).—Allied forces in Syria, aided by the biggest air offensive of the campaign, captured Merj Ayoun, surrounded Palmyra, pushed to within twelve miles of Beirut and improved positions around Damascus, a military spokesman said today. Advances were scored in all sectors.

From Merj Ayoun, forty miles southwest of Damascus, Vichy forces retreated toward Hasbaya, about eight miles northeast, which they still held.

The British admitted the loss of Rhozlaniye, twelve miles southwest of Damascus, where the Free French flag now flies. (MERDJAYOUN)

NEW CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED BY LAND, SEA, AIR

JUN 25 1941

Pincer Thrust Aimed At Beirut, Australians Close In On Palmyra

Gen. Wilson Given Authority To Take Any Step He Deems Fit

JUN 25 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 24—British and Free French forces advanced on several fronts in Syria today, using land, sea and air forces in an effort to complete occupation of the mandate while the Germans are busy with Russia.

The operations covered the widest range of territory yet reported under attack, extending inland to the desert town of Palmyra north to Homs and south into the Jebel Ed Druz country as well as along the coast and in the Damascus area.

Making immediate use of authority to take whatever measures he deemed necessary, Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, the British commander, redoubled the strength of his attacks and used his aviation lavishly.

Beirut Bombarded

It was reported the port of Beirut was subjected to violent air and naval bombardment and the Australians were credited with an "important advance" in their drive on the Lebanese capital along the coast. A column striking across the desert reached the outskirts of Palmyra and the French were declared "almost certainly" to have lost one destroyer in a naval engagement.

Beirut itself appeared to be menaced from two sides, one British column having taken Qatana, fifteen miles southwest of Damascus, and then advanced toward the road leading to the Lebanese city. This column and the Australians coming up the coast were expected to attempt a converging movement.

Eight Vichy Planes Destroyed

The R. A. F. loosed tons of explosives on the Rayak station, northeast of Beirut, and was reported to have destroyed eight Vichy aircraft on the ground there and at Baalbeck and Talia. Australian airplanes machine-gunned the airdrome at Queseir, near Homs, and were declared to have shot down two French fighters and destroyed a Martin plane on the ground.

[The Air Ministry news service in London said the Martin plane possibly was the first United States-made aircraft in hostile hands to be destroyed by empire air forces.]

Two Destroyers Hit

Official reports said the French

30.24—10011

30.24—10011

naval losses occurred yesterday when two destroyers attempted to interfere with British warships supporting the Australian column advancing along the coast. Both were reported hit several times before they fled the battle. An admiralty communique said one "was almost certainly sunk."

[A Vichy communique said the battle occurred off Beirut and declared a British warship was seriously damaged. It mentioned no French losses. The French said they shot down six Allied airplane in a day's hard aerial fighting and that continuous air assaults were holding up the British near Palmyra.]

In converging on Beirut the British felt they had the French general staff and large forces of Vichy troops in a dangerous position. Authoritative quarters said it was "entirely probable" they would be cut off and captured.

Fierce Fighting Reported

Fierce fighting marked the attacks in the coastal zone. Hand-to-hand clashes were reported in the Merdjayoun and Djezzine sectors.

[Vichy dispatches said the French repulsed the British at Djezzine at the point of the bayonet. They declared the French resistance was "magnificent" in all sectors. Reports from Beirut said the port there was seriously damaged by the aerial and sea bombardments.]

Clean-up operations against the Italians in Ethiopia were progressing, the British Middle East command announced. It reported the capture of Agaro and Bedelle, some 200 miles southwest of Addis Ababa, and the taking of 400 prisoners.

British aircraft bombed Axis transports and the harbor at Bengasi in Cirenaica. Submarines operating in the central and eastern Mediterranean were credited in an Admiralty report with the sinking of a large ship in a convoy and a "successful attack" on a 20,000-ton Italian liner. The liner was said to have been struck by two torpedoes.

miles southwest of Damascus, and were advancing toward the Damascus-Beirut road.

Beirut therefore was menaced by advances both from the south and southeast.

"Free French and Indian troops," the communique said, "successfully attacked and occupied the high ground north of Barze," in the Damascus area.

British and Australian planes ranged over a wide area in Syria, the daily R. A. F. communique said, machine-gunning airdromes at Baalbek and Rayak, north of Damascus, destroying eight French planes on the ground and damaging many others.

The Australian fliers also carried out a machine-gun attack on an airdrome at Qasr El Hair, near Homs, northeast of Damascus. The communique said one hangar and other buildings were burned out, several motor transport vehicles damaged and one French bomber destroyed on the ground.

Two French planes were reported shot down over Qasr El Hair.

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—One French destroyer has been "almost certainly sunk" by British aerial torpedoes and two others have been damaged in fighting with British warships off the coast of Syria, the Admiralty announced tonight.

Successful raids by naval aircraft on the ports of Beirut and Tripoli in Syria and on warships and merchantmen there also were reported.

JUN 25 1941

Italian Ship Reported Torpedoed

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—The British Admiralty today told of new successes for British submarines in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean, including the sinking of a large ship in a convoy and a "successful attack" on a 20,000-ton Italian liner which was struck by two torpedoes. Whether she was sunk was not stated.

Beirut Violently Bombarded By R. A. F. and Naval Units

British Commander Is Ordered to Take Most Drastic Steps to Speed Up Syrian War—Cairo Reports New Gains.

JUN 25 1941

Beirut, June 24 (A. P.).—The port of Beirut has been severely damaged by a series of violent raids by British planes and warships. The port was bombed by squadrons of British raiders early today, while at dawn the British fleet started bombarding the coast.

In the course of one raid the Royal Air Force loosed tons of explosives on the Rayak station, northeast of Beirut, damaging installations there. No lives were lost in any of these raids, French officials asserted. The Beirut damage was confined to commercial sections of the port.

The naval bombardment lasted only a short time, the British units retiring after shore batteries had opened fire, it was stated.

French light naval units were earlier reported to have seriously damaged a British warship in an engagement off this port yesterday. The French vessels were said to have suffered no damage, though a number of British units were reported involved.

The Frendch said that British land forces were increasing the strength of their attacks on the Merdjayoun and Djezzine sectors, south of Beirut. One British assault at Djezzine was repulsed at bayonet-point by counter-attacking French forces, it was said.

Bombed Near Palmyra.

Jerusalem, June 24 (A. P.).—Two allied columns are converging on ancient Palmyra through the Syrian desert from the east, and one has penetrated the outskirts of the old caravan stop, a British military spokesman declared today.

The column that reached the outskirts of the town, 150 miles northeast of Damascus, was reported subjected to considerable bombing from planes at a French air base there. The second column was said to be still approaching Palmyra across the sandy wastes, and its location was not disclosed.

The spokesman said that the French forces which withdrew from Damascus, taken over by the Free French, had occupied positions from Barze, ten miles north of the city, to the heights of the Jebel-el-Charki range, fifty miles to the northeast. Damascus was taken with only two civilian deaths, the spokesman said.

Reports Some Scrapping.

The French forces were reported holding out near Mezze, southeast of Damascus, and near Kattaneh, ten miles to the southwest, where there was "a deal of scrapping," the spokesman said, and the Allied troops were under artillery fire. In Lebanon, French forces entrenched east of Merdjayoun were being attacked from the south, but the results of the fighting remained inconclusive, the spokesman said.

Australian troops moving northward along the Lebanese coast were said to have captured three more fortified posts—Jiye, Bassir and Beichiye—in their push toward Beirut. British bombers attacking Beirut harbor were reported here to have scored a direct hit on a destroyer, which was believed to have sunk, and to have set a merchant ship afire.

BRITISH SPEED WAR IN SYRIA

Call for All Necessary Steps, However Drastic.

JUN 25 1941

London, June 24 (A. P.).—To speed the occupation of Syria, Britain's Middle East Command has been told to be guided by military considerations alone, it was reported authoritatively today. Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson was said to have been given "full authority to take whatever measures appear necessary, however drastic."

The British have already pushed a desert column to the outskirts of Palmyra, captured the Syrian capital of Damascus, and are astride the road from Damascus to the Lebanon capital, Beirut, it was reported here. This, it was said, made the cutting off and capture of the French General Staff and large forces of Vichy troops entirely probable.

JUN 25 1941

Anzac Airmen Wreck 100 French Vehicles

One Of Most Important Gains Of Syrian Campaign Is Reported By Minister

Canberra, Australia, June 24 (AP)—A squadron of the Royal Australian Air Force using American-made Tomahawk planes scored one of the most important gains of the Syrian campaign recently when it destroyed or damaged one hundred French motor vehicles on the Damascus front, Air Minister J. McEwen said today.

Only three Australian planes were damaged.

Vichy Claims Air Victories.

Vichy, June 24 (A. P.).—Military advices from Beirut today said that the French had shot down five Hurricanes and one Curtis P40 in large scale air battles over French-mandated Syria. The dispatches said that air-fighting now is the outstanding phase of Syrian warfare with the French constantly hammering at British motorized columns in the desert.

The British were said to have employed large numbers of pursuit planes in an effort to beat back the French and to have bombed Syrian airdromes.

British Gain In Ethiopia

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, June 24—British forces, continuing their cleanup operations against the Italians in southwestern Ethiopia, have captured Agaro and Bedelle and have taken 400 prisoners, the Middle East command announced today.

Native "patriot forces" cooperated in this operation, the communique said, adding that "in all other areas operations are proceeding satisfactorily."

Acaro and Bedelle are some 200 miles southwest of Addis Ababa and in the path of imperial forces moving across Ethiopia from the Gambela area on the border with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

JUN 25 1941

Italian Offensive

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 24—Italian troops in the Uolchefit section of Ethiopia, east of Lake Tana, were reported today by the high command to have made a deep thrust into opposing British lines, capturing a number of prisoners and considerable equipment.

The thrust was carried out Sunday, a communique said, and sharp losses were inflicted on the British, who have had the Italians under virtual siege.

Sicily Flying Boats Raided

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, June 24—R. A. F. planes made an attack on flying boats in the harbor of Syracuse, on the Italian island of Sicily, yesterday and scored a number of hits on flying boats and a hangar and barracks ashore, the R. A. F. announced today.

Axis transport ships near Bengasi, the big base on the Libyan coast, were bomber and the harbor at Bengasi also attacked, said the daily communique.

JUN 25 1941

Nos Italian, Italy Says

Rome, June 24 (AP)—The Italian high command said today three British planes bombed the Sicilian city of Syracuse from a low altitude yesterday, hitting a Red Cross hospital and killing one woman.

R. A. F. BLASTS BOULOGNE AND CALAIS AGAIN

Bags 9 More Nazi Planes In Latest Of Non-Stop Trans-Channel Raids

JUN 25 1941

British Believe Luftwaffe Has Sent Crack Pilots To Russian Front

Churchill Watches

[By the Associated Press]

London, Wednesday, June 25—Prime Minister Churchill watched yesterday's operations of the R. A. F. control room during a bomber sweep of northern France, it was officially revealed today.

He was present from the time

Beirut Menaced By Two Advances, British Say

[By the Associated Press] JUN 25 1941

Cairo, Egypt, June 24—The British today reported "an important advance" for their columns driving toward Beirut along the Mediterranean coast of Syria and added that "our artillery already is in action against the Vichy position at Damour," south of Beirut.

The communique of the Middle East command also announced that the British had captured Qatana, fifteen

the machines took off until their return, a communique said. He was received by Air Marshal W. Sholto Douglas, chief air officer in command of the fighter command.

JUN 25 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Wednesday*, June 25—R. A. F. bombers streaked out of a clear sky above Dover Strait early today and blasted Calais and Boulogne again on the fourteenth night of Britain's accelerated air offensive.

Observers on the English side said it appeared to be one of the heaviest attacks on those French ports.

Residents of the southeast coast were awakened by the crash of bombs on the other side of the Channel. Flashes from the exploding bombs which were elieved to e of the heaviest calier cast a glare aloft along twenty miles of the French coast line.

Ground Fire Heavy

Bursts of anti-aircraft shells showed German ground defenses were throwing up a vigorous resistance but the assault went on virtually without a break.

A few German planes were reported over the east and southwest of England. Others were off the coast. No reports of any bombs or raiders were reported from northwest England or the north Midlands.

Britain officially declared last night the "Hun" has lost more than five fighters to every British pilot in the continuing grand-scale operations over France and the Channel.

112 Planes In 8-Day Bag

While R. A. F. bombers roared across the Channel to round out two weeks of nightly smashing at German industries, communications and bases, the Air Ministry news service declared ten offensive forays in the eight days ended Monday cost the Nazis 112 planes and the British only twenty-six. At that, five British pilots were reported saved.

The latest sweep netted the British nine more German fighters, while the British lost two, the Air Ministry reported.

"When the enemy tried offensive operations over this country last year . . . his average loss of aircraft was more than three to our one," the service said.

Positions Reversed

"Over France during the last eight days not only have the positions of attackers and defenders been reversed but the Hun has lost more than five fighters to every one of our pilots who has not returned."

Observers saw an indication that the *Luftwaffe* has sent its crack pilots to the Russian front in statements of R. A. F. veterans who said the Nazi pilots they now encounter "seem inexperienced."

The R. A. F. bombed the occupied French coast all through yesterday and then at nightfall sent the heavier bomber formations to hammer targets farther inland than usual from the Channel.

Convoy Attacked

A swarm of bombers yesterday attacked a large British convoy off a southeast port.

The convoy's naval escort fired heavily and although the Nazi bombs rained into the water around the ships no vessel was hit or damaged, the British said.

R. A. F. ATTACKS ALONG CHANNEL

Rounds Out Second Week of Big Air Offensive.

JUN 25 1941

London, June 24 (A. P.)—The Royal Air Force swept over the French coast in force again tonight in a big offensive operation to round out two weeks of nightly blasting of German industries, communications and bases.

The attack followed up daylight raids in which heavy explosions rolled back across the English Channel from the Nazi-occupied coast.

The R. A. F. attacks on western Germany last night were not so heavy as some others recently, authoritative spokesmen said, but there was nothing to indicate whether this was due to unexpectedly strong German opposition or adverse weather. The industrial areas of Cologne and Duesseldorf, the naval bases of Wilhelmshaven, Kiel and Emden, the industrial center of Hanover, and places in occupied territory were the targets, an official announcement said. It was the second assault upon Wilhelmshaven in as many nights.

Norwegian sources in London reported today a large-scale exodus of German officials and civilians from north German cities to Norway because of devastation wrought by British bombing raids. Reports current in Oslo were that 20,000 Germans were due to arrive before June 30, including Hamburg city officials, these sources said.

Raids on England Light.

Meanwhile the Nazi attacks on England last night were said by the Government to have been light. However, German bombers did launch a heavy attack on a large British convoy off the southeast coast. A strong naval escort fired intensely, and though observers said that German bombs splashed into the water all around the convoy, no ship was hit or damaged. Guns on the German - occupied French coast opened up, but their firing ceased abruptly, after British planes had been heard crossing the Strait.

Also today the British claimed that during the past three days they have shot down seventy-seven German planes in daylight raids over the French coast, while losing only nine fighters themselves. This ratio was said to be the best to date, though a single day's bag has been greater on several occasions. On one day at the height of the battle of Britain the British reported the destruction of 185 German planes and a loss of twenty-five.

This afternoon the Admiralty reported the sinking of the naval trawler Mist in a battle between German planes and small British minesweeping craft yesterday. One German plane was reported destroyed in the course of this fight.

NOG

Convoy Wards Off Attack

A SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN IN ENGLAND, June 24 (AP)—German bombers attacked a large British convoy off this coast during the night and though bombs crashed in the sea all around the convoy British reports said no ship was hit or damaged.

The convoy, flying barrage balloons and accompanied by a strong naval escort, was abreast this coastal town when the attack came suddenly and developed into a running fight a mile offshore.

Escort vessels fired heavily, filling the sky with shell bursts and streams of tracer bullets.

Civilians Are Reported Killed by British

BERLIN, June 24 (AP).—British bombers killed and wounded several civilians with a small number of explosive and fire bombs dropped in Northwestern Germany last night, the high command reported today.

The daily war bulletin said several apartment houses were hit.

In its own offensive, the Luftwaffe was reported to have sunk a British patrol boat and damaged two merchantmen in waters around England while a long-range naval battery shelled enemy ships in the Channel.

Port facilities at the mouth of the Thames and targets in Southeastern England were also raided and big fires started, the high command asserted.

Two of the R. A. F. night raiders were declared destroyed.

In R. A. F. attempts to enter occupied areas yesterday the communique said 22 British planes were downed against four Nazi losses.

While minor R. A. F. operations during the night were reported from western Germany, Germans said Luftwaffe night actions against England were on a small scale, consisting of individual attacks on British ports and military objectives along the south and southeast coast.

D. N. B., German official news agency, reported that German naval batteries dispersed a convoy off the British south coast early this morning.

Nazis Report R. A. F. Raid On Calais And Dunkerque

Berlin, (*Wednesday*), June 25 (AP)—British bombers protected heavily by pursuit planes attacked the Calais and Dunkerque areas in occupied France at 8 P. M. last night, the DNB stated early today.

The German news agency said German pursuit planes took the air to engage the attackers in battle, and that thirteen British craft were shot out of the sky. The attack, DNB said, was not effective.

JUN 25 1941

ITALIANS ACT IN RETALIATION FOR U. S. ORDER

American Citizens To Be Required To Get Exit Visas

JUN 25 1941

State Department Announces New Immigration Policy

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 24—The Italian Government today restrained American citizens from leaving this country in reprisal, the press said, for similar action against Italians in the United States.

Newspapers announced the new Government regulation with headlines stating "citizens of the United States will not be able to leave our territory."

The Italian measure was understood to include Americans among the foreigners who are required to obtain exit visas before departure. Whether such visas would be denied remained to be seen.

Introduced Exit Visas

Italy introduced exit visas shortly after Britain and France declared war on Germany, but has required them only for citizens of countries which also require them.

The reasons for which the United States took its action—to prevent evasion of regulations freezing Italian credits in the United States—apparently also exist in Italy, which for years rigidly has controlled transfers of funds, permitting travelers to take out of Italy only such money as they brought in.

Explanation of Action

The official announcement of the new measure said:

"With regard to the measures adopted by the American Government by which Italian citizens are prohibited from leaving the territory of the United States without special authorization on the part of Federal authorities, the Italian Government has ordered an analagous measure regarding American citizens residing in the kingdom and territories placed under Italian sovereignty or occupied by our troops."

ITALY RETALIATES ON DEPARTURES

JUN 25 1941

Americans Must Get Special Permit to Leave Country.

Rome, June 24 (A. P.).—The Italian authorities announced today that special authorization would be required for the departure of Americans desiring to leave Italy under new measures described as analogous to those applied to Italians in the United States.

The announcement said:

"With regard to the measures adopted by the American Government by which Italian citizens are prohibited from leaving territory of the United States without special authorization on the part of Federal authorities, the Italian Government has ordered an analogous measure regarding American citizens residing in the kingdom and territories placed under Italian sovereignty or occupied by our troops."

NEW U. S. MINISTER NAMED BY BRITAIN

JUN 25 1941

Ronald Campbell, Ex-Envoy To Yugoslavia, Transferred To Washington

Succeeds Sir Gerald Campbell, New Head Of Information Service Here

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 24—Ronald Ian Campbell, until recently British Minister to Yugoslavia, was appointed tonight to be Minister in Washington, succeeding Sir Gerald Campbell.

Sir Gerald recently was named director general of all British information services in the United States with headquarters in New York.

Nevile Montagu Butler was appointed head of the American department of the Foreign Office.

Envoy To Be Knighted

The new Minister to Washington will be knighted before leaving to take his job. His name appeared in the recent King's birthday honors list but the knighthood has not yet been bestowed by the King.

Other appointments announced were:

Sir Noel Hughes Havelock Charles, as Ambassador to Brazil, succeeding Sir Geoffrey Cox.

Ralph Clarmont Skrine Stevenson, as Minister at Uruguay, succeeding E. Millington Drake.

Oliver Charles Harvey, former Minister in Paris, to be principal private secretary to the Foreign Minister.

John Balfour as Minister at the Lisbon embassy.

Leslie Charles Hughes-Hallett as Minister-resident in Quito, Ecuador, succeeding G. H. Bullock.

Made Knight Commander

In addition to the Ambassadorship, Sir Noel Hughes Havelock Charles was made a knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The new appointments were in accord with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's recently announced policy of choosing younger men.

Hughes-Hallett, 53, is the oldest of the appointees.

30.24—10013

REPORTS RESCUE OF BRITISH GENERAL

Berlin Says Taverner Was Forced Down at Sea.

JUN 25 1941

Berlin, June 24 (A. P.).—Informed spokesmen said today that a German plane had rescued a British general, Brig. Roger Lewin Taverner, an four subordinates who had been drifting in a rubber boat in the Bay of Biscay since June 19, when their Sunderland flying boat crashed en route from England to Cairo.

The rescued men were said to include a major and three non-commissioned officers. Nine other were reported drowned.

At London this afternoon it was announced officially that Brigadier Taverner and four others were missing on a Mediterranean flight.

U. S. ARMY FLYER KILLED IN ENGLAND

Observer With R. A. F. Was Son of Gen. Bradley.

JUN 25 1941

London, June 24 (A. P.).—First Lieut. Follett Bradley Jr. of the United States Air Corps was killed two days ago in a training flight accident in the north of England, it was announced today. The United States embassy reported he had been in England about a month as a military observer.

His father is Brig.-Gen Follett Bradley, stationed in Puerto Rico.

JUN 25 194

Rome Students Called to Arms

Rome, June 24 (A. P.).—All students fit for military service were ordered today to report for duty on August 1.

WAR PARLEY DELAYED

Churchill Says Duties Keep Empire Premiers at Home.

London, June 24 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that it is impossible to fix a date for the proposed imperial war conference scine urgent home duties prevent simultaneous presence in London of the empire premiers who would have to attend.

War Secretary Capt. H. D. R. Margesson told Commons that publication of the dispatches from Flanders of Gen. Viscount Gort, commander of the British expeditionary forces last year, will be postponed indefinitely. Publication had been scheduled for this month.

Gen. Sir George Jeffreys had asked why the dispatches had not been made public "in justice to the troops who were engaged" in the fighting in the Low countries and France.

"The present is not an opportune moment," Capt. Margesson replied.

JUN 25 1941

VICHY RATIONING CLOTHING SUPPLY

Garments and Textiles Put Under Strict Control.

JUN 25 1941

VICHY, June 24 (A. P.).—The French Government today began a strict rationing of clothing and textiles. The decree published in the Official Journal requires clothing and textile ration cards for all purchases. Exempted are forty-six articles—hats, umbrellas, corsets, gloves, fire or acid protective garments, doll dresses, dogs' coats, tents, &c.

For everything else cards were issued, with 240 points for infants in layettes, 140 points for children up to 3 years and 100 points for children over 3 years and for adults.

On the adult cards only thirty points are made available for immediate use. Twenty additional points may be unfrozen before the end of the year, but points from fifty-one to 100 are not valid before January 1, 1942. Thirty points are required for a man's suit or a woman's dress.

However, a special series of tickets will be made available to permit less favored persons to bring their wardrobe up to the "vital minimum," which consists, according to the law, of two suits, two sets of work clothes, raincoat, sweater, coat, three shirts, two pairs of shorts, six pairs of socks and six handkerchiefs.

Meanwhile today ten billion more francs, in effect, were made available to the German occupying forces in France. A decree raised the limit on advances which the Bank of France may make to the Government from 108,000,000,000 (about $2,484,000,000) to 118,000,000,000 francs ($2,724,000,000).

AMERICAN NURSES ARRIVE IN BRITAIN

First of Red Cross-Harvard Group Lands Safely.

JUN 25 1941

London, June 24 (A. P.).—The first group of American nurses, who volunteered for service at the Red Cross-Harvard University Hospital, were in England today. The nurses, who made the voyage here by boat, arrived coincidentally with an appeal to Great Britain's registered nurses to enlist in military nursing services.

"Many more nurses will be needed if hostilities are protracted," an official announcement said.

It was reported in reliable American circles here that this move may lead to an appeal by England for American nurses along lines similar to the Government's request for young doctors and for technicians to operate radiolocaters. Fifteen nurses were said to be in the first contingent to arrive here and it was expected they would be followed shortly by about thirty-five more women from the United States. All will work in a hospital devoted to the treatment and study of communicable diseases caused by the war, air raids, possible diet deficiencies and crowding in shelters.

The hospital is under construction now and is being assembled with materials built in the United States. Red Cross and Harvard representatives expect the building to be completed by the end of the summer.

14 Half-starved Sailors Make Land

Figuiera Da Foz, Portugal, June 24 (A. P.).—Fourteen half-starved survivors of the Norwegian freighter Ramella landed here today and reported their ship was sunk 200 miles northeast of the Azores on June 12.

They said fifteen other members of the crew were in a missing lifeboat.

JUN 25 1941

COMMONS PROVIDES BILLION FOR WAR

Wood Tells House It Will Last Three Months.

JUN 25 1941

London, June 24 (A. P.).—The House of Commons today voted to place one billion pounds (about $4,000,000,000) at the disposal of the Government for war purposes.

In moving the credit vote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, told the House that this amount would last about three months at the present rate of expenditure, about £333,000,000 ($1,333,000,000) a month.

He said that it would be necessary for him to come before Parliament in the autumn to ask for more war funds. The last such credit was voted by Parliament in February.

Supplies received from the United States under the aid to Britain bill were not included in the billion pound estimate, the Chancellor said.

Sir Kingsley added that for the five weeks ending June 21 Britain's rate of war spending had been £72,000,000 (about $288,000,000) a week.

Queen Bids Dutch People Fight Beside the Russians

But Hatred of Bolshevism Is Unchanged, She Stresses

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, in a broadcast to her people today, said her government had decided to fight "by the side of the Russian people" despite its hatred of Bolshevism.

"We may never forget," she said, "that we reject absolutely the principles and practices of Bolshevism, but we are full of compassion for the Russian people who have to undergo such a terrible ordeal."

She "welcomed" the British Empire's statesmanship in the approach to the new conflict and asked the Dutch people to fight the Nazi foe to "the utmost capacity."

FRENCH WEDDINGS MUST BE APPROVED

Vichy, June 24 (A. P.).—Officers of the French Foreign Ministry, whether serving at home or abroad, were forbidden today to marry without the approval of the Ministry.

The decree specified that in no case could approval be given for marriage to a woman who was not a native citizen of France.

JUN 25 1941

ROME SEES RISE IN WHEAT CROP

Rome, June 24 (A. P.).—Sabato Visco, vice-president of the Italian Grain Guild, reported today that Italy's wheat harvest this year would exceed that of last year and estimated it at 268,225,000 bushels.

He told the guild that because the Italian people complied with rationing regulations, the past year's grain supplies have lasted until the new crop.

London Holds Ancient Pageant Amid Ruins

JUN 25 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 24.—Amid charred walls and twisted steel girders London today—as in centuries past—held one of its greatest pieces of pageantry: the "election of sheriffs."

It was the first time a ceremony of the city was held in the historic Guildhall since Nazi fire bombs destroyed its roof last December.

"The Lord Mayor," said an announcement, "will go upon the Hustings in the Guildhall."

Strange Conditions

He did, under conditions and surroundings probably as strange as any in the city's history.

Stenographers and girl clerks from nearby buildings which still are standing watch bare-legged—because of stocking rationing—processions of beadles and Sheriffs wearing century-old robes and three-cornered hats.

Policemen in steel helmets directed nearby traffic. Soldiers looked on wit gasmasks slung over their shoulders.

The procession of beadles include one who wore a straw hat. He lost h ceremonial robes in the bombing.

The ceremonies began under th gray asbestos temporary roof.

Ancient Custom

"We are summoned here," sai Recorder Sir Gerald Dodson, "in ac cordance with ancient custom, t choose sheriffs, chamberlains and off cers of the city.

"It is a matter of deepest satisfac tion that you are summoned to th Guildhall, which once again is tri umphant in adversity and welcome you to shelter in its defiled but unde feated sanctuary."

There was not much spirited voting however. The only contest was over minor city job. The important thin was that the ceremony was held, an everyone seemed satisfied.

Saito To Go To Bangkok

SAIGON, French Indo-China, June 24 (AP).—Col. Jiro Saito, chief of the Japanese military mission in Indo-China, received instructions from Tokio to go immediately to Bangkok, capital of Thailand.

Orders from Tokio canceled the initial flight of a Tokio-Bangkok seaplane service which was to have been inaugurated today. There was no explanation.

26 ITALIANS SENTENCED

Master Of Sabotaged Ship Gets 5 Years In Puerto Rico

San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 24 (AP). Ettore Guigni, captain of the sabotaged Italian tanker Colorado, was sentenced to five years in prison in United States District Court here late today.

JUN 25 1941

His crew of twenty-five were sentenced to there years each for damaging their vessel in the harbor here.

Fairbanks Reports On Nazi Propaganda

Panama, June 24 (A. P.).—Douglas Fairbanks Jr., President Roosevelt's goodwill envoy, declared today that he had found that "German propaganda has made serious inroads in South America—far more serious than we realize back home."

Fairbanks, who arrived by air and plans to stay here two days, said he was cutting short his tour of Latin America because of "excitement back home." He has visited most South American capitals.

JUN 25 1941

Roosevelt Approves Americans Joining British Technical Corps

Indorses England's Plea for Civilian Volunteers; Also Makes It Clear Way Is Open to Enlist in Britain's and China's Armed Forces

Washington, June 24.—(AP)—President Roosevelt placed his emphatic approval today on Britain's appeal for American technical workers to service and maintain her war equipment, and pointedly made it clear that the way was open for Americans to enlist in the British and Chinese armed forces.

England called last week for American volunteers to form a civilian technical corps, including radio experts to service her radiolocators—devices for spotting approaching aircraft—engineers, machine tool operators, automobile mechanics and instrument makers and repairers.

When a reporter asked Mr. Roosevelt's opinion of the project at a press conference today, the Chief Executive fished a memorandum from a basketful of papers and read from it, stressing the points that the volunteers were not subject to combat duty and that if needed here they would be returned to this country.

Another correspondent asked if it was permissible under the Neutrality Act for an American to enter a belligerent country and received the reply that there was nothing in that act to interfere with those who wish to join the corps.

Then he went on to say that Americans could even enter the armed forces of England so long as they did not take an oath of allegiance to the King. The British, he added, were not requiring such an oath.

"Are you for encouraging this?" was the next question.

The President replied that he very much favored it (apparently referring to the plan to recruit non-combatant technicians) and he compared it with sending doctors and nurses to England. Great Britain needs the technicians very much, he said.

He was then asked whether this indorsement covered enlistment in the armed forces and replied simply that any boy who wants to go has a perfect right to do so. The same thing applies to enlistments in the Chinese forces, he said. He was unable to say whether such volunteers would be exempted from the draft here.

As announced at the British Embassy here, volunteers for the civilian technical corps would be inducted for a period of three years unless the war should end sooner. They would be paid $24.12 weekly as basic workers or $38.65 as foremen and supplied with food, lodging and uniforms. They would in no way be subject to military discipline. They would be provided with transportation to England and transportation home when the need for their services ended.

JUN 25 1941

MANY SHIPS CARRY DEFENSE SUPPLIES

JUN 25 1941

U. S. Lines Reveal Cargoes for Red Sea, Rangoon, Navy Bases at Priorities Hearing.

Washington, June 24.—(AP)—Operators of American merchant ships told U. S. Senators today they were carrying national defense supplies to the Red Sea, Rangoon in the Far East, and newly established naval bases.

The testimony about operations under the lease-lend bill and national defense program was given at a public hearing of the Senate Commerce Committee when ship operators asked numerous changes in a House-approved bill to establish "priorities" on virtually all merchant ships operating from the United States.

The ship operators asked the Senate to assure them "just compensation" under the proposed legislation which would place their ships under warrants of the Maritime Commission that would control cargo, destination and operations.

Plead for "Just Compensation"

At present all American vessels are operating under voluntary control of the commission and ship operators cited their services on this basis to support their plea for a "just compensation" provision.

D. S. Morrison, of the American-Hawaiian Line, said a large part of his 32 ships had been used for "lease-lend cargo to the Red Sea," presumably war supplies for English, Free French and other forces opposing the Axis Powers.

J. W. Von Herbulis, official of the Waterman Steamship Line, testified that of 37 ships under his control, 21 had aided the national defense program, including four sent to the Red Sea, and one to Rangoon, Burma, whence supplies have been carried to China over the Burma Road.

Protest Made

Herbulis protested that the Government had not availed itself of his company's management and stevedore services in connection with this work and asked that a Senate provision remedy this.

John Mann, Maritime Commission attorney, demurred, saying that in the Red Sea shipments an enormous amount of cargo was going to one area and it was necessary to use the management and stevedore services of another line which normally operates there.

If this were not done, Mann said, a "mess would result" from trying to operate through all ship lines involved, or the Maritime Commission would be forced to set up a large staff of its own.

Douglas W. Barton, of the Baltimore and Insular Steamship Lines, testified that of 30 ships, some 21 had been used to carry supplies to Puerto Rico for new bases there and in that area.

Oliver P. Caldwell testified that of 23 vessels under the Luckenbach Line, three had gone to the Red Sea, three more were going, and others would carry supplies to the Far East.

No Provision in Proposed Law

The merchant marine operators said they were assured "just compensation" under the present maritime law but that the proposed legislation included no such provision.

Chairman Josiah Bailey, Dem., N. C., said he favored such a provision, pointing out this was "compulsory legislation."

JUN 25

"It avoids requisition by a process of coercion," he said. "It puts you out of business unless you come in. If you come in, you are under control."

Maritime Commission officials informed Congress that the new priorities legislation was necessary to meet a "serious shortage of merchant shipping."

ONLY WASHINGTON TO ISSUE VISAS

New Centralized Control of Immigration Announced.

JUN 25 1941

Washington, June 24 (A. P.).—The State Department announced today the establishment of a new immigration policy, centralizing the issuance of all immigration visas in Washington, with emphasis on the immigrant's suitability "to the national defense program."

Instead of visas being granted by immigration officials in the field, the new set-up will make it necessary for visa applications to be passed on by inter-departmental committees, which it is understood will comprise representatives of the departments of State, War, Navy and Justice.

The State Department's announcement said that the new procedure had resulted from "the declared emergency and the necessity from the standpoint of the national defense for careful supervision over the entry of aliens in the United States."

The new procedure is effective July 1.

DIVE BOMBERS TO AID TROOPS IN WAR GAMES

Gen. Marshall Announces Navy Planes Will Take Part for First Time.

REVEALS OTHER WAR PLANS

Says Army-Marine Task Force Is Being Trained for Landing in This Hemisphere.

JUN 25 1941

Washington, June 24 (A. P.).—New steps to weld American land, sea and air forces into a closely co-ordinated fighting team were disclosed today by Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff.

Lifting partially the secrecy surrounding some important defense preparations, he reported that navy dive bombers would be teamed with ground troops for the first time in late summer maneuvers.

The arrangement for use of navy dive bombers was made with Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations. War games employing more than 350,000 men are to be held in Louisiana in August and the army's field training is to be topped off in November with other maneuvers in the Carolinas.

Terming the use of the navy bombers logical, Gen. Marshall said that in the event of war conceivably carrier-based planes would have to be used with troops.

Give Some Information.

Gen. Marshall also gave the following information on some hitherto secret defense subjects:

1—A Marine Corps officer has been given command of an army-marine task force now being trained for landing operations in the event it should be needed for Western Hemisphere defense. The officer's name was not given.

2—Brig.-Gen. Henry W. Harms, veteran army flyer, has been placed in command of the air defense bases in Newfoundland, northernmost of the string of island outposts acquired from Great Britian.

3—Command of the new bases in Alaska may pass from a ground officer to an air officer completed.

4—The army-navy joint board, which formerly held sessions only at intervals of weeks, now functions almost continuously. Its members include Major Gen. Henry H. Arnold, deputy chief of staff and commander of the newly reorganized army air forces, as well as top war and navy officials.

Knits Defense Forces.

Gen. Marshall detailed some of the steps to knit defense forces more closely in explaining at a press conference some of the purposes behind the air corps reorganization. This was reported to Congress last week by Secretary Stimson as the army's answer to proposals for a completely independent air force, which Col. Stimson contended would be a mistake at this time.

In creating special task forces from all arms for possible wartime operations, Gen. Marshall indicated the United States was following Germany's course. The joint board, which issues directives to all defense arms with the approval of the President, is similar in some respects to the Nazi supreme general staff. The German agency, however, is responsible only to Adolf Hitler, whereas the joint board is answerable to the Cabinet as well as the President.

The Army-Marine Corps landing force includes the army's first division, which has first priority on all new arms and equipment and is composed entirely of regulars. Teamwork operations with the Marines are being held this summer. On the Pacific Coast the similar third division has similarly trained with the Marines and the navy.

CHANGE SET-UP ON DEFENSE TO STOP DELAYS

JUN 25 194

Washington, D. C., June 24 (AP).—In an effort to streamline the defense set-up and eliminate delays, the OPM today announced a broad reorganization program which was said to bear some resemblance to the War Industries Board machinery of World War days.

William S. Knudsen, director general of OPM, said a "commodity section" and an "industry advisory committee" would be established for each key defense industry.

When any question arises affecting an industry—whether it be a matter of production, purchases or priorities—an advisory committee representing the industry will take it up with an OPM commodity section set up for the industry.

Old Method Involved.

Previously it was necessary for an industry to take up a priorities problem with one division, a purchasing question with another division and a production problem with still another division of OPM.

The new plan is designed, among other things, to prevent "overlapping" among divisions, which Knudsen admitted had taken place.

The three directors of the major divisions of OPM will each take charge of a group of commodity sections, while retaining their present duties.

MEATLESS DAYS HELD UNLIKELY

Farm Expert Calls Cheese Shortage Remedied.

JUN 25 1941

Chicago, June 24 (A. P.).—The defense chief of the United States Department of Agriculture declared today that at this stage of the game, "we honestly believe we can avoid the meatless and milkless days of the first world war."

M. Clifford Hownsend, director of the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, said a few shortages were foreseen under the aid-to-Britain program—notably in evaporated milk, cheese, eggs, pork and vegetable oils—but these were being remedied.

"It is conceivable, of course, that we might have to cut down on consumption of one or two commodities such as cheese for brief periods," he cautioned in a prepared speech before the Agricultural Club of Chicago.

Milk production, spurred by a Department of Agriculture drive, rose by June 1 to the highest

30.24— 10015

30.24— 10015

record for that date, 5 per cent above the 1940 figure, he said. But much of the increase was in areas which had no cheese or evaporated milk plants.

The department is therefore calling conferences among evaporated milk manufacturers to discuss the construction of new plants and means of tapping the 100,000,000 pounds of dried milk now used annually for animal feed.

The department calculates, he said, that last year's American cheddar cheese production of 605,000,000 pounds should be increased by one-third to meet domestic and British needs, and evaporated milk production of 58,000,000 milk case should be raised by one-fourth.

NATION TO BE ASKED TO GIVE ALUMINUM

LaGuardia Says Civilian Defense Agency to Conduct Drive

Washington, June 24—(AP)—Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia, director of the Office of Civilian Defense, announced tonight a nation-wide drive to collect old and unneeded aluminum.

JUN 25 1941

In a broadcast address, LaGuardia disclosed that the Office of Production Management had requested the defense agency to undertake the campaign on the basis of "very successful" experimental aluminum collections recently in Richmond, Va., and Madison, Wis.

Noting that it was the "first assignment to duty" given him, the New York mayor said he would ask the State Governors to take direct charge of the drive, passing responsibility down to county, city and town officials, civic and patriotic organizations, and youth organizations.

"Arrangements have been made by the OPM . . . with the National Waste Material Dealers," he said. "These men who deal in waste material will be the reception depots in the counties and in the cities, and the waste material dealers have agreed to function and help in this collection without any charge to the Government."

"Our job," LaGuardia continued, "is to marshal all of these forces, all of these organizations and ask the cooperation of all the women of the country and the housekeepers and the mothers and housewives to collect the aluminum and then through these organizations we will call for them (sic) next month.

"The date is on July 21."

He estimated the drive would produce 20,000,000 pounds of scrap aluminum—sufficient to furnish enough of the metal for 2000 fighter airplanes.

Organizations wishing to participate, he said, should contact local officials or State or local defense councils. The United States Conference of Mayors already has volunteered aid, he added.

Citing samples of items sought, La Guardia listed:

"* * * Such things as wire and screenings. Then there are golf clubs. They tell me there is some aluminum in golf clubs. I don't know because my job as Mayor keeps me too busy now and I can't play golf, but pots and pans and washing machines and parts of that old vacuum cleaner * * * and shakers, the kind of shakers you shake malted milks and other things in. You can always shake something in something else. * * *"

Oil Piles Up in Gulf Coast

JUN 25 1941

Stock Accumulates in Louisiana While Rationing Is Discussed in East.

Baton Rouge, La., June 24 (A. P.).—Oil men today drew a paradoxical picture of unmoved oil accumulating near the rich Gulf Coast fields while gasoline rationing is being discussed in the East.

The accumulating stocks, they said, explain an order cutting the amount of oil Louisiana wells will be allowed to produce in July, although civilian and military demand apparently is increasing.

John J. Metzger Jr., chief engineer of the Louisiana Department of Minerals, declared that the removal of fifty tankers by Government order from the Gulf-Atlantic coast runs was responsible for the situation.

"Our department ordered the reduction on the recommendation of the United States Bureau of Mines," Mr. Metzger said. "Oil stocks are piling up on our gulf coast and I am sure the same situation exists in Texas. There just isn't any way of moving it."

Although the Louisiana allowable cut was proportionately not great—16,103 barrels a day from a June total of 319,500—oil men pointed out that apparently it marked reversal of a trend. The allowable had been increased from month to month until the June order was issued, keeping production practically at the May level. The July order promulgated yesterday included the first recent cut.

Gov. Sam Jones, who yesterday bound Louisiana to a two-year extension of the interstate oil compact for voluntary conservation measures, agreed that transportation difficulties were responsible for curtailment of production, but added, "I feel sure the reduction is only temporary until the transportation facilities are re-established. The demand is steadily increasing."

Legislation to facilitate the construction of a pipe line from Louisiana to North Carolina now is pending in Congress and was opposed by railroad interests at a Senate sub-committee hearing yesterday.

Some north Louisiana fields have access to existing pipe lines. The bulk of the reduction in the July proration order was made in the allowable set for south Louisiana fields, dependent on tanker ship and rail facilities.

52 More Survivors Of Zamzam Arrive

American Export Liner Exeter Docks At Jersey City With 224 Passengers

Jersey City, N. J., June 24 (AP)—The American Export liner Exeter arrived today from Lisbon with 224 passengers, including fifty-two survivors of the Egyptian steamer Zamzam sunk by a German raider April 17 in the South Atlantic. They repeated the story of their adventure and their brush with death.

JUN 25 1941

Mrs. Julius Danielson, of Lindsborg, Kan., told of taking to a lifeboat with her six children ranging in age from 18 months to 11 years. The boat, riddled by the raider's fire, sank soon after it touched the water, and Mrs. Danielson and her children floated in life preservers for forty-five minutes before being rescued.

Among the passengers was Mrs. William Phillips, wife of the United States Ambassador to Rome.

45 Survivors Of Two Torpedoed Ships Land

Captain Of One, Belgian Vessel, Used Whistle To Give Crew His Farewell Salute

Norfolk, Va., June 24 (AP)—The story of a Belgian ship's master, who saluted his crew by four short blasts of the whistle before he died with his vessel in the North Atlantic on June 9, was told today when forty-five survivors of two torpedoed freighters were landed here by the Finnish packet Hammarland.

The freighter picked up two lifeboats—one with ten survivors from the 8,000-ton Dutch ship Yselhaven and the other with thirty-five from the 12,500-ton Belgian ship Mercier—within a few hours on June 16. A second boat from the Mercier, with twenty-eight survivors, is missing.

Mercier crewmen said she was seven days out of Liverpool, in ballast, bound for Montreal when, without warning, two torpedoes struck her when she was 480 miles off Newfoundland.

The Yselhaven was ripped open by two torpedoes June 6 and went down in three or four minutes, accounts said. Nine of her company were lost, the crew reported, including the captain, M. P. de Unaard.

Urge Free Trips for U. S. Reds—to War

Portland, Ore., June 24 (AP).—The Portland branch of the Sailors Union of the Pacific adopted a resolution today asking the Federal Government to provide free transportation for U. S. Communists to the Russo-German war front.

Pointing out that Communists have hailed the U. S. S. R. as having the most democratic constitution ever adopted by any nation, the resolution said "the time is now at hand for members of the Communist Party in this country to assist their comrades in the U. S. S. R. and prove that they believe in democracy.

BOARDS TO DECIDE

Deferment of Men of 28 Made Optional.

Washington, June 24 (A. P.).—Selective Service headquarters has notified local boards, it was learned today, that they must make their own decisions as to selectees 28 years of age or older, now in line for induction but who may be deferred a few weeks hence under pending legislation.

The inquiries were made in view of the Senate-approved bill now before the House which would empower the President to give deferment from military training to all men who have reached the age of 28 by July 1.

Gen. George C. Marshall said yesterday that the army favors releasing the present selective service trainees—"if the situation permits"—after they have finished their year of military duty, but that it might be advisable to retain some of them longer.

Maj. Riley Ennis Named Attache at Baghdad

By the Associated Press

Maj. Riley P. Ennis, on temporary duty as military observer at Cairo, Egypt, was ordered by the War Department today to report to the American Minister at Baghdad, Iraq, for duty as military attache.

Maj. Ennis, whose home is Paulding, Ohio, whose regular assignment was to the infantry at Fort Benning, Ga., was relieved of that assignment as part of the order making him military attache.

Hope For Early Panama Pact

Washington, June 24—Hope for an early and "completely satisfactory" conclusion of negotiations with Panama for additional defense sites and facilities sought by the United States was expressed at the State Department today as Dr. Raule de Roux, Panamanian Foreign Minister, left Washington after a month of conversations on the subject.

Eire Fails To Get Arms In U. S.

New York, June 24 (AP)—Gen. Frank Aiken, Eire's Minister for the Coordination of Defensive Measures, left on the Yankee Clipper today for Dublin via Lisbon and London. He had been in this country since March 18.

Asked if his mission had been successful, he replied, "We didn't get the arms we wanted," and said that therefore the Irish would "have to defend ourselves with whatever we have at the moment."

General Oiken was more successful in getting wheat and other materials. He also succeeded in purchasing two freighters.

JUN 25 1941

The Clipper carried nine other passengers for Lisbon and seventeen for Bermuda.

U. S. Drops Charges Against Two Japanese

Further Investigation Planned On Espionage Count Against Torzichi Kono

Los Angeles, June 24 (AP)—Charges of espionage against Itaru Tatibana, Japanese naval officer, and Torzichi Kono were dropped today by the United States commissioner on instructions from the Attorney General.

Tatibana left this country last Saturday for Japan by arrangement with immigration authorities. His $50,000 bond and the $10,000 bond of Kono were released. They had tried to buy United States Navy records, the Government charged.

JUN 25 1941

William Fleet Palmer, United States Attorney, said further investigation of Kono would be conducted to determine whether deportation action would be taken.

The two Japanese were accused of attempting to buy United States Navy records from Al D. Blake, former navy man who was working with intelligence officers.

THE WAR TODAY

By Frank R. Ahern

Required re-reading for this week in Moscow, Rome, Tokyo and elsewhere is chapter XIV, Mein Kampf, by Adolf Hitler. One wonders, too, if Hitler is not re-reading it himself in some humiliation.

Contrary to some impressions, Mein Kampf has not turned out to be a precise chartbook for Hitler has betrayed himself, by reason of necessity or convenience, in various respects: for instance, in his expressed desire for an alliance with Britain as well as Italy.

JUN 25 1941

The Russians, however, can now weigh the utter insincerity, from the beginning, of the treaty which Hitler made with them when he had to detour from his course. For Mein Kampf not only dismisses as worthless any treaty with Russia ("we must not forget that the international Jew, who today rules Russia absolutely, sees in Germany not an ally but a state marked for the same destiny . . . one does not conclude a treaty

with someone whose sole interest is the destruction of his partner.")

The book also, by constant repetition, drives home this thought: "Neither Western nor Eastern Orientation should be the future goal of our foreign policy, but an Eastern policy signifying the acquisition of the necessary soil for our German people."

Well, Hitler, having failed to knock out England, has gone back to the book and gone after the "necessary soil," and the danger for his foes on the West lies in the chance that he will be able to carve that soil out of the heart of the Russian richlands in six, or eight, or twelve weeks; encircle and destroy the Russian army and turn back again in the direction of England.

In this one military decision he has left his allies, Italy and Japan, dangling unhappily from the frayed threads of the tripartite pact, and he has done so with cynicism and contempt, for as he wrote in Mein Kampf: "An alliance which does not comprise a plan for war is senseless and worthless. One makes alliances only for fighting."

Hitler made the Italian alliance for fighting; Italy fought, but now Italy has expended her fighting strength, and is becoming what Hitler wanted to avoid: one of those allies "who suck like leecres on our own economy." (Again, Mein Kampf).

As for Japan, she was given to believe that by signing the tripartite pact she would be able to complete her advance southward whenever the final assault on England took place. Then, she was told, Britain's eastern strength would be dispersed and weakened and the United States fleet would have gone on guard into the Atlantic.

Japan's unexpected withdrawal from her heavy pressure on the Dutch East Indies is evidence that she suspected some days ago that Germany was about to reverse herself. Now the German assault on Russia leaves British and American defenses unimpaired in the Pacific and it postpones, indefinitely, Japan's original plan of expansion there.

The German-Russian war also cuts off Japan from economic contact with the Reich.

Now, Japan, under the tri-partite pact, is obliged to go to Germany's aid if Germany is "attacked," which is a matter of interpretation. She also has a neutrality agreement with Russia, which may or may not be worth anything. Insofar as the tripartite pact goes, Japan is left holding the sack in the South Pacific, and the Axis alliance is useless to either Japan or Germany, for the time being, unless Japan, too, turns on Russia for her share of the spoils. Under the Mein Kampf theory that allinaces are good only for fighting, that latter course seems to be the only one that Japan, as a German partner, can choose.

June 24, 1941

HOW THEY LOOK ON PAPER

	GERMANY	RUSSIA
ARMY		
MEN (TOTAL FIELD STRENGTH)	5,000,000 – 6,000,000 (ON ALL FRONTS)	2,000,000 – 4,500,000
MECHANIZED TROOPS	250,000-375,000	OVER 500,000
PARACHUTE TROOPS	100,000 (CLAIMED)	100,000 (CLAIMED)
FIGHTING PLANES	10,000 – 20,000	4,000 – 5,000 (FIRST LINE)
NAVY		
BATTLESHIPS	3	3 (3 MORE BUILDING)
LIGHTER SHIPS	80 – 100	80 – 100
SUBMARINES	300	170

Exact figures are guarded military secrets. AP

The Texts of the Day's Communiques on the War

German

BERLIN, June 24 (AP)—The German High Command today issued the following communiqué, dated from "the Fuehrer's headquarters:"

In the east the operations of the German Army are taking the planned course, with great successes.

In the waters around England bombers sank a British patrol boat and badly damaged two enemy merchantmen.

During an attempt by British planes to enter the occupied regions yesterday twenty-two of the enemy ships were shot down. Four of our own planes were lost in these fights.

A long range naval battery shelled enemy ships in the Channel.

Last night our air force bombed port facilities at the mouth of the Thames and in Southeastern England. Big fires resulted.

British bombers last night dropped a small quantity of explosives and incendiary bombs over Northwestern Germany, killing and wounding several civilians. Several apartment houses were hit. Night chasers downed one bomber and naval artillery two others.

One night chaser unit bagged its 200th opponent. A chaser squadron commanded by Lieut. Col. Moelders on June 22 scored its 750th air victory.

Italian

ROME, June 24 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

In North Africa, Italian and German planes yesterday bombed fortified works and concentrations of motor vehicles in the stronghold of Tobruk.

Following the mopping up of the terrain in the battle of Solum British tanks remaining in the hands of Axis troops have reached 249, including twelve in perfect condition.

In East Africa a daring thrust effected June 22 by troops of the Uolchefit garrison under command of Lieut. Gonnella penetrated deeply within the enemy's lines, inflicting considerable losses and capturing prisoners, guns, arms and munitions. In this action groups of Amhara and Altipiano bands particularly distinguished themselves.

Three British planes yesterday carried out a raid from low altitude on Syracuse. A Red Cross hospital was hit and one woman killed.

JUN 25 1941

French

VICHY, France June 24 (AP)—The French issued the following communiqué today on operations in Syria:

Our forces continued their magnificent resistance in all sectors.

In the coastal sector Australian columns, in order to protect their have been attacking in the vicinity of Casale Gazin. Attacks yesterday, which resulted in violent hand-to-hand fighting, were repulsed by our troops.

British attacks against Merdjayoun also were repulsed.

In the region of Damascus adversary troops which tried to advance beyond the city came against our detachment, which held them.

In the Syrian desert heroic reeastern flank, for several days sistance by Foreign Legion troops, powerfully aided by our aviation, still was stopping motorized columns which came from Iraq.

Important British forces attacked one of our advance posts on the western border of Jebel Druz.

Our aviation every day is carrying out a constantly increasing number of operations. The R. A. F. tried to stop this activity June 23, attacking our airdromes with machine guns and cannon.

Several of our planes were damaged on the ground, but our pursuit planes intercepted sixteen Hurricanes and Curtiss craft, which carried out the attack, and shot down six. Two of our planes have not returned to their base.

British aviation renewed bombing of the port of Beirut, causing only damage to civilian installations.

The night of June 22-23 the British fleet had an engagement with our naval units of the Levant off Beirut. An enemy warship was seriously damaged.

Russian

MOSCOW, Wednesday, June 25 (AP)—This Red Army communiqué was issued early today:

In the course of June 24 the enemy continued the offensive in the areas of Shavli, Kaunas, Grodno, Volkovysk, Kobryn, Wlodzimierz, Wolynski and Brody, encountering the stiff resistance of the Red Army.

All the attacks of the enemy in the Shavli area have been repelled with heavy losses to him. Counter-attacks of our mechanized units in this direction have destroyed tank formations of the enemy and a mechanized regiment has been entirely annihilated.

In the Grodno-Volkovysk and Brest-Sin areas fierce fighting is going on in defense of Grodno, Vilna and Kaunas. In the Brodsk area the engagement between large tank formations is continuing. Heavy losses have been sustained by the enemy.

Our aviation, cooperating with the armies in the field, has dealt crushing blows to the airdromes and important military targets of the enemy. During air battles our air force has brought down thirty-four aircraft.

In the Gulf of Finland an enemy submarine has been sunk by units of the fleet.

In reply to the twice-repeated air raid on Sevastopol by German bombers from Rumanian territory, Soviet bombers have bombed three times Constanta and Sulina. Constanta is ablaze.

In reply to the twice-repeated air raids by German bombers on Kiev, Minsk, Libau and Riga, Soviet bombers have bombed three times Danzig, Koenigsberg, Lublin and Warsaw and have caused great damage to military objectives. Petrol dumps are burning in Warsaw.

During June 22, 23 and 24 the Soviet Air Force lost 374 aircraft, mainly on the airdromes. During the same period the Soviet Air Force has brought down 161 German aircraft in air battles. In addition, according to approximate information available, no fewer than 220 aircraft have been destroyed on the airdromes of the enemy.

The Germans are dropping parachutists for the interruption of communications in batches of five or ten, clad in the uniform of Soviet Militiamen. Units for the destruction of these parachutists have been created behind the front line. The N. K. V. D. [secret police] is entrusted with the direction of the operations of these units.

Finland has lent her territory to the German Army and Air Force. For the last ten days concentrations of German troops and planes have been proceeding on these borders of the U. S. S. R.

On June 23 six German aircraft flying from Finnish territory attempted to bomb the Kronstadt region. These aircraft were repelled. One of them was shot down and four German officers were taken prisoner. On June 24 four German aircraft attempted to bomb the region of Kandalaksha and the region of Kuolajaervi.

Some units of the German Army tried to cross the Soviet border. The aircraft were compelled to take flight and the German Army units were repelled. German soldiers have been made prisoners.

Rumania has put her territory at the complete disposal of the German armies. Not only are raids by the German Air Force carried out from Rumanian territory on Soviet towns and armies but German troops with the cooperation of the Rumanian armies are also conducting a land offensive.

The repeated attempts of the German-Rumanian armies to take possession of Cernauti and gain a foothold on the eastern bank of the Pruth River have not been successful. German and Rumanian prisoners have been taken.

Finnish

HELSINKI, Finland, June 24, (AP)—A Finnish communiqué was issued tonight as follows:

Monday, between 1:20 and 4:45 A. M., numerous Soviet scout planes flew deep into Finland high over Kuhmo and Tolke.

Monday at 3:57 P. M. two Soviet fighters violated Finnish territory east of Hangoe, later flying seaward.

On the same day at 2:55 P. M., three Soviet bombers bombed the motorboat Disea north of Utoe in the Turku archipelago. The captain was wounded by bomb fragments.

British

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué today said:

The main objectives of strong forces of Bomber Command aircraft, which attacked Germany

30.24— 10017

last night, were the industrial districts of Cologne and Duesseldorf and the naval base of Kiel.

Subsidiary attacks were made on targets at Wilhelmshaven, Emden, Hanover and at places in occupied territory.

From these operations one of our aircraft is missing.

The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué tonight:

This evening the R. A. F. carried out another offensive sweep over Northern France. Blenheim bombers, escorted by a strong force of fighters, attacked the power station at Comines, near Lille.

Reports so far received show nine enemy fighters were destroyed. Two of our fighters are missing.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued the following communiqué early today:

Enemy air activity last night was on a small scale and mainly over East Anglia and the southeast.

Bombs were dropped at some places in these areas but only a small number of casualties were caused and no serious damage was done.

It now is confirmed that another enemy fighter was destroyed in the second offensive sweep carried out yesterday by the R. A. F., making a total of thirteen destroyed in that sweep and twenty in the whole day's operations.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué tonight:

No hostile activity over this country has been reported up to 8 P. M. today. One enemy bomber was destroyed in a small enemy attack on this country last night.

The British Admiralty issued the following communiqué today:

An enemy aircraft which attacked our minesweepers yesterday destroyed H. M. Trawler Solon. During the engagement H. M. trawler Nogi was damaged by a bomb. She was taken in tow by the trawlers Contender and Solon but subsequently sank.

Our casualties were three wounded. Next of kin have been informed.

The Admiralty also issued the following communiqué:

Units of the Mediterranean Fleet are giving continued and active assistance to the advance of our armies along the coast of Syria by carrying out bombardments of military objectives and strong points of resistance. In the early hours of yesterday morning two Vichy destroyers attempted to interfere with our operations. They were at once heavily engaged by our ships and both Vichy destroyers were seen to be hit several times before they retired under cover of smoke to the shelter of their shore batteries.

At least one other Vichy destroyer of the Chevalier Paul class, which had been operating against us in Syrian waters, already has been hit and almost certainly sunk by torpedoes from naval aircraft.

Naval aircraft also carried out successful attacks on the ports of Beirut and Tripoli in Syria and on warships and shipping in these ports.

Throughout the eastern and central Mediterranean our submarines continue to inflict losses upon the enemy. A supply ship in a convoy has been sunk and a successful attack has been made upon a large Italian liner of about 20,000 tons. This ship was hit by two torpedoes.

A message has been sent to the commander-in-chief, Mediterranean, to convey the congratulations of the Board of Admiralty to our submarines on their increasingly successful operations.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 25 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

During yesterday's offensive operations by the R. A. F. the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, was present in the operation room of the group controlling the offensive from the time the machines took off until their return. He was received by Air Marshal W. Sholto Douglas, C. B., M. C., D. S. C., air officer commanding in chief fighter command.

CAIRO, June 24 (AP)—The British Middle East Command issued the following communiqué today:

Libya—Nothing of importance to report.

JUN 25 1941

Ethiopia—Our troops, advancing from the south in cooperation with patriot forces, have captured Agaro and Bedelle, taking 400 prisoners. In all other areas operations are continuing satisfactorily.

Syria—British troops yesterday occupied Qatana, southwest of Damascus, and are now advancing from this town toward the Damascus-Beirut Road. Free French and Indian troops attacked and occupied the high ground north of Berze. In the Merdjayoun area our troops have made further local gains and fighting is proceeding. In the coastal sector the Australians have made a further important advance and our artillery already is in action against the Vichy position at Damour.

The R. A. F. Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

Syria—Aircraft of the R. A. F. and Royal Australian Air Force were active in Syria yesterday. A large force of aircraft machine-gunned airdromes at Baalbek, Zahle and Rayak, destroying eight Vichy aircraft on the ground. A very large number of others were damaged and another was attacked and severely damaged in the air.

Aircraft of a squadron of the Royal Australian Air Force carried out a machine-gun attack on the airdrome at Ouseir, near Homs. One hangar and a number of other buildings were damaged and one Victory Glenn Martin destroyed on the ground. A number of Dewoitine fighters were intercepted over the airdrome and two of them were shot down, while a number of others were damaged. Bomber aircraft attacked the fort at Es Suweida.

Sicily—Yesterday, aircraft of the R. A. F. made an attack on flying boats in Syracuse harbor. A number of hits were made on boats as well as on hangars and barracks.

Cyrenaica—The harbor at Bengazi and enemy transports in the same area were bombed during the night of June 22-23.

Ethiopia—Eleven Caproni aircraft and four CR-42s were found burned out when our troops entered Jimma, in Ethiopia.

From all the above operations two of our aircraft are missing and a third was forced to land in enemy territory.

LONDON, JUNE 25-(AP)-BRITISH BOMBERS BLASTED TARGETS IN GERMANY FOR THE 14TH CONSECUTIVE NIGHT LAST NIGHT AFTER A HEAVY ATTACK ON NORTHERN FRANCE BY SQUADRONS OF BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS.

FROM THE CONTROL ROOM OF A FIGHTER COMMAND STATION, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WATCHED THE ATTACK ON OBJECTIVES IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRANCE SWING UNDER WAY AND HE WAS STILL THERE FOR THEIR RETURN.

JUN 25 1941

IN THE OFFENSIVE SWEEP INTO FRANCE ITWAS ANNOUNCED THAT NINE FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED, AGAINST TWO BRITISH FIGHTERS MISSING, WHILE DURING GERMAN ATTACKS DURING THE NIGHT ON BRITAIN A TOTAL OF FOUR BOMBERS WERE DESTROYED.

(DNB, GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, SAID 13 BRITISH CRAFT WERE SHOT DOWN IN THE ATTACK ON OCCUPIED FRANCE. THE GERMANS ACKNOWLEDGED FAIRLY HEAVY DAMAGE AT SOME POINTS IN WESTERN GERMANY BUT SAID NO MILITARY TARGETS WERE HIT.)

ONLY A SMALL NUMBER OF GERMAN WARPLANES ATTACKED BRITAIN DURING THE NIGHT BUT BOMBS WHICH FELL ON MERSEYSIDE--THE SHIPBUILDING AND DOCKS AREA OF LIVERPOOL--KILLED OR INJURED SOME PERSONS AND CAUSED SOME DAMAGE.

ALMOST AS SOON AS THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT TWO OF THE INVADING PLANES WERE DESTROYED, OFFICIALS HASTENED TO ADD TWO MORE TO THE TOLL.

CALAIS AND BOULOGNE WERE AMONG THE OBJECTIVES OF THE RAF'S FLIERS IN THEIR EARLY NIGHT ATTACK.

ADD MOSCOW — NL. Russian — XXX-LITOVSK

(IN ANKARA, TURKEY, REPORTS RECEIVED BY FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES SAID THAT GERMAN PANZER COLUMNS DROVE 120 MILES INTO THE RUSSIAN UKRAINE DURING THE FIRST TWO DAYS OF FIGHTING, WHILE GERMAN-RUMANIAN FORCES SLASHING NORTHWARD THROUGH RUSSIAN BESSARABIA TOWARD ODESSA PENETRATED 80 MILES INTO SOVIET TERRITORY.) JUN 25 1941

ARMY RESERVISTS FLOCKED THROUGH THE STREETS OF MOSCOW AS MOBILIZATION REACHED ITS FULL HEIGHT. THEY WALKED SOBERLY, SOMETIMES ACCOMPANIED BY WOMEN BUT MORE FREQUENTLY THEY MARCHED IN GROUPS, CHEERED BY PASSERS-BY.

WORKERS IN INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND AGRICULTURE PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY. THERE WAS A MASS MOVEMENT BY SOVIET WOMEN TO REPLACE MEN LEAVING FOR THE FRONT. JUN 25 1941

THOUSANDS OF HOUSEWIVES AND OFFICE GIRLS BEGAN LEARNING TRADES AND DRIVING TRACTORS ON FARM COMBINES.

NEWSPAPERS AND RESOLUTIONS FROM MEETINGS TOOK THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL LINE, RECALLING THE ROUT OF THE TEUTONIC KNIGHTS IN THE 13TH CENTURY, THE DISASTROUS NAPOLEONIC CAMPAIGN AND THE VICTORIOUS BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF NICOLAI LENIN.

PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL'S DECLARATION THAT RUSSIA WOULD BE AIDED FOUND WARM RESPONSE AND THE AVERAGE RUSSIAN WAS GRATEFUL TO KNOW THAT GREAT BRITAIN CONTINUED TO BATTER THE COMMON ENEMY.

FINNISH MILITARY EXPERTS SAID REPORTS INDICATED THAT VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE SOVIET BALTIC FLEET, INCLUDING SUBMARINES, HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN TOWARD KRONSTADT, RUSSIAN NAVAL BASE NEAR LENINGRAD.

COASTAL VESSELS HERE SIGHTED RUSSIAN BATTLESHIPS STEAMING EASTWARD IN THE GULF OF FINLAND.

ONE INCIDENT WAS REPORTED IN WHICH THREE LARGE SOVIET WARSHIPS WERE SAID TO HAVE FLED BEFORE A SMALL SQUADRON OF NAZI TORPEDO MOTORBOATS AND MINELAYERS.

AS RELATIONS BETWEEN FINLAND AND RUSSIA APPARENTLY BECAME WORSE, THE SOVIETS REMOVED MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILY AND MOVABLE PROPERTY FROM THE LEGATION BUILDING THIS EVENING.

ONLY THE MINISTER REMAINED IN HELSINKI.

HELSINKI--FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD XXX [redacted] MONDAY,

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE LATEST VIOLATIONS OF THE FINNISH TERRITORY OCCURRED MONDAY. JUN 25 1941

EARLY IN THE MORNING, BETWEEN 1:20 A.M. AND 4:45 NUMEROUS SOVIET SCOUT PLANES FLEW DEEP INTO FINLAND HIGH OVER KUHMO AND TOLKE.

LATER TWO FIGHTERS CAME EAST OF HANGO AND THEN FLEW TOWARD THE SEA.

GENERAL ERNST LINDER, WHO LED THE SWEDISH VOLUNTEER CORPS IN THE FINNISH-RUSSIAN WAR OF 1939-40, ARRIVED TODAY IN HELSINKI TO STUDY THE NEW THREAT TO BALTIC PEACE AND WAS QUOTED BY THE STATE INFORMATION BUREAU AS SAYING SWEDEN'S DEFENSES WERE RAPIDLY PROGRESSING.

(THE IMPLICATIONS OF HIS REFERENCE TO SWEDISH DEFENSES WERE

30.24—10019 30.24—10019

NOT DISCLOSED. THE BERN BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, RELAYING THE DISPATCH, REPORTED THAT THE HELSINKI CORRESPONDENT WAS NOT PERMITTED TO SEND THE FULL TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE CONCERNING GENERAL LINDER'S STATEMENT.)

JUN 25 1941

APPARENTLY DETERMINED TO CLING TO NEUTRALITY UNLESS WAR IS THRUST UPON HER, FINLAND PASSED THE THIRD DAY OF THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN WAR IN WATCHFUL WAITING AND CONTINUED DEFENSE PREPARATION.

(A ROME RADIO DECLARATION THAT FINNISH SOLDIERS DEFINITELY ARE FIGHTING BESIDE THE GERMANS ON A FRONT FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN TO THE BALTIC SEA WAS HEARD IN NEW YORK BY NBC.)

WITH EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION STILL IN PROGRESS, THE ARMY HAD MANNED THE DEFENSES OF THE EASTERN FRONTIER AND COASTAL OUTPOSTS.

PREPARING FOR THE WORST, CIVILIANS DEVOTED THEIR NATIONAL FLAG DAY TO FILLING SAND BAGS, BOARDING UP WINDOWS, AND MOUNTING ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

FINNS SEEMED TO FEEL THEIR COURSE MAY BE DETERMINED BY MOSCOW'S RESPONSE TO FINLAND'S PROTEST OF YESTERDAY AGAINST THE BOMBING OF TURKU (ABO) AND OTHER TOWNS BY SOVIET WARPLANES.

(NEUTRAL SOURCES IN BERN, SWITZERLAND, SAID THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT WAS EXPECTED TO ISSUE A FORMAL DECLARATION TOMORROW OF THE NATION'S POSITION IN THE WAR AS THAT OF A NEUTRAL DEFENDING HER OWN BORDERS.

(THESE OBSERVERS EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE PROTEST TO MOSCOW OVER "BORDER INCIDENTS" AND CONTINUANCE OF THE FINNISH LEGATION IN MOSCOW INDICATED THE LINE FINLAND WOULD FOLLOW: THAT SHE HAS NO DESIRE TO FIGHT ANYONE, HAVING MOBILIZED SOLELY FOR DEFENSE.

(THE PRACTICAL EFFECT OF SUCH A POSITION, THEY SAID, WOULD BE THE IMMOBILIZATION OF THE SECTION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY STATIONED ON THE NORTHERN FRONT. IN THIS CONNECTION, THEY POINTED TO THE CAREFUL WORDING OF ADOLF HITLER'S DECLARATION THAT FINNISH WARRIORS WOULD GUARD THEIR FRONTIER WHILE THE RUMANIANS MARCH WITH THE GERMAN ARMY.)

WAR HAD COME CLOSE TO FINLAND, HOWEVER, FOR TODAY HELSINKI AND OTHER COASTAL TOWNS HEARD EXPLOSIONS IN THE DIRECTION OF ESTONIA, ACROSS THE BALTIC, AND AERIAL LOOKOUTS REPORTED SMOKE RISING IN THAT DIRECTION.

JUN 25 1941

(HELSINKI OBSERVERS ATOP HIGH BUILDINGS SAW WHAT THEY DESCRIBED AS A "SEA OF FLAME" OF ESTONIA'S CAPITAL, TALLINN, REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, SAID IN A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH. REUTERS SAID IT WAS PRESUMED THE CITY WAS SET AFIRE BY BOMBING.

(AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE IN LONDON SAID FINLAND HAD BROKEN OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH POLAND, CONTENDING THAT SINCE POLAND IS BEING ADMINISTERED PARTLY BY RUSSIA AND PARTLY BY GERMANY AND THE POLISH MISSION IN HELSINKI HAD "NO PRACTICAL FOUNDATION." THE POLES PROTESTED.)

M744PED

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-RUMANIAN MILITARY CIRCLES AT ANKARA CLAIMED TODAY THAT THEIR SOUTHERNMOST COLUMNS DRIVING FROM GALATI HAVE PENETRATED 50 MILES INTO RUSSIAN BESSARABIA DESPITE FIERCE RUSSIAN RESISTANCE AND HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES. THE REPORT, BY MARTIN AGRONSKY OF NBC, WAS HEARD BY REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY.

JUN 24 1941

M842PED

BY THOMAS F.HAWKINS

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 24-(AP)-GERMANY'S PANZER DIVISIONS, USING CAPTURED BREST LITOVSK AS A FOCAL POINT, ARE PUSHING INTO RUSSIA WITH KAUNAS, IN THE NORTH, MINSK CAPITAL OF WHITE RUSSIA IN THE CENTER, AND A JUNCTION WITH GERMAN-RUMANIAN FORCES IN THE SOUTH AS THEIR MAIN OBJECTIVES, COMMUNIQUES PUBLISHED HERE TODAY INDICATED.

JUN 25 1941

THERE WERE REPORTS IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES THAT KAUNAS ALREADY HAS BEEN OCCUPIED, BUT THESE WERE NOT CONFIRMED AND MAY HAVE BEEN BASED ON THE KAUNAS RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT THAT LITHUANIA HAD PROCLAIMED HER INDEPENDENCE FROM RUSSIA.

ALTHOUGH THE COMMUNIQUES ON BOTH SIDES HELD SCANT INFORMATION, IT APPEARED TO OBSERVERS HERE THAT THE GERMANS HOPED THE FINNISH FRONTIER WOULD REMAIN INACTIVE--AT LEAST NO MAJOR ACTION APPEARED TO BE IN MOTION THERE.

THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING APPEARED TO BE CENTERING IN THE DIRECTION OF KAUNAS, WHERE THE RUSSIANS ESTABLISHED AIR BASES IN 1939-40 DANGEROUSLY CLOSE TO EAST PRUSSIA.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED HERE ALSO INDICATED THAT A MAJOR THRUST WAS BEING MADE IN THE BREST LITOVSK AREA. MILITARY STRATEGISTS SAW BREST LITOVSK AS AN IMPORTANT SUPPLY BASE FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS.

THEIR OUTLINE OF THE SITUATION, BASED ON ALL INFORMATION SO FAR AVAILABLE, INDICATED THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN WAS DEVELOPING THUS:

THE RIGHT WING, CONCENTRATED ON PRZEMYSL AND LWOW, WAS TURNING SOUTHEASTWARD ALONG THE PRUT RIVER TOWARD CERNAUTI IN AN EFFORT TO ESTABLISH A JUNCTION WITH GERMAN-RUMANIAN TROOPS THERE.

A SECOND COLUMN, BASED ON LUBLIN, WAS DRIVING ALONG THE RAILWAY LINE TOWARD KOVEL, ROVNO AND KIEV.

A THIRD COLUMN, BASED ON BREST LITOVSK, WAS HEADING NORTH-EASTWARD TOWARD MINSK.

JUN 25 1941

THE GERMANS SEEMED LIKELY TO ENCOUNTER THEIR GREATEST PHYSICAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE TERRAIN AROUND PINSK, WHERE LIE THE TREACHEROUS MARSHES INTO WHICH THE POLISH ARMY WAS EXPECTED TO WITHDRAW IN 1939 RATHER THAN REMAIN IN EXPOSED POSITIONS.

BUT IN THEIR ADVANCE FROM WARSAW THE GERMANS ARE LIKELY TO ENCOUNTER EASIER TERRAIN IN WHAT STRATEGISTS EXPECT WILL BE A DRIVE TOWARD BIALYSTOK.

WRITING BEFORE THE NATURE OF THE CAMPAIGNS COULD BE LEARNED FROM BELLIGERENT SOURCES, THE MILITARY COMMENTATOR OF THE JOURNAL DE GENEVE, GENEVA, CONCLUDED THAT A PARTICULAR EFFORT WOULD BE MADE BY THE GERMANS ALONG THE BALTIC, WHERE HE SURMISED THE NAZI TROOPS WOULD BE RECEIVED AS "LIBERATORS" OF THE BALTIC PEOPLES RECENTLY

30.24—10021

30.24—10021

TAKEN UNDER RUSSIAN RULE.

THIS COMMENTATOR FURTHER PREDICTED A GERMAN DRIVE FROM FINLAND THROUGH KARELIA TOWARD KRONSTADT. PART OF THE SOVIET FLEET IS BASED THERE, AND GERMAN AVIATION IS LIKELY TO CONCENTRATE ON THAT BASE AS WELL AS ON LENINGRAD, WHERE THE JOURNAL DE GENEVE SAID TWO 35,000-TON BATTLESHIPS ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

A JUNCTION OF GERMAN AND GERMAN-RUMANIAN FORCES IN THE SOUTH IS EXPECTED TO BRING HUNGARY TO THE BORDER, FIGHTING WITH THE HOPE THAT IF RUMANIA RECEIVES SATISFACTION IN THE RETURN OF BESSARABIA FROM RUSSIA SHE WILL SHOW HERSELF MORE CONCILIATORY IN THE MATTER OF TRANSYLVANIA AND THE SERBIAN BANAT.

JUN 25 1941

M805PED

ANKARA, TURKEY, JUNE 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS ARRIVED INANKARA BY TRAIN FROM SYRIA TODAY AFTER HAVING BEEN THREATENED WITH EXECUTION AS SPIES.

ROBERT LOW, OF LIBERTY MAGAZINE, AND KENNETH DOWNS, OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, ACCREDITED TO THE BRITISH MIDDLE EAST COMMAND, HAD RUN A GANTLET OF MACHINE-GUN FIRE AT THE GATES OF DAMASCUS AND THEN WERE AMBUSHED AND CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH, WHO TREATED THEM AS SPIES.

THE JOURNALISTS SAID THEY AND THE DRIVER WERE THE ONLY MEN IN A TRUCKLOAD OF 12 FREE FRENCH SOLDIERS WHO SURVIVED THE AMBUSH UNHARMED. NINE WERE KILLED AND TWO WERE HURT SERIOUSLY.

THE TRUCK WAS CAREENING ALONG A SUBURBAN DAMASCUS ROAD LAST FRIDAY WHEN IT RAN INTO A FRENCH TRAP, THE AMERICANS SAID. FRENCH BULLETS CRACKLED OVER THEIR HEADSAS THEY FLUNG THEMSELVES ON THE GROUND AND A TANK WAS BROUGHT UP TO FIRE AT THEM AT CLOSE RANGE. THEN THEY WERE ASKED TO SURRENDER.

THE AMERICANS SAID THEY WERE TURNED OVER TO FRENCH CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND ACCUSED OF ESPIONAGE, WITH A POSSIBLE DEATH PENALTY MENTIONED. THEY WERE TRANSPORTED TO BEIRUT, WHERE THE UNITED STATES CONSUL INTERVENED AND QUICKLY WON THEIR FREEDOM ON CONDITION THAT THEY LEAVE SYRIA IMMEDIATELY.

JUN 25 1941

R213AED

LONDON, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS PROTESTED TODAY TO HAROLD NICOLSON, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, AGAINST "DELIBERATE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEWSPAPERS IN FAVOR OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION" BY THE GOVERNMENT IN ISSUING IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE INSTITUTE, AN ASSOCIATION OF LEADING BRITISH NEWSPAPERMEN, ASKED FOR A "FAIR CHANCE AGAINST A MONOPOLISTIC UNDERTAKING WHICH WOULD BE NO LESS EFFECTIVE IN ITS OWN SPHERE IF THE MEED OF COMMON JUSTICE WERE GIVEN NEWSPAPERS."

JUN 25 1941

(THE BBC IS A GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY.)

THIS ACTION BY THE INSTITUTE FOLLOWED A SIMILAR RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT JUNE 6 BY THE EMPIRE PRESS UNION, AN ORGANIZATION OF EMPIRE NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

UNITED STATES CORRESPONDENTS ALSO HAVE DELIVERED A SERIES OF PROTESTS, SOME OF THEM IN WRITING, OTHERS ORALLY TO INFORMATION

MINISTER ALFRED DUFF COOPER. THE CORRESPONDENTS TOLD COOPER THAT THE BBC IN SOME INSTANCES HAD RECEIVED IMPORTANT STORIES BEFORE THEY WERE RELEASED GENERALLY.

THE BBC IS NOT SUBJECT TO THE SAME RIGID CENSORSHIP AS NEWSPAPERS AND PRESS ASSOCIATIONS.

DN821AED

BERLIN, JUNE 24-(AP)-GUSTAV FROELICH, GERMAN FILM ACTOR WHO ONCE WORKED IN HOLLYWOOD, HAS BEEN CALLED TO THE COLORS, THE PRESS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN 25 1941

EJ1208PED NM

HUELVA, SPAIN, JUNE 24-(AP)-FORTY-ONE SURVIVORS FROM THE CREW OF THE 4,333 TON PORTUGUESE FREIGHTER GANDA ARRIVED TODAY BY MOTOR LAUNCH AFTER THEIR SHIP WAS SUNK BY SUBMARINE JUNE 20 OFF THE AFRICAN COAST.

JUN 25 1941

THEY SAID 50 MEMBERS OF THE CREW AND 17 PASENGERS ABANDONED SHIP AFTER THE SECOND SHOT BY A SUBMARINE WHICH CONTINUED TO FIRE UNTIL THE SHIP SANK.

--DASH--

TWENTY-SIX OTHER SURVIVORS LANDED SUNDAY AT LISBON IN A FISHING BOAT, THUS MAKING ALL ABOARD REPORTED SAFE.

M1242AED

TORONTO, CANDA, JUNE 24-(AP)-DECLARING THAT AMERICANS STILL HAS AN APATHETIC "BUSINESS AS USUAL" ATTITUDE IN THE FACE OF A WAR CRISIS, COL. WILLARD CHEVALIER, OF NEW YORK, TONIGHT TOLD MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN WATERWORKS ASSOCIATION, THAT "UNITED STATES CITIZENS MUST LEARN" "THEY CANNOT FIGHT A RATTLESNAKE WITH ONE HAND AND TOAST MARSHMALLOWS WITH THE OTHER."

COL. CHEVALIER, EDITOR OF "BUSINESS WEEK," SAID "WE HAD BETTER REMEMBER WE CAN'T STOP A BLITZKRIEG WITH A BILLION DOLLARS."

WHEN THE UNITED STATES EMBARKED ON ITS PRESENT DEFENSE POLICY, "WE STAKED OUR NATIONAL SECURITY ON OUR ABILITY TO OUT-ARM ANY POSSIBLE COMBINATION OF POTENTIAL ENEMIES," HE ASSERTED.

THE EDITOR SAID THAT GERMANY THROUGH "ACCESSIONS OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND MANPOWER BY CONQUEST," COULD STEP UP ARMAMENT PRODUCTION TO $50,000,000A YEAR, WHEREAS BRITAIN AND THE DOMINIONS COULD SCARCELY BETTER THEIR PRESENT $16,000,000 ANNUAL RATE. THE UNITED STATES MUST CLOSE THIS GAP, HE SAID.

HE DECLARED THAT AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN, POLITICIANS AND LABOR LEADERS MUST KNOW THAT "BUSINESS AS USUAL," "POLITICS AS USUAL" AND "STRIKES AS USUAL," ARE OUT FOR THE DURATIO.

R126AED

30.24 — 10023

30.24 — 10023

EXORO, ALBERTA, JUNE 24-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE CAMROSE ROTARY CLUB DECIDED AT A MEETING LAST NIGHT TO "STAND ADJOURNED" IN PROTEST AGAINST A STATEMENT ALLEGEDLY MADE BY T.J.DAVIS OF BUTTE, MONT., INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT, AT THE ROTARY ANNUAL CONVENTION IN DENVER LAST WEEK.

DAVIS WAS REPORTED TO HAVE CLOSED PROCEEDINGS WITH A PLEA THAT ROTARY ABSTAIN FROM IDENTIFYING ITSELF WITH ANY "IDEOLOGY OF GOVERNMENTS" INVOLVED IN THE WAR.

ON THE BASIS OF PRESS REPORTS ON DAVIS' PLEA, THE CAMROSE CLUB SENT A PROTEST TO ROTARY INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND DECIDED THAT UNTIL THE MEANING OF THE STATEMENT IS CLARIFIED, THE CAMROSE CLUB WILL NOT MEET.

JUN 25 1941

JS434PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION REPORTED IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE TONIGHT BY NBC THAT THE RUSSIAN AIR FORCE HAD RAIDED THE RUMANIAN BLACK SEA PORTS OF CONSTANTA AND GALATI, AND THAT BUCHAREST, THE RUMANIAN CAPITAL, HAD HAD AN AIR RAID ALARM.

JUN 25 1941

M734PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 24-(AP)-CLEMENT R. ATTLEE, LORD PRIVY SEAL AND LEADER OF THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY, SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST FROM LONDON THAT IF HITLER DEFEATS THE RUSSIANS HE MAY LAUNCH A PEACE OFFENSIVE AS "THE SAVIOR OF EUROPE FROM BOLSHEVISM."

JUN 25 1941

IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY CBS, ATTLEE EXPRESSED HOPE THAT RUSSIA WOULD DEFEND HER TERRITORY SUCCESSFULLY. THE BRITISH LABOR MOVEMENT, HE SAID, NEVER HAS ACCEPTED COMMUNIST THEORIES AND HAS OPPOSED THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN BRITAIN, BUT HAS HELD THAT IT WAS FOR THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

IF HITLER DEFEATS THE COMMUNISTS AND SETS UP A QUISLING GOVERNMENT HE WOULD OFFER WHAT AT FIRST SIGHT WOULD APPEAR TO BE REASONABLE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT, ATTLEE DECLARED.

"AN INTENSE PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN WOULD BE CARRIED ON DESIGNED TO INFLUENCE THE WAR WEARY AND THOSE ELEMENTS WHICH HAVE ALWAYS BEEN EASILY INFLUENCED BY FEARS OF REVOLUTION," HE SAID. "NO ONE SHOULD BE DECIEVED. ANY SUCH PROPOSALS WOULD BE DESIGNED ONLY AS A MOVE IN HIS EVIL SCHEME OF WORLD DOMINATION."

R121AED

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT 87 OFFICERS AND SEAMEN ALLEGED TO HAVE SABOTAGED TWO AXIS SHIPS AT COSTA RICA WERE BEING SENT TO DETENTION CAMPS IN THIS COUNTRY BECAUSE THEY COULD NOT GET PASSAGE TO JAPAN.

THE 51 ITALIANS OF THE S.S.FELLA WILL BE SENT TO FORT MISSOULA, MONT., WHERE 813 ITALIANS NOW ARE HELD, AND 36 GERMANS FROM THE S.S. EISENACH WILL BE INTERNED AT FORT LINCOLN, N.C., WITH 233 OTHERS.

JUN 25 1941

THE COSTA RICAN GOVERNMENT HAD MOVED THE AZIS SAILORS TO THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE RATHER THAN PROSECUTE THEM. THEY WERE TAKEN TO NEW YORK

ON AN ARMY TRANSPORT AND SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO EN ROUTE TO JAPAN BUT THE JAPANESE STEAMSHIP LINE AGREED TO TAKE ONLY 13 GERMANS OF NON-MILITARY AGE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS WEDNESDAY JUNE 25)

MD805PES

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 24-(AP)-A "BIBLE" FOR THE

JUN 25 1941

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA, EVEN TO THE PART RUMANIA COULD PLAY, WAS PROVIDED IN 1938 BY A RUSSIAN ARMY OFFICER.

THE OFFICER, OTHERWISE UNIDENTIFIED, IN A FRENCH LANGUAGE PUBLICATION "THE RED ARMY--MILITARY POWER OF THE SOVIET" PREDICTED THE WAR WOULD BE ONE OF MOVEMENT--BLITZKRIEG WASN'T A WORD THEN.

HE SAID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE RUSSIANS TO HOLD THE "WHOLE OF THE FUTURE FRONT." IF RUMANIA JOINS AN ANTI-RUSSIAN COALITION OR IS OCCUPIED BY AN ENEMY, HE SAID, THE ENEMY WOULD POSSESS THE SAME FACILITY OF MANEUVER AS THE RUSSIAN ARMY. THE ADVERSARY WOULD THEN BE IN A BIG POSITION TO UNDERTAKE AN INDEPENDENT OPERATION AGAINST THE UKRAINE WHILE PROTECTING FLANKS OF THE OFFENSIVE TO THE NORTH VIA POLAND AND TO THE SOUTH VIA THE BLACKSEA.

THE WRITER SAID THAT THE SUCCESS OF AN ANTI-SOVIET WAR WOULD BE DETERMINED NOT BY BALTIC SUCCESSES BUT BY OPERATIONS TOWARD MOSCOW AND THE UKRAINE.

BPW HANKINS 1-22245 RD 1000 PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 24-THE OFFICIAL MOSCOW RADIO, IN A GERMAN LANGUAGE BROADCAST TODAY AIMED AT GERMAN SOLDIERS SAID HITLER'S ATTACK UPON RUSSIA WILL MAKE HIS PREVIOUS CAMPAIGNS "LOOK LIKE A CAROUSEL RIDE," ~~NBC REPORTED.~~

"BARELY DID THAT SADISTIC MANIAC HITLER END ONE BLOODY CAMPAIGN THEN HE STARTED ANOTHER," ~~THE~~ SAID THE BROADCAST What was heard here by NBC.

~~SAID~~

THE ANNOUNCER BROADCAST REPORTS THAT IN RUMANIA FOOD WAS SCARCE, IN NORWAY A MAN WAS FINED FOR TALKING BACK TO AN OFFICER AND IN BELGIUM RESISTENCE WAS MOUNTING.

"ITS LIKE A VICIOUS CIRCLE," HE TOLD THE GERMANS,

30.24— 10025

30.24— 10025

"YOU CANNOT WIN OUT NO MATTER WHICH WAY YOU TRY."

NBC RO 703pm

LONDON, JUNE 24 - (AP) - REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN THE TACTICS AND TRAINING OF [redacted] 1,750,000 HOME GUARDS NOW UNDER ARMS [redacted] ARE INVOLVED IN A SUMMER DRIVE BY THE BRITISH ARMY TO ADJUST THIS COUNTRY'S INVASION-DEFENSES TO THE LESSONS LEARNED IN CRETE AND GREECE.

JUN 25 1941

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE ALREADY HAS BEGUN A CAMPAIGN TO BOLSTER AIRDROME DEFENSES.

THE HOME GUARDS' NEW COMMANDER, GENERAL LORD BRIDGEMAN, SAID THE GUARDS WILL BE TAUGHT TO FORGET THE RULES OF "FAIR PLAY" WHEN GERMAN PARACHUTISTS AND TROOP-CARRYING PLANES LAND IN BRITAIN. AFTER CONSULTATION WITH OFFICERS RETURNING FROM GREECE AND CRETE HE STRESSED FOUR POINTS FOR HOME GUARDS TRAINING THIS SUMMER :

1. BETTER CAMOUFLAGE FOR HOMEGUARD UNITS AGAINST DIVE-BOMBER ATTACKS.

2. IMMEDIATE ATTACK AGAINST PARACHUTISTS AS SOON AS THEY COME WITHIN RANGE.

3. SPECIAL PATROLS TO PREVENT PARACHUTISTS FROM SECURING ARMS AND AMMUNITION DROPPED BY OTHER PARACHUTES.

4. BREAKING UP OF PARACHUTE AND PLANE-BORNE UNITS BEFORE THEY CAN ORGANIZE ON [redacted] THE GROUND.

JUN 25 1941

GENERAL BRIDGEMAN ADMITTED THAT "THERE IS NOTHING TO STOP PLANE-BORNE TROOPS FROM BEING LANDED BY CRASH-LANDINGS IN THIS [redacted] COUNTRY," BUT SAID THE HOME GUARDS MUST BE TRAINED TO "RUSH THE PLANES AND DEAL WITH THE SOLDIERS INSIDE."

THE HOME GUARDS ARE BETTER EQUIPPED WITH WEAPONS THAN LAST YEAR, BUT MOST OF THEM STILL ARE ARMED WITH SPRINGFIELD RIFLES.

ARMY LEADERS SHOW A COMPLETE LACK OF TRUST IN SUCH WEAPONS. THEY STILL EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BAYONET IN MODERN WAR, HOWEVER; AN ATTITUDE WHICH AN AMERICAN ARMY OBSERVER CALLED "SOMEWHAT SURPRISING, TO SAY THE LEAST."

TUNIS, JUNE 24--(AP)--- GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND, CHIEF OF THE FRENCH [redacted] NORTH AFRICAN [redacted] COMMAND, ARRIVED HERE TODAY FOR A SHORT INSPECTION TRIP. HE PLANS TO LEAVE THURSDAY.

JUN 25 1941

BERLIN, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE GERMAN EPISCOPATE SENT A MESSAGE TODAY TO ALL DIOCESE DESCRIBING THE FIGHT AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION AS "THE BATTLE FOR CHRISTIANITY OF THE ENTIRE WORLD," [redacted] OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB SAID TONIGHT.

JUN 25 1941

[redacted] CLERGYMEN WERE REQUESTED TO POINT OUT IN SERMONS SUNDAY THAT "CHRISTIANITY IS EXPOSED TO HORRIBLE PERSECUTIONS ESPECIALLY IN BOLSHEVISTIC RUSSIA."

DNB SAID LEADING CATHOLIC QUARTERS SAID BISHOPS IN THE NEAR FUTURE WOULD SEND ADOLPH HITLER A MESSAGE SAYING THE CATHOLIC [redacted] CHURCH OF GERMANY WOULD SUPPORT "THE GIGANTIC BATTLE AGAINST BOLSHEVISM BY WORD AND DEED."

BPW SHANGHAI 08145 RD 544PED

MILAN, ITALY, JUNE 24 -(AP)-THE CORRIERE DELLA SERRA PREDICTED EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT GERMAN TROOPS IN FINLAND SOON WILL BEGIN AN OFFENSIVE IN WHICH FINNISH TROOPS WILL NOT PARTICIPATE.

JUN 25 1941

THE PAPER EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE RED ARMY ON THE MOLDAVIAN FRONT WON'T ENGAGE GERMAN TROOPS, BUT WILL CONTINUE A RETREAT TO THE BUG RIVER.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE NEW FRONT WILL TAKE PLACE ALONG THE SOVIET FORTIFIED LINE OF THE BUG RIVER, THE PAPER ADDED.

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 24-(AP)-- UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM D. LEAHY CONFERRED TODAY WITH [redacted] THE MEXICAN MINISTER TO FRANCE, BRIG. GEN. FRANCISCO J. AGUILAR IN THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF TALKS WITH OTHER DIPLOMATS ON THE GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

JUN 25 1941

ADMIRAL LEAHY TALKED YESTERDAY WITH THE RUSSIAN MINISTER, A.E. BOGOMOLOV.

30.24 — 10027

30.24 — 10027

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 24-(AP)-COLOMBIA'S NEW AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA, ~~MR~~ DR. LUCAS CABALLERO SAID after Russo conference ~~HIS~~ TODAY THAT IF THE UNITED STATES GOES TO WAR HIS COUNTRY WILL BE "COMPLETELY AT ITS SIDE." Headed not elaborate on his statement.

REAR ADMIRAL JOSE GUISASOLA, CHIEF OF THE ARGENTINE NAVY, RETURNING FROM A TOUR OF INSPECTION OF THE UNITED STATES, EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT JOINT PANX-AMERICAN NAVAL SOLIDARITY WAS ASSURED. HE SAID HE DISCUSSED THE QUESTION WITH NAVAL DELEGATES FROM ~~THEXXX~~ OTHER NATIONS IN THE HEMISPHERE.

JUN 26 1941

~~RM~~ AQ 1-2ND 1852; 1-2ND 1845 RO 748 PED

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25 -(ap)-The newspaper Kokumin editorially urged Japan today to conclude a military alliance with Thailand immediately for the stabilization of the Japanese East Asia co-prosperity ~~system~~ sphere.

JUN 26 1941

Such an alliance the paper said would gain for Japan a stronger military position in the Far East.

(Col. Jiro Saito, chief of the Japanese military mission in Indo-China, received instructions yesterday from Tokyo to go immediately to Bangkok, Thailand capital. Reason for the order was NOT disclosed.)

FRENCH JUN 26 1941

SAIGON DISPATCH REPORTED

Leave

BLank

RUSSIANS COUNTER TANK ATTACKS; FINNS TAKE WAR STEPS, CITE RAIDS; U.S. WAIVES NEUTRALITY FOR SOVIET

JUN 26 1941

SOME ARMORED FORCES BREAK THROUGH BUT ARE SURROUNDED, SOVIET SAYS

Reich Troops Trying Repeatedly To Cross Prut River In Drive Toward Ukraine Declared Hurled Back—Center Holding, Moscow Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

JUN 26 1941

Moscow, *Thursday*, June 26—German troops attempting to cross the Prut river on the southern end of the vast European battle front were thrown back by Soviet troops, and Nazi infantry driving toward Vilna in old Lithuania have been cut off by counter-attacking Red soldiers, the Russian high command reported today.

The Germans tried repeatedly to cross the Prut river boundary between Rumania and Russia, particularly at Cernauti, the Bukovina capital, the war report declared.

The Vilna area, east of the German Prussian frontier, was the scene of fierce battling and "in the course of the fighting separate groups of enemy tanks succeeded in breaking through to the area of Vilna and Oshimany.

Tanks Cut Off From Infantry

"Our land troops, by stubborn resistance and active operations, cut off enemy infantry units in these directions from their tank troops."

The Germans were said to be "developing an offensive" not only toward Vilna but toward Baranowicze (Baravovichi), which is 110 miles south of Vilna and about 125 miles northeast of Brest Litovsk, which the Germans already have captured.

"A large Soviet air formation successfully fought enemy tanks in these directions."

Successful Fight In Center Claimed

The Russians also were said to be putting up a successful resistance against the Germans in the central part of the long front—near Lwow and Brody in former Poland.

While fighting fiercely to stem a German drive toward Brody, about fifty miles east of the Bug river boundary, other Red troops took the offensive and recaptured Przemysl, a border town southwest of Brody.

Przemysl also is about fifty miles west of Lwow, another apparent objective of the German drive, the communique said.

Reports 76 Planes Downed

The Russians reported they shot down seventy-six planes in aerial fighting extending from attacks on Finland in the Far North to the Rumanian Black Sea port of Constanta, now a German naval base.

From all these engagements the Soviets said they lost only seventeen planes.

"Our air force dealt a number of devastating blows on German airdromes in Finland," the communique related, and added that one German flyer shot down over the Finnish-Soviet border had been captured.

Soviet bombers also heavily attacked Memel on the Baltic in East Prussia not far from the old Lithuanian frontier, and oil stores in Constanta on the Black Sea.

The communique cited several airmen and infantrymen for heroism under fire.

The Prut river defenses were of vital concern to the Russians, who said they were holding fast against the German effort to cross en route to the vast Russian Ukraine.

Near Dniester River

Cernauti, on the eastern bank of the Prut, is only about twenty-five miles from the Dniester river, the old Soviet-Rumanian boundary, and the beginning of the Ukraine.

An undisclosed number of German and Rumanian prisoners were taken, and "two enemy companies were annihilated," the high command said.

"In one sector," the communique said, "German troops went into action being drunk and suffered heavy casualties. German war prisoners stated, 'Just before the battle we are given vodka.'"

German parachutists also were active, it was disclosed. A number of peasants were said to have captured three and turned them over to military authorities.

For four days of fighting the aerial losses as reported by the Soviets stood at:

GERMANY—457 planes.
RUSSIA—391.

Thus far heavy losses have been reported on both sides along the 1,000 mile front, and the Soviets have conceded German penetrations at some points in old Lithuania and northern and central Poland.

The Russians still have strong defense positions far behind them on their former European frontier.

Earlier the home front had been heartened by official word that Turkey had announced her neutrality in the savage conflict.

Cavalry Attacks

In the fighting Tuesday the Soviets said Russian cavalry combined with planes had been used successfully in routing one German mechanized attack.

Air forces of both sides exchanged blow for blow.

They said the Red airmen had left Warsaw and the Rumanian port of Constanta in flames and had raided Danzig and East Prussia.

Pravda, the Communist party organ, promised the world it would be "amazed" by the forces the Soviet people would hurl against Germany. Its military commentator asserted the invicibility of the German army was a myth and that its easy victories had been due primarily to "black treason" among leaders of the opposing camps.

Hitler, the commentator said, has "embarked on his last desperate gamble."

Penetrate Red Territory

Stiff Resistance

Latest Russian reports of battle developments said the situation along the 1000-mile line was as follows:

German columns driving from East Prussia into Sovietized Lithuania met stiff resistance. The Germans were aiming at the capital city, Kaunas, and at Siauliai. In the Siauliai area the attackers were beaten off with heavy losses and one mechanized regiment was annihilated.

Other German units were still held up, at latest reports, in their efforts to reach Grodno, Wolkowysk, Kobryn, Wlodzimierz and Brody in Soviet occupied Poland.

The Red army is holding Cernauti, on the Prut River in Bucovina Province which Russia took over from Rumania a year ago, in the face of repeated heavy attacks.

River Choked With Bodies

German and Rumanian armies had been fought to a standstill along the entire Prut River bank, although fighting still raged, it was said.

It was in and about Falcha, on the Rumanian side of the Prut, where the cavalry charge took place. There, according to a Soviet war correspondent, German troops, supported by tanks, drove across the river and penetrated Soviet territory.

Soviet planes then appeared in force and machine-gunned and bombed the invaders, preparing the way for a Red cavalry charge which drove the Germans back across the river. The correspondent said the river banks were choked with German bodies and that the sabre-brandishing cavalrymen rode on into Falcha, hunting the Germans down in the streets. Red troops then occupied the town.

Women Volunteer

Here in the Soviet capital thousands of Russian girls and women were reported to have volunteered for active service on the fighting front, but it was understood that most of them had been advised to apply for the medical service or war industries.

The number of women in the Red army is assumed to be quite small, likely much smaller than in the early Bolshevist armies which fought on numerous fronts and were short of men.

An open letter by the women workers in a Moscow plant addressed to the men at the front said:

"We will direct all our strength and energy to replace you worthily in the factories and produce all you need. Should it become necessary we will work day and night. Should it become necessary we will fight side by side with you, gun in hand."

WARSAW AND DANZIG ATTACKED BY REDS

JUN 26 1941

Moscow Reports Destroying 381 Enemy Planes and Losing 374—Mechanized Forces Hurled Into Wide-flung Battle.

JUN 26 1941

Reds Claim 381 Nazi Planes.

Moscow, June 25 (A. P.).—Trading blow for blow with the German air force, the Red air fleet today reported it had left Warsaw and Constanta in flames, raided Danzig and East Prussia, and destroyed 381 German planes in three days, while losing 374 of its own.

Along the troop-packed battlefront, a Soviet communique declared, the Red Army was fighting fiercely to check Nazi drives into the Baltic states and former northeast Poland, and was holding the German and Rumanian forces to a

30.24 — 10029

30.24 — 10029

standstill on the banks of the River Prut. The headlong clash of the two largest armies in Europe was reported heavy in casualties and destruction. Big guns were in action and powerful motorized and mechanized divisions were following up the first shock of the advance units.

German parachute troopers and communications-wrecking details have been dropped behind the Russian lines, the Soviet communique declared, alleging that they were in the uniform of Soviet militiamen, and adding that they would be mopped up by special units organized for just such behind-the-lines patroling.

The communique said that the Germans had driven into Sovietized Lithuania in the direction of Siauliai and the capital, Kaunas; into the northern section of Sovietized East Poland, toward Grodno, Wolkowysk and Kobryn, and into Sovietized southeast Poland in the direction of Wlodzimierz and Brody.

All these penetrations, the depth of which was not specified in any instance, were meeting stiff resistance, the communique said, adding that thrusts in the Siauliai area have been repelled with heavy losses and that the counter-attacks of our mechanized units in this direction have destroyed tank formations of the enemy and a mechanized regiment has been entirely annihilated.

JUN 26 1941

Fighting Is Fierce

Fierce fighting was reported under way in the defense of Grudno, Vilna and Kaunas against German thrusts northeast from East Prussia and into the 200-mile wide sweep of Sovietized Poland north of the vast Pinsk marshes.

Heavy losses also were said to have been inflicted on the Germans in a continuing battle between large tank formations in the Nazi push toward Brody, northeast of Lwow.

The communique declared specifically that both Finland and Rumania have lent their territories to the German Army and air force for the fight.

"Not only are raids by the German air force carried out from Rumanian territory on Soviet towns and armies," the communique said, "but German troops with the co-operation of the Rumanian armies are also conducting a land offensive. The repeated attempts of the German-Rumanian armies to take possession of Cernauti (on the River Prut in Bucovina which the Red Army took from Rumania last year, along with Bessarabia) and gain a foothold on the eastern bank of the River Prut have not been successful."

The communique said that German planes striking from Finland twice raided Soviet territory, once attempting to raid Kronstadt, near Russia's second-largest city, Leningrad. It added that some units of the German Army attempted to cross the Soviet frontier from Finland.

The Russians, with their westernmost cities blacked out each night, emphasized air-raid drills and the need to take shelter during attacks. They reported the German Air Force had bombed the Crimean port of Sevastopol twice, and said that there had been repeated raids on Minsk, the capital of White Russia; Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine; Riga, the capital of Sovietized Latvia, and the Latvian port of Libau.

Striking back, the Red Sea force was reported to have bombed the Rumanian Black Sea base of Constanta and the town of Sulina three times. "Constanta is ablaze," the communique added.

Also reported bombed three times in as many days were German-occupied Danzig, Koenigsberg in East Prussia, and Lublin and Warsaw in the German-dominated Government General of Poland. Gasoline supplies at Warsaw were reported set afire.

The Russians said the most of the 374 planes they had lost were destroyed on the ground by Nazi bombers striking at dawn on Sunday in the first few hours of the war. They claimed the Soviet air force shot down 161 German planes in aerial battles and destroyed at least 220 others on bombed German airdromes.

NEW LIGHT BRIGADE HURLS BACK NAZIS

Reds Describe How Cavalry Put Enemy to Flight.

JUN 26 1941

Moscow, June 25 (A. P.).—In a modern charge of a light brigade, Russian cavalry, supported by Soviet warplanes, beat back a tank-led attack and won a victory on the Prut River front, a Russian war correspondent said today.

The story from the correspondent for Izvestia, Soviet Government organ, was the first from the Rumanian front and said the attack against Soviet territory developed from the Rumanian town of Falcha.

"The enemy crossed the river," the correspondent reported. "Our border guards defended the frontier with self-sacrifice, but numerical superiority assured the enemy advance.

"Soviet bombers and destroyers appeared in the sky with lightning speed, attacking the enemy infantry and tanks and pouring down death-dealing fire.

"The enemy losses were tremendous and the enemy, shaken, stopped in confusion.

"Then our cavalry charged with indescribable courage crying 'For the Fatherland; For Stalin!'"

The dispatch said the light brigade charge drove the attackers back into Rumanian territory and the Soviet forces occupied Falcha.

Predicts Amazement for World

MOSCOW, June 25 (AP)—The official Russian news agency, Tass, broadcast a declaration today by Pravda, Communist party organ, that "the world will be amazed by the forces which the Soviet people in its indignation and patriotic wrath" will hurl against Germany.

"The Red Army knows that its heroic struggle is watched with profound sympathy by the whole world," Pravda continued.

"The criminal Hitler band conceals from the German people the aims and purposes of its predatory raid. It will be exposed and fascism will be smashed to smithereens by the blows of the Red Army."

JUN 26 1941

PRESS IN MOSCOW GLAD OF U. S. HELP

JUN 26 1941

Leahy Again Sees Soviet Envoy in Vichy.

Moscow, June 25 (A. P.).—Moscow newspapers printed under large headlines today the news that frozen Soviet assets in the United States had been freed and that President Roosevelt had pledged all possible aid to Russia in her fight against Germany.

The dispatches were received too late for editorial comment, but the general reaction appeared to be one of warm appreciation.

Turks Inform Soviets Of Neutrality Decision

JUN 26 1941

Envoy Tells Moscow of Stand to Attack by Nazis

MOSCOW, June 25 (AP).—Russia announced tonight that she had been informed of Turkey's decision to remain neutral in the war between Germany and the Soviet Union.

Tass, official news agency, issued this statement:

"The Turkish Ambassador to the U. S. S. R., Haidar Aktai, in his verbal note of June 25, communicated to the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs the following:

"'The Turkish Embassy has the honor to inform the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs that in the face of the situation created by the war between Germany and the U. S. S. R., the government of the Republic (of Turkey) has decided to proclaim Turkey's neutrality.'"

Soviet Troop Trains Reported Blasted By German Bombs

JUN 26 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Thursday, June 26—Swarms of Stuka dive-bombers were reported today to have smashed Soviet troop and munition trains moving up to the Balkan front as Nazi tanks sliced eastward in their attempts to encircle great masses of Red army soldiers.

Successes "baffling the imagination" were claimed by Germany, and one informed quarter expressed belief the Red high command already had been cut off from contact with some of its armies in the vast battle surging from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

DNB reported that a German squadron attacked six long freight trains loaded with war materials and troops in an unnamed southeastern Russian town.

JUN 26 1941

Cars Bombed Off Rails

Freight cars were bombed off the rails, hundreds of Red soldiers scrambled from the overturned cars and then were sprayed by German machine-gun fire.

The depot became a shambles and resulting fires spread to near-by gasoline stores, the agency said.

Elsewhere Russian tank units were blown up as well as the gasoline stations serving them; grounded airplanes were destroyed, Red fighter planes patrolling over Soviet bases deep behind the front were shot down by *Luftwaffe* pilots, whose work "was a picture of most extensive destruction."

Finns In War, They Say

German sources said Finland had declared war on Russia and had entered into heavy action in the north.

The vast German army was declared plunging eastward through a blazing hot wave to almost incredible victories, while its Finnish and Rumanian allies were smashing at the Soviet flanks upon the greatest battle-front ever known.

These achievements of Nazi arms, said a military spokesman, would be reported in detail tomorrow.

The outlines of the German success were thus suggested:

Tactical surprises had succeeded as planned.

The German air fleet already had achieved complete supremacy.

Soviet troops, although offering heavy resistance, had nowhere been able to hold the German offensive.

All German operations were going forward on schedule.

The active participation of Rumania and Finland—together with the fact that Hungary had severed relations with Russia and Slovakia had gone to war against her—was declared to foreshadow the early erection of a complete eastern front against Bolshevism.

As to the Baltic States—Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia—it was said that they had accepted Communism unwillingly and were happy to throw it off.

"Great Success Expected"

Even before the statement of the military spokesman promising great news there had come a confident promise from Adolf Hitler's military headquarters that "great successes can be expected."

JUN 26 1941

Press reports from the front have indicated that at least three giant columns are being driven into the Soviet—one out of East Prussia into the Baltic states; another south of Warsaw in old Poland into the center of the Red line; the third out of Rumania into Bessarabia.

Unquestionably, other German armies are describing, with their steel *panzer* tips, other angles in the German strategy.

The brevity of the German communiques was explained on the ground that it would be foolhardy for the German military to give any detailed information which might indicate Nazi campaign plans to the Russian command.

Say England Will Be Fooled

A spokesman declared enthusiastically: "England will be fooled about Russia holding up in the East just as she was fooled in the belief that France would hold up in the West."

He declared the Finns had been active from the beginning, but did not elaborate beyond saying that Leningrad, the second Russian city, is not far from the Finnish border. In reaching Leningrad, Finnish troops would have to fight through the now reversed defenses of the Karelian Isthmus, which they held so stubbornly in the war with Russia in the winter of 1939-40.

That the Germans are following the strategy of the French and Balkan campaigns by sending armored columns deep into enemy territory and far ahead of supporting troops was indicated in the spokesman's statement that the Nazis have advanced "surprisingly far in some places."

Not only on land and in the air but also at sea the German forces would have successes to report, he said, adding:

"The navy has been very successful and will reveal surprises. Speed boats have shown their full value."

JUN 26 1941

Claim Great Air Victory

Russians planes have been shot down in great numbers, it was said, and there also would be a great surprise at the small German losses.

DNB reported, for example, that a single German air fleet yesterday destroyed 108 Russian planes, and it also told of the destruction of 280 Russian tanks yesterday in two sectors.

The Soviet air force, said one informant, heavily bombarded Constanta, Sulina and Galati in Rumania "without achieving the desired result." In Rumanian operations, the Red airmen were declared to have lost thirty planes in the air and forty more on the ground to the loss of only twelve Rumanian planes.

Some Stubborn Defense

Front reporters sent back dispatches that the Russians were defending themselves stubbornly at some points but offering little resistance in other sectors.

One told how German troops driving into Lithuania from East Prussia advanced thirty miles in one day, "panting, soiled, thirsty and exhausted from the growing heat."

"In the Lithuanian villages," this dispatch said, "the advancing soldiers were regarded with curiosity."

Other correspondents told how small Russian detachments sat at their machine guns to the last.

Nazis Claim Great Successes

Berlin, June 25 (A. P.).—German successes "baffling the imagination" were achieved during the first three days of the Reich's war on Russia and will be announced in detail tomorrow, a military spokesman declared tonight.

The German air force already has full supremacy in the combat area, he said, and all tactical surprises by the German panzer divisions have succeeded fully. Despite heavy resistance, Soviet troops have nowhere succeeded in holding up the German offensive and the drive is going forward on schedule, he declared.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung made this boast on a spokesman's assertion that almost incredible military successes against Soviet Russia will be reported tomorrow:

"London, Washington and even Moscow have just one possibility to learn the truth about the war in the east: through a communique of the [German] High Command."

[Telephone communications between Berne, Switzerland, and Berlin were suspended tonight. Frequently this means that the German Government is preparing some announcement. It was believed this might be connected with Finland's reported declaration of war on Russia.]

JUN 26 1941

Germany's tactics on the western front—of first overwhelming bunkers and other obstacles at the frontiers—are being repeated with success on the Russian front, the spokesman said. Within the near future, he predicted, a solid eastern front will have been established against Communism.

This, he said, is indicated by Hungary's rupture of relations with the U. S. S. R., Slovakia's participation in the fight with the German Army and also the active participation of Finland and Rumania.

Believes Reds Are Cut Off.

One informed source expressed belief that the Russian high command already is cut off from contact with some of its armies and that the cutting-up process is advancing on schedule.

Claim Finland At War

Authorized German sources said Finland had proclaimed herself at war against the Soviet Union and that fighting already is in full force. (This has not been corroborated from Helsinki.)

Not only on land and in the air but also at sea, the German forces have successes to report, the spokesman said, declaring that "the navy has been very successful and will reveal surprises tomorrow." This presumably will be in the daily High Command communique.

Russian planes have been shot down in great numbers, it was said, and German losses will prove surprisingly small.

This was the first time since the start of the Russian campaign Sunday that the spokesman consented to discuss military questions.

Press reports from the front have indicated, however, that at least three giant prongs are being being driven into the U. S. S. R., one from East Prussia into the Baltic States, a second south of Warsaw into the center of the line and a third from Rumania into Bessarabia.

Other German armies tipped with the steel of panzer vanguards are believed to be driving in at other angles in the German strategy of surprise and isolation of enemy units.

Still Silent on Details.

Earlier, a war bulletin, again issued from Der Fuehrer's Headquarters, reported every weapon in the German arsenal pitted against the Soviet forces on land, at sea and in the air, but it still was silent on specific details of developments. Air warfare apparently was being waged heavily by both sides.

The communique acknowledged that single Soviet bombers had raided the East Prussian cities of Koenigsberg and Memel, destroying some buildings. There were fatalities, it said, but these were described as primarily among war prisoners.

Report Heavy Russian Raids.

Heavy Russian air raids have been made on the Rumanian cities of Constanta, Sulina and Galati, but they failed to inflict severe damage, DNB, the official German news agency said, quoting a Bucharest communique from the German-Rumanian front.

The Rumanian air force alone was credited with shooting down thirty Soviet planes and destroying forty others on the ground. The communique acknowledged twelve Rumanian planes lost, DNB said.

Ground operations on the southern flank of the new eastern front were said to have developed according to schedule during the first three days of the joint offensive.

DNB said a single German air fleet yesterday destroyed 108 Russian armored vehicles. Yesterday DNB also reported destruction of 280 Russian tanks in two sectors.

Nazis Raid Soviet Rail Lines.

Soviet rail lines and rolling stock again were successfully bombed yesterday, according to German sources. Seventeen railroad cars were said to have been hit at one unspecified place and some set afire and others, all loaded with troops and war materials, were said to have been wrecked in another air smash.

One German air fleet reported it had destroyed seventeen Russian locomotives and had bombed railroad stations and switches.

DNB added that the air force was blasting a way for the army along the whole front, bombing and machine-gunning troop concentrations and re-enforcements and leaving many roads littered with wreckage.

JUN 26 1941

Great Battle of Tanks.

The tide of battle rolled eastward today as Germany and Russia hurled tank against tank in a titanic conflict in which the Nazis claimed the upper hand.

Between the lines of terse official announcements, a public hungry for news from the front gleaned a story of head-on collisions between massed armored units of two of the most highly mechanized armies in the world, with the German panzers repeating the victories they had won earlier in Poland, on the western front and in Greece.

A hint of the magnitude of these clashes was given by DNB, the official German news agency, whic hdeclared that at one point alone a Panzer column had destroyed 180 Red army tanks that sought to block its advance.

Though the agency did not say where these incidents occurred, it was assumed that they took place somewhere in the central sector of the front stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea. It was presumably in this area, too, that a battle took place in which, DNB said, an entire Russian division (about 15,000 men) was destroyed.

The German High Command said yesterday that the Russians were known to have concentrated a vast mechanized army in the central sector in a triangular area between Brest-Litovsk, the Pinsk Marshes and the East Prussian frontier. The German public was still in the dark today, however, as to how far Nazi troops had penetrated Soviet territory, official reports saying merely that the advance was proceeding satisfactorily.

The German public was still in the dark this morning as to how far Nazi troops had penetrated Soviet territory, official reports saying merely that the advance was proceeding satisfactorily. Reports of Nazi war correspondents at the front gave glowing accounts, however, of German successes

These reports indicated that all the weapons and artifices of modern warfare were being employed—including flame throwers and the "artificial fog" which the Germans used in Crete.

The Germans said Russian planes attempted to raid Tilsit in East Prussia, but declared seven of the raiders were shot down and the rest driven off. Twenty Soviet planes were reported to have crossed the Rumanian border, apparently aiming at Bucharest, which underwent a twenty-minute air alarm. Six of these planes were reported downed.

Adolf Hitler's whereabouts remained a military secret, but the fact that two communiques have been issued from the "Führer's headquarters" indicated to the public that he was somewhere with his troops in the field.

Nazis Report Reds Die at Guns In Weak but Courageous Fight

Soldier-Reporters Say Russians Seem to Have No Thought of Surrender or Retreat

JUN 25 1941

Call Some Fanatical Fighters.

Berlin, June 25 (A. P.).—Dispatches from German soldier-reporters on the Russian front stated today that in scattered places the Russian defenders are dying at their machine guns, neither asking quarter nor thinking of retreat.

One reporter, Joachin Fischer, found the Kirghiz and Kalmuk tribesmen, whom he describes as tough-skinned Asiatics, especially fanatical fighters.

In the undisclosed region from which the correspondent reported, the attacking German infantry found the Russian positions weakly but courageously defended.

"The first encounters were terrific beyond description," he wrote. "The Asiatics fought until they collapsed over their guns."

Nazis Forced to Detour.

He described it as "cross-country warfare" marked by German infantry and mechanized charges across dry fields.

"It is useless to look for roads," he said, "for those which are to be found are simply small ribbons of dust."

Russian artillery fire was described as irregular but of sufficient intensity to make some detours necessary. Despite intense heat and some well constructed defense works, however, distances up to thirty-one miles were covered in the first rush over the frontier, it was declared. In some places there was a fight for every group of farm buildings or patch of woods.

The reporters with the German Air Force generally report less opposition. Dispatch after dispatch has described great plane formations winging eastward, "without a hitch as if on training maneuvers."

One reporter, who swooped down over a Russian collective farm, described the buildings as "soullessly monotonous."

Air expeditions so far described to German readers are mostly raids on Russian airports. The German bombers, strongly protected by fighting planes, are represented as going about it methodically. A sentence frequently appearing in these reports is "and then we couldn't see the enemy air field any more because it was covered with dust and smoke, shot through with flames."

GERMANS REGARD FINNS AS ALLIES

JUN 26 1941

Spokesman Says Attitude Toward Operations in East Still Undefined.

Berlin, June 25.—(AP)—The Finnish and German peoples doubtless regard themselves as allies in the German fight against Russia, an authorized spokesman said today.

The attitude of the Finnish Government toward the operations in the east still remained undefined, but more essential in the German view was the common interest of the peoples.

Berlin officially remained silent on developments in the Baltic States.

"The only situation prevailing in these States now is the military situation and everything else is wholly secondary," the spokesman said.

"That goes for all rumors concerning uprisings in these regions against Russian dominance, or formation of governments. Of course, there is no question of Germany recognizing anyone while military operations are under way."

Local Character

The internal political affairs of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were termed events purely of local character on which Germany expresses no attitude.

The same can be said about demonstrations in Spain, the spokesman observed, they being significant in the German view only because they manifest the Spanish people's repugnance to Communism.

The spokesman refused to be drawn into a discussion of the effect of the Russian campaign on the tripartite agreement or what issues confront Japan. As a matter of course, the commentator said, military commissions of the tri-partite countries are in constant contact.

There were no reports in Berlin concerning the Reich's diplomatic representatives in Russia, although it was said no method of exchange had yet been effected.

On military developments along the eastern front the spokesman said: "I regret that I must ask you to be patient, possibly for some days more, before the high command can disclose details."

30,24 — 10031

30.24 — 10031

Nazi Tells How Russian Group Held Fort Until All Were Killed

With Assault Troops, He Relates How Foe Defied Machine Guns and Flame Throwers; Artillery Finally Destroyed Their Last Defenses

JUN 26 1941

BERLIN, June 25 (AP).—A dramatic story of how a group of Russians fought to the last man in defending a fortified height against German mountaineer troops was related tonight by a German soldier-reporter, Helmuth Hurich.

The Russians, who failed to yield to searing flame or mountain guns, finally succumbed under artillery fire which tore apart their fortified position, camouflaged as a forester's house, Hurich related. He had earlier joined a reconnaissance detachment which advanced toward the heights through the forest.

"As we were about to cross a clearing, the first machine-gun bullets whipped over us," he wrote. "Automatically, we fell forward and squatted behind tree stumps, made ourselves small and pressed our faces into the damp earth. The Russians seemed determined to resist, and hammering machine-guns answered our well aimed fire."

Hurich said the closer the Germans advanced the heavier became the fire of the Russians, whom he described as "good troops." The Russians fired in such a manner that the Germans were unable to leave cover. Finally, the reporter continued, the Nazi battalion commander ordered mountain cannon brought up.

"The shells hit fair, and in a few seconds the house was in flames. Now, we thought, resistance must be broken, now the enemy will have to capitulate. But machine guns continued to chatter pitilessly, in the same steady rhythm. Now we all knew this wasn't a harmless forester's house in front of us, but a fortified position, a system of bunkers and trenches. An encirclement movement was successful. Flame throwers were ready, and soon the heavy hissing of flame could be heard.

"A sudden quiet caused everyone to breathe easier. They're finished this time!" Hurich wrote. "Here and there heads popped up from behind fallen tree trunks and knolls. The soldiers advanced toward the burning ruins. But again machine guns began to hammer. The entire house was ablaze, but the enemy continued to shoot and shoot. Our exasperation increased. First-aid men ran here and there dressing wounds.

"Now the Russian position was completely encircled. Hand grenades often burst, delaying the advance of our men. From peepholes automatic pistols spat death. Daredevils repeatedly sprang forward, threw a bundle of hand grenades then slipped away again.

"But then the artillery came to our support. The first shells crashed against the charred, blackened ruins and tore apaart the Russians' last protection. The way was cleared for the machine guns and the last act of this tragedy. Not a single man escaped from this hell."

NO NEWS ON NAZIS STILL IN MOSCOW

Berlin, June 25 (A. P.).—The German Government is absolutely without word concerning the state of the German embassy in Moscow as well as of Germans generally in Russia, authorized quarters said tonight.

JUN 26 1941

Negotiations were under way for a "north European Power" to take over representation of Soviet interests here, but they are uncompleted. This obviously could mean only Sweden.

Nazi Press Sarcastic

Berlin, June 25 (A. P.).—The German press drew parallels between democracy and Communism in comment today on President Roosevelt's offer of United States aid for Soviet Russia.

"There is very little difference between the statesmanship of Roosevelt and Stalin," declared the Boersen Zeitung.

"Plutocracy and Bolshevism come from the same Jewish root," the Berlin financial newspaper added. "They are only two different methods of reaching the same anti-social objectives. President Roosevelt's promise to help Moscow has made this fact clear before the eyes of the world."

Adolf Hitler's Berlin newspaper, the Voelkischer Beobachter, puts its comment under a three-column headline saying: "Roosevelt Gives Blessing to Moscow-London Wedding."

The United States President who was going to save democracy, it said, now steps out as a playmate of Bolshevist world revolutionists. Even American armament makers, it added, evidently are prepared to bury their enmity toward Communism.

Finns Reported Entering War

JUN 26 1941

Berlin Says Declaration Against Russia Has Been Issued—Helsinki Bombed.

Berlin, June 25 (A. P.).—Authorized German spokesmen said Finland had declared herself at war with Russia today and that fighting was going on in full force.

Helsinki and almost all the other larger Finnish cities and towns were bombed repeatedly by Russian planes today, DNB, the official German news agency, reported from the Finnish capital. Helsinki alone was said to have undergone four alarms before noon.

DNB described continuous flights of Soviet bombers over central, northern and western Finland and said that eight were shot down. The extent of damage, it was said, was not yet known, but some bombs fell on non-military targets.

Finnish fighter planes took the air, DNB said, to assist ground fire in resisting the attacks.

FINNS LAUNCH DEFENSE STEPS AGAINST REDS

Premier Tells Parliament Of Stand As Bombs Rain On Capital

Air Raids Widespread, With One City Reported Left In Flames

JUN 26 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, Thursday, June 26—Beset devastatingly by Russian bombers all day and night Wednesday, Finland announced early today her determination to defend herself with all her power against this latest "aggression" by an old enemy.

The defense already is under way, Premier Jukha Rangell told Parliament during a secret night session, called while Soviet bombs rained down on his country.

[Authoritative sources in Berlin said Finland had decided to go formally to war against Russia, but the announcement of Premier Rangell referred only to defense against aggression.]

Premier Rangell, reviewing the situation for the Parliament, said Finland had no choice except an active defense. He got a unanimous vote of confidence.

Six Helsinki Raids In Day

This capital city had six air-raid alarms in little more than twenty-four hours—the sixth sounding early today.

The Russian warplanes ranged far and wide over this country which they laid waste during the brief war of 1939-40.

The Enzogitzeit wood and cellulose factory at Kotka, one of the largest in the north, was heavily raided, with damage estimated at 45,000,00 markka (roughly $1,000,000).

23 Russian Planes Downed

It was officially stated that twenty-three Russian planes had been shot down in Finland by 6 P. M. Wednesday, twenty-one of them by Finland's air force and two by anti-aircraft.

During the day the Russians turned the naval guns of Hango peninsula on adjacent Finnish territory, bombarding it periodically until after 3 P. M.

Finns said the Russians used terroristic tactics, citing destruction of two blocks of buildings and the library at Heinola, a sleepy summer resort town of a couple of thousand population. They said the Soviet planes swooped low after dropping bombs and machine-gunned fleeing civilians.

The area around Hango, the base which the Russians wrung from Finland in the peace settlement of March, 1940, was the scene of violent air raids all day. Russian planes also raided near-by inslands.

Incendiary bombs set fire to the hospital at Loviisa. Another hospital was damaged at Turku, where a whole block of houses was destroyed and numbers of persons suffered injuries. The towns of Orvoo, Forsby and Pyterlahti also were bombed.

The official list of dead thus far stood at twelve for Turku, eight in Heinola, three in Joensuu and one in Helsinki; but the toll was said to be much higher as many points had not yet been able to report. Property damage was described as terrific.

An official spokesman said the Soviet Union intended to destroy Finland as a nation, an ambition which he said the U. S. S. R. never had relinquished since its failure in the 1939-'40 war.

The devastation was great. The city of Lappeenranta, for example, was set aflame and many civilians were killed. Bombs were dropped on Helsinki twice.

A Finnish government spokesman denounced as "a deliberate lie" the Russian accusations that Nazi troops had assaulted the Soviet Union through northern Finland. The government lodged a strong second protest against what was termed Russia's "unprovoked attack."

In the day's bitter fighting between raiding Soviet planes and the Finnish ground and aerial defenses, two Russian parachutists leaping from a crippled plane were reported killed, one by the failure of his parachute and the other by Finnish guards.

Among the towns in the broad theater of the Russian attack were Utti, the port of Turku, Tampere, Lahti and Riihimaeki. Lappeenranta, especially hard hit, lies along with Utti in southeasternmost Finland, just across the Karelian Isthmus frontier from Russia.

RUSSIANS BOMB FINLAND; HEAVY TOLL REPORTED

JUN 26 1941

Wholesale Air Offensive Is Launched.—Finns Make Second Sharp Protest.

Helsinki, June 25.—(AP)—Finland's Government will tell Parliament in an emergency session tonight what measures the nation will take "against Soviet aggression," it was authoritatively stated late today.

Helsinki, June 25.—(AP)—Many Finnish civilians were reported killed today and the city of Lappeenranta was left afire in a wholesale Russian air offensive across Southern Finland.

Bombs were dropped on Helsinki twice and swarming flights of Russian bombers and fighters caused four alarms in the capital before noon.

The Finns made a second sharp protest to Moscow against what they called the Soviet's unprovoked attack. (Authorized German sources in Berlin said that Finland had proclaimed herself at war with Soviet Russia and that full-scale fighting already had begun.)

At least twenty Russian planes were shot down and one was captured up to 3 P. M., an official report declared. One person was killed and many were wounded, this report asserted, in two attacks on Joensuu, in the upper lake region near the Eastern frontier. Fifteen Russian bombers were said to have made the first assault in the morning, followed by three others in early afternoon.

Other Places Attacked.

Other attacks were reported at Rovaniemi, Mikkeli, in the southern lake country; Kemijaervi, above the Arctic Circle in Northern Finland; Joroinen, Nokia and in the vicinity of Tampere, in the southwest.

Two of the downed planes were bagged by anti-aircraft fire and the rest in battle with Finnish fighter planes, these reports said.

Two Russian fliers were said to have been killed when their bomber was blown to bits over Helsinki. Both bailed out but the parachute of one failed to open and the other was shot to death when he floated to earth.

(A German wireless report heard in New York said Russian air attacks were being carried out in strong, almost incessant waves on almost all larger Finnish towns in central, northwestern and southern areas.

(The fourth all-clear was sounded in Helsinki, it said, shortly after noon. Northern sections of the city were said to have been bombed during that attack.)

Other Cities Raided

The sirens shrilled and bombs fell also in other Finnish cities, some of them heavily battered by Russian air attack in the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939-40.

A forest fire was burning outside Helsinki as a result of the air bombardment, but no important targets were said to have been hit and damage was slight.

A Government spokesman branded Russia's allegation that German troops had attacked the Soviet through northern Finland "a deliberate lie."

(This was Finland's retort to the Red Army communique today which said: "Finland has lent her territory to the German army and air force. For the last 10 days concentrations of German troops and planes have been proceeding on these borders of the U. S. S. R.

(Although Adolf Hitler proclaimed Finland a German ally, the Finnish government has declared rigid neutrality.)

JUN 26 1941

Second Protest

The second Finnish protest was handed to Pavel Orlov, the Soviet Minister to Helsinki, while Finland still waited for an answer to her first, delivered Monday over the bombardment of the Gulf of Bothnia Port of Turku—a target again today—in southwest Finland. Orlov had said he would inform his government of the protest.

German warplanes, seeking out

Russian outposts in the Baltic area, were said to have bombed Hango, leased from Finland as a base in the 1940 peace treaty, similar bases in Estonia and to have left gigantic fires in Leningrad.

Russian artillery at Hango was heard firing at targets in the Baltic, according to reliable reports. (This might mean either a Geman air or naval raid on the base.)

A secret session of the Finnish Parliament has been called for tonight.

Four Raid Alarms

The official Finnish position is that the republic not only is fulfilling its treaty obligations with the U. S. S. R. to the letter but even is granting the Soviet special concessions in order to foster friendlier relations.

The first air alarm in Helsinki sounded at 7:20 a. m. and three times more before noon the sirens warned the populace to seek cover.

Many Soviet bombers of the United States' Douglas type were sighted, flying with strong fighter escorts.

Most of the raiders turned out over the Gulf of Finland to escape a thunderous ground barrage from the capital's anti-aircraft batteries, but there were heavy explosions and a pall of smoke toward the east.

The Port of Turku, Tampere and Lahti also were attacked. Alarms sounded twice at Riihimaeki, railroad junction northwest of Helsinki.

No Signs of Panic

Helsinki showed no signs of panic. While many ran into shelters, the streets were crowded with spectators shading their eyes to watch the warbirds in the cloudless sky.

Crowds in the streets cheered as one of the bombers was shot down by a Finnish fighter and the rest scattered under heavy groundfire.

Explosions could be heard east of the city, apparently in the vicinity of Malmi airfield.

JUN 26 1941

Reds Answer Finland

Berne, June 25 (A. P.).—DNB, the official German news agency, reported tonight "rumors" from Helsinki that Russia has informed Finland she "cannot consider Finland as a neutral State."

Nazi Advance Reported.

Ankara, June 24 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Combined German-Rumanian forces are meeting almost no opposition in Bessarabia and should complete occupation of the whole province within a week, Rumanian sources in Istanbul declared today.

JUN 26 1941

The Axis armies earlier were reported to have occupied both Cernauti and Chisinau, capitals respectively of Bucovina and Bessarabia, which Soviet Russia obtained from Rumanian a year ago by ultimatum.

There was no confirmation of rumors of a fierce air-naval battle off the Rumanian coast involving German planes and small torpedo boats against Soviet warships.

Two Towns Bombed

German-Russian hostilities, however, have brought maritime commerce in Istanbul to an absolute standstill.

Axis forces said the forces which took Chisinau were within ten miles of the Dniester river, boundary fine between Bessarabia and the Russian Ukraine, and expressed belief they were attempting to break through in the direction of the Soviet Black Sea port of Odessa.

Odessa is about ten miles north of the mouth of the Dniester.

Russian warplanes, meanwhile, were reported to have bombed Baltic and Dobrici, towns in the province of Dobruja which Rumania ceded to Russia a year ago.

It was believed here that the planes originally were assigned to bomb the Rumania oil port of Constanta to the north, but failed to find their objective.

A German parachute division was said to be at Galati, Rumania, waiting orders to attack the Odessa outskirts as soon as Russian defenses along the Dneister are cracked by the Nazi mechanized spearheads.

German military sources are not disguising the extreme necessity for speedy occupation of the northern Black Sea coast if the Red Army is to be cut off from its oil supply and if the Baku oil fields and industrial resources of southern Russia are to be captured relatively undamaged.

JUN 26 1941

Bessarabia Near Fall

ANKARA, Turkey, June 24 (Delayed) (AP)—Rumanian sources predicted tonight that German-Rumanian forces attacking Russia in Bessarabia would complete occupation of the province within a week.

The Axis troops are meeting almost no opposition in Bessarabia, these sources said.

German and Rumanian troops were reported to have occupied Cernauti and Chisinau, capitals of Bucovina and Bessarabia. Nothern Bucovina and all Bessarabia were ceded to Russia by Rumania after an ultimatum a year ago.

Driving on Odessa

The Germans and Rumanians were reported to be within 10 miles of the Dnestr River, the border between Bessarabia and Russia's Ukraine, and driving toward Odessa, important Soviet Black Sea port only 10 miles from the mouth of the Dnestr.

German sources stress the necessity for a speedy occupation of the northern Black Sea coast to cut off Russia's communication with the oil fields of the Caucasus and to seize the southern Soviet industrial plants undamaged.

The Germans were said to be holding a parachute division at Galati, Rumania, ready to attack the Odessa outskirts when the Russian Dnestr defences are cracked.

Leningrad Bombed

JUN 26 19

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 25—A Reuters (British news agency) report from Stockholm said a heavy air attack was reported on Leningrad and that extensive and fierce fires were believed to have broken out in that city, the second largest in Soviet Russia.

Helsinki Heard Firing

Gunfire and the rumble of bursting bombs were heard today off Gotland, on the Swedish east coast south of Stockholm, Reuters said, but their origin was not known.

Firing also was heard in Helsinki, its dispatch added, but there were no reports of any naval engagement. Another Finnish vessel was reported sunk off the Baltic port of Turku, however.

Besides the Russian air bombardment of Helsinki, Soviet planes were said to have flown over Kuhmo, in northern Karelia, and places east of Hango. German dive-bombers were said to have pounded Russian defenses at Hango, leased military base at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland west of Helsinki.

7 Nazi Attacks On Reds Halted, Vichy Reports

JUN

Vichy, June 25 (AP)—Military information reaching Vichy tonight from the Russian front said that seven German attacks had been stopped or slowed down by determined Russian resistance.

Vichy sources emphasized that the Russians were fighting a slow delaying action in front of their main line of fortifications, which has not yet been reached.

As pictured in Vichy, the German attack appeared as two great "pitchforks" of three prongs each on the northern and southern flanks, with a single attack on the center.

3 Based On East Prussia

The three forks of the northern attack were based on East Prussia, with one aimed at Riga, where the Germans were reported advancing slowly against the rail junction of Siauliai; the second against Kaunas, reported virtually stopped, and the third against Grodno, completely stopped.

Latest advices here said Grodno was in Russian hands, indicating the Red army had recaptured the town, which previously was admittedly lost.

The single center push of the Germans through former Poland was reported stopped east of Brest Litovsk, with fighting in progress in the outskirts of the small town of Kobryn.

On the south, the three-pronged attack, according to latest information, was directed at Wlodzimierz, where it was said to have failed definitely; at Brody, where it is progressing slowly against strong Russian resistance; and against Rawa Ruska, where it is stalled.

NAZIS PERMITTED TO CROSS SWEDEN

JUN 26 1941

One Division May Go From Norway to Finland.

Stockholm, June 25 (A. P.).—The Swedish Government announced tonight that it had agreed to permit the passage of a German force of not more than one division across its territory from Norway to Finland.

The Germans will travel by the Swedish railways. The Government said its action was taken after consulting Parliament.

A communique said, however, that "Sweden will firmly pursue her efforts to maintain her liberty and independence and to stay outside warlike conflicts."

The following communique was issued after a secret meeting of the Riksdag [Parliament]:

"In the situation which has arisen through war breaking out between Germany and the U. S. S. R., Sweden will firmly pursue her efforts to maintain her liberty and independence and to stay outside warlike conflicts.

"The new situation has, however, confronted us with certain specific questions. Thus both from the Finnish and the German side a demand has been made for permission to transport a force not exceeding one division on Swedish railways from Norway to Finland. The Government, after consulting the Riksdag has agreed to this taking place in a form compatible with Swedish sovereignty."

Spokesmen of the Foreign Office, when asked about other questions, said there was no discussion of any but practical questions.

JUN 26 1941

Russian Laid Down Principles Followed in Attack on Soviet

JUN 26 1941

Unknown Officer, Writing in French in 1938, Said Two-way Invasion From Germany and Rumania Would Succeed.

BY THOMAS [illegible]

Berne, June 25 (A. P.).—The Germans may not have considered it, but an unidentified Russian officer as long ago as 1938 provided a ready-made blueprint of the ways and means by which he thought Soviet Russia could be successfully invaded.

In a French publication, "The Red Army—Military Power of the Soviet," the officer predicted that a war on Russia would be one of movement and included the part Rumania could play in invasion.

[It was reported after Germany's successful invasion of the Lowlands a little over a year ago that the Nazi military men had taken more than a few hints from a book by the French Gen. Charles de Gaulle, now the Free French leader, explaining how potent tanks could be in modern warfare.]

The Russian officer said it would be impossible for the Red Army to hold the whole of the future front. If Rumania were to join in an anti-Russian coalition, or if the kingdom were occupied by an enemy, he said, that enemy would possess the same facility of maneuver as the Russian Army. The adversary would be ina position to undertake an independent operation against the Ukraine while protecting the flanks of this offensive to the north by way of Poland and to the south by way of the Black Sea, he said.

The success of an invasion of Soviet Russia would not be determined by Baltic victories, he said, but by operations toward Moscow and the Ukraine. The loss of industrial areas in the center of European Russia, and the crossing of the railroad lines by the enemy, would deprive the Soviet States of supply and cramp the Red Army's freedom of maneuver, the writer said, adding that Moscow would be the first objective of any invading army just as in centuries past, but that with Rumania's entry, a dual drive on the capital would be made possible.

[Gen. Ion Antonescu, the Premier of Rumania, has been reported at the head of a combined German-Rumanian army striking toward the Ukraine through Bessarabia and Bucovina. The principal German thrust appears to be moving today through Poland on a line aimed at Moscow.]

In discussing the part Finland would play in such an invasion, the writer said: "The role of the northern sector will be determined by the aims to which the foreign policy of Finland is directed. Instead of remaining a secondary theater . . . the northern sector could become the arena for an extension of the territory of Finland into the northern regions of Russia."

Finland has declared for neutrality, but there was no doubt in informed quarters here that she hopes eventually to regain the Karelia region lost last year to Russia. This region is vital to Finland because it produces enough grain and other agricultural products to feed the nation.

British Protest

JUN 26 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 25—The British Government is energetically protesting against a riot outside the British Embassy, it was announced today.

Authoritative quarters declared the disturbance involving between 300 and 400 men wearing Falangist uniforms "was carefully organized and staged by Germans."

The disturbance occurred yesterday during demonstrations by thousands of uniformed Falangists who paraded in Madrid shouting "on to Russia" and other anti-Soviet sentiments.

Eden Protests

"The object was to provoke bad relations between Great Britain and Spain," these quarters said, adding that British Ambassador Sir Samuel Hoare had taken up the matter with the Spanish Government while Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden protested to the Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador to London.

The demonstrators were accompanied by German photographers and movie cameramen and "a number of vehicles containing bricks and other

30.24— 10033

30.24— 10033

missiles," it was said.

Quelled By Police

Most of the windows of the embassy were broken and several cars on the property were damaged, it was said.

"Trained agitators" were said to have attempted to incite the demonstrators to "renewed destruction when it became apparent that the disturbance was slackening."

The disturbance was quelled, it was said, by Spanish police.

Expert Doubts Nazis Will Get Russ Oil Soon

JUN 26 1941

By Drew Middleton
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

London, June 25—Germany's attempt to obtain Russian oil and wheat would not be productive for a year even if she won a quick victory, a Russian authority on Soviet economics declared today.

He expressed belief that the primary purpose of the German invasion may not be economic, but rather military and political, and pointed out that the eastern war had closed the Vlodivostok "leak" through which the British say Germany has been importing fats and oils at a rate of 400,000 tons a year via Siberia.

Germans Cut Off

Likewise, the moment they launched the invasion, the Germans were cut off from purely Russian supplies. Even though they may be able to occupy the Ukraine and the Caucasus they probably will not be able to benefit from this year's harvest, the expert said. He said a delay of five to six weeks would be sufficient to insure this.

The Russians, in retreating, could also destroy or carry away their existing stocks of wheat and make the equipment useless, he pointed out. The Germans did not have enough equipment of their own to restore the Caucasian oil fields in a year if the Rusians destroyed the machinery there, he thought.

Bring In Machinery

Discussing possibilities of farming the Ukraine, the expert estimated the Nazis would have to import between 100,000 and 250,000 of their own agricultural managers. In addition they would have to bring in a full complement of machinery since collectivized agriculture depends on mechanization.

Germany, the expert said, had been receiving some rubber supplies by the Vladivostok-trans-Siberian route and had "expected a great deal more this summer."

Quality Stressed

He stressed the quality rather than the quantity of the Russian oil output as important to the Nazis, declaring Russian fields produced the best lubricating and Diesel oil in Europe and thus were far more valuable to the Germans than any other source.

Although it may be a difficult job, the oil fields, he said, must be destroyed if the Russians are forced to retreat. "It would be well worth while," he added, "because there isn't enough equipment in all Germany to reopen the Caucasus fields in a year."

Need Of Specialist

Emphasizing importance of the personnel problem in exploiting Ukrainian agriculture, the expert said in addition to farm managers half a million agricultural and mineral specialists and skilled workers would be necessary to maintain production.

Germany soon will be forced to reduce rations of soap and margarine, he predicted, because of the stoppage of oil-seed supplies over the Trans-Siberian Railway. He said the German imports of oil seeds for margarine and soap and oil cake for cattle fodder via the Trans-Siberian amounted to over half the total import, the remainder coming from the Balkans and France.

fruition to give the Russians technical and economic cooperation. A mission of soldiers, sailors, airmen and transport and economic warfare experts will leave for Moscow soon, it was stated.

But there is little optimism in London over the Russian chances. This springs from a natural reluctance to indulge in any wishful thinking after the experiences of Norway, France, Flanders, Greece, Crete and North Africa.

The chance of Russian resistance vanishing in from six to eight weeks is freely discussed in the press.

The Russians are being studied to find outstanding industrial deficiencies which it is hoped can be supplied by this country and by the United States, it was stated. They probably are short of tin, rubber, hides, leather, machine tools and nickel. They have enough copper.

There have been no calls for stronger blows on the continent than those dealt by the R. A. F. Numerous military experts have pointed out in the press that the Germans probably have withdrawn a considerable force from western Europe to cope with the large Russian army, but American Army and Marine Corps observers declare that Britain has neither the equipment nor the trained men to make a landing large enough to distract the Germans.

Turkey was declared to be the largest diplomatic problem now before the British. The informant said hee hoped that "the spectacle of the Nazis faced by Russia on the east and by ourselves with the United States close behind on the west—would swing the Turks back to Britain."

Madrid Studies New War.

Madrid, June 25 (A. P.).—The Spanish Government today announced that it was studying very carefully the situation created by the Russo-German war, but maintained silence on the possibility of letting Spanish volunteers take up arms against the Soviet.

JUN 26 1941

A brief communique, issued by the Spanish Foreign Minister, Ramon Serrano Suner, after a special two-day meeting of the Cabinet, said: "The Minister of State gave a report on a communication from the German Government notifying Spain of the war against Russia and the grave and powerful reasons which motivated the Third Reich against communist Russia. The new phase in the European war which presents such important facts was studied carefully and fully."

The Cabinet meeting was accompanied by noisy demonstrations in Madrid and other cities in which crowds led by uniformed Falangists marched through the streets chanting "On to Moscow" and "Falange Volunteers Against Russia." The demonstrations reached a climax here last night when more than 10,000 persons assembled outside the German embassy to applaud the Axis and jeer Russia, from whom the Loyalists had received aid in the Spanish civil war.

In addition to studying the implications of the Russo-German conflict the Cabinet disposed of numerous domestic matters, including th appointment of Alisardo Alvarez Perez as Commissioner-General of Frontiers and the granting of conditional liberty to 4,850 political prisoners.

dustrial areas and occupied France by the R. A. F., which in time may draw units of the Luftwaffe from the eastern front.

This source, in a position to know the plans of the British Government, said that a mission including soldiers, sailors and airmen and also transport and economic warfare experts would leave for Moscow soon.

The services of such a mission had been offered to the Soviet Union before the German invasion, it was stated.

JUN 26 1941

Turkish-Nazi Pact Approved

LONDON, June 25 (AP).—The Turkish-German non-aggression pact was unanimously approved by the Turkish National Assembly today, the Ankana radio announcement tonight in a broadcast heard here.

SOVIET ARMIES TOASTED IN LONDON

London, June 25 (A. P.).—After a toast to the King at the national defense luncheon here today the chairman, Lord Nathan, offered a toast to "the success of the Russian armies." Ivan Maisky, the Russian Ambassador, replied, thanking the assemblage for "the way the toast was received."

Some of the guests thought they detected irony in the Ambassador's remark, for the audience, made up largely of Conservatives and soldiers, had been obviously not enthusiastic in receiving the toast. Many had remained seated.

Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, was to have been the guest of honor, but had been moved down the table at the last minute, giving place to Maisky.

Government, possibly directing relations with Britain and the United States. Litvinov long sponsored projects for British-Russian co-operation against the Axis, but fell from Joseph Stalin's graces when Britain and France ignored the Soviet Union in the Munich negotiations in 1938.

Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, it was learned, saw Turkish President Ismet Inonu Sunday and was told that Turkish foreign policy would not deviate from the "allies with Britain, friends with Germany" formula enunciated last week.

Russ Phone Lines Cut By Bulgaria

Sofia, Bulgaria, June 25 (AP)—Bulgaria cut off telephone communications with Soviet Russia today, while both the Soviet Aeroflot and the German Lutfhansa air lines discontinued service to Bulgaria.

Prayers were offered in White Russian churches in Sofia for the success of German troops invading the Soviet, and the local press, for the most part, launched an anti-Communistic campaign. Some papers, while remaining pro-Russian, sharply attacked the Soviet for interfering in Bulgarian national affairs.

JUN 26 1941

U. S. and Soviet Envoys Talk War

Sofia, June 25 (A. P.).—American Minister George H. Earle 3d, Soviet Minister Arkady Lavrentiev and their military attaches discussed the Russian-German war in a forty-five-minute conference at the American legation today. The American miiltary attache, Major Cornelius Jadwin, described the meeting as "interes' ng and pleasant."

Leahy Sees Soviet Envoy

Vichy, Unoccupied France, June 25 (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to France, called today on Soviet Ambassador A. E. Bogmolov for their second talk in three days.

JUN 26 1941

JUN 26 1941

Many Red Submarines Reported in Black Sea

Flotilla Recently Reinforced at Expense of Baltic

LONDON, June 25 (AP).—Reuters, British news agency, quoting a dispatch from the independent French news agency, reported from Ankara today that Admiral Nikolai Kuznnezov, commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, recently reinforced the Red submarine flotilla in the Black Sea.

This move was said to have followed discussions of the relative importance of Baltic and Black Sea defenses, the Russians finally deciding that the Caucasian oil-producing area was more important to the Re Army, Navy and Air Force.

THE RUSSIANS WERE SAID TO BE CONSTRUCTING UNDERGROUND AIRDROMES IN THE UKRAINE AS PROTECTION AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF PLANES ON THE GROUND.

JUN 26 1941

Hitler on Russian Front

LONDON, June 25 (AP).—The German communique, heard by Reuters, British news agency, on the radio here said today that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler is on the Russian war front.

JUN 26 1941

New York, June 25 (AP)—The Italian radio in a broadcast heard here by CBS today said that "according to reports from Helsinki" German troops had gone across Lithuania and Latvia, and had crossed the old Russian frontier from these two Baltic countries.

The invading armies "are now rapidly converging on Minsk, where they will meet another column proceeding from Brest Litovsk." the Italian radio was quoted as saying.

JUN 26 1941

Raids Only Help British Can Give Russia

JUN 26 1941

The Associated Press

London, June 25.—The only military help Britain is able to give the Soviet Union is "a steady pounding of German industrial areas and occupied France" by the R. A. F., a highly placed informant declared tonight.

This source declared that this aerial pounding might in time draw German air force units from the eastern front.

Far-reaching plans are nearing

Demonstrations against Russia in Madrid have been "strongly condemned" here, this source said, and he predicted "a great deal of that sort of thing" as accompaniment to a German propaganda offensive in Spain and Portugal, and also in South America.

JUN 26 1941

Russo-British Co-operation.

London, June 25 (A. P.).—Far-reaching plans for technical and economic co-operation between Great Britain and Soviet Russia in the common fight against Germany are nearing fruition, a well informed source said tonight.

He added, however, that the only military help Britain is able to give the Russians is the steady pounding of German in-

LITVINOV TO FORE

Ankara Hears He May Get Important Soviet Post.

Ankara, June 24 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Foreign diplomats here said today that Maxim Litvinov, former Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, would return to an important post in the Moscow

JUN 26 1941

TOKYO WATCHES U. S. IN MAKING CHOICE IN WAR

Question Debated At Two Conferences With Decision Withheld

Stand May Rest Upon Which Side Aids Most In Ending "China Affair"

JUN 25 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, June 25—The Japanese Government watched closely the attitude of the United States today as it debated in two important conferences whether to choose between Germany and Russia in the new war.

Japan has treaties with each of the embroiled nations. The authoritative news agency Domei said Tokyo may take a stand based on settlement of the "China affair" and strengthening of the "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere."

Some informed quarters believed the Government had decided that the empire must choose between her three-power pact with the Axis and her two-month-old neutrality treaty with Russia.

Two Government Conferences

The Government debated the question at length in two conferences today and was reported to have decided to issue a statement tomorrow.

Domei and the press indicated the United States was a central subject in the discussion. The popular newspaper *Yomiuri* said Washington's decision to aid Russia was "the result not only of the President's anti-German feeling but also of an effort to gain a foothold against Japan and thus complete the latter's encirclement in the Pacific."

The newspaper *Hochi* said there was a "military menace to Japan" in the new situation, and that it would develop "along the line of Alaska-Aleutian Islands-Vladivostok."

Prepares For "Security"

War Minister General Eiki Tojo told munitions makers today that the future attitude of the United States "defies prediction," and he said that Japan was getting ready for "perfect security" in the ever-changing international situation."

The imperial high command and the Cabinet met jointly, an unusual procedure, in the first of today's meetings. Then the cabinet met for three hours, after which Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye informed Emperor Hirohito of the proceedings.

Covered By Secrecy

Then the Premier conferred with Marquis Kido, Lord Privy Seal, to whom major matters of state are communicated. Significance was attached to this meeting.

Official secrecy covered the debate, as it has ever since Germany's surprise invasion of Russia. Public interest was whetted to a keen edge and newspapers were bought eagerly.

The newspaper *Nichi Nichi* urged prompt and strong wartime preparedness.

"The essential factors for victory," it said, "are determination and courage to carry it out with full preparedness."

JUN 26 1941

JAPANESE CHIEFS IN SECRET TALKS

Decision on Nazi-Soviet War Expected Tomorrow.

Tokio, June 25 (A. P.).—The Government in two important secret conferences discussed Japan's role in the new Russian-German war today, keeping an anxious weather eye on the attitude of the United States.

The authoritative Japanese news agency Domei reported worried discussion of the possible consequences for Japan of the United States' promise of aid to Russia. The popular newspaper Yomiuri suggested that American friendliness toward Russia was due to effort to gain a foothold against Japan and encircle her in the Pacific, and the newspaper Hochi said there was a military menace in this situation for Tokio.

It was believed in some informed quarters that the empire's leaders had decided Japan must choose between her pacts with the two great European belligerents and it was indicated that a statement, which may make known this decision, would be issued tomorrow. Japan has an alliance with Germany and Italy; she has a two-month-old neutrality pact with Russia.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye laid the results of the two meetings before Emperor Hirohito. Importance was attached to the fact that after his audience with the sovereign Konoye was closeted with Marquis Kido, Lord Privy Seal, to whom any major matters of State would be communicated.

The first of today's conferences was a joint session of the Imperial High Command and the Cabinet, an unusual procedure. Thereafter the Cabinet met for three hours. Then Prince Konoye went to the palace.

Sources close to the government indicated that a statement on imperial policy might be issued Friday, giving some indication of how Japan will deal with the new war between her ally of the three-power treaty and the Soviet Union, with whom she has a neutrality treaty.

General Eiki Tojo, War Minister, told a meeting of munitions makers that the Japanese army "is making full preparations for placing the country in a position of perfect security."

The future attitude of the United States, he said, "defies prediction."

Thai Neutrality Expected

Tokyo, June 25 (AP)—A dispatch to the Japanese news agency Domei from Bangkok said it was believed the Thai Government shortly would issue a statement of Thailand's neutrality toward the German-Soviet war.

JUN 25 1941

GERMAN DRIVE PLANNED LAST FALL, IS STORY

JUN 26 1941

Inside Sources Say Hints Led To Molotov's Sudden Visit To Hitler

Duce's War On Greece One Of Reasons Assigned For Delay

JUN 26 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 25—Trustworthy sources told the Associated Press today that Germany's offensive against Russia was planned originally for last autumn.

There also were suggestions that the plan actually was behind the invasion of Poland, having been thwarted by the British-French declaration of war when Hitler had believed they would not fight.

But today's reports only went back as far as last fall, when intimations of the German plan, reaching Moscow, were said to have been responsible for Soviet Premier Molotov's sudden journey to see Hitler last November, after which Nazi pressure veered southward into the Balkans.

Mussolini's premature launching of war against Greece also was considered a factor in Hitler's change of plan.

Never Trusted Soviets

As told by persons in a good position to know, the course of developments was about as follows:

Germany never trusted the Soviet Government, despite the Russo-German non-aggression pact, and this distrust—as much as a desire to obtain bases against England—prompted Hitler to venture the Norwegian campaign.

Later, her hands busy with the war in France, Germany acquiesced when Russia annexed the three Baltic states, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, thereby eliminating a buffer area protecting East Prussia.

As a result of the Russian occupation of the Baltic states, Germany evacuated many thousands of German nationals and persons of German race, including families whose homes had been there since the days of the Teutonic knights.

All Extremely Distasteful

But all this was extremely distasteful to Germany.

Then came plausible reports that Russia was pouring even larger forces into Soviet-occupied Poland as well as into the Baltic states. Germany accordingly strengthened her forces in East Prussia and German-occupied Poland, this movement continuing even into last December, parallel with tense Balkan developments.

Meanwhile, after the fall of France, Germany had obtained agreements from Sweden and Finland for the transit of troops across their territories.

[Sweden today announced she had granted permission for the transit of not more than one division of German troops from Norway into Finland over the Swedish railways. This presumably was in accordance with the transit agreement reached last year.]

Finland was accutely worried over recurrent incidents on the Russo-Finnish frontier and began to view Germany as a power whose help might be vital in the future.

With the transit agreement signed, arms and planes began arriving in Finland from Germany, including field kitchens and artillery captured from the French. Loans from Sweden helped the Finns finance new defense construction, and Swedes close to their government predicted Sweden would fight with Finland this time if the Russians again attacked.

Germany also was ready to act, and the conflict was expected in October—but something happened to alter her plans; either some Russian move or the premature outbreak of hostilities in Greece.

In any case, German troops already were moving through Finland, within easy striking distance of the Russian border opposite Rovaniemi. Finland had no choice in the matter; but her actions since then, especially since the actual outbreak of Russo-German hostilities last Sunday, indicate her hope of retaining a somewhat flexible neutrality status and avoiding any new war on her own territory.

KNOX ON RUSSIA

JUN 26 1941

Says Long War There Will Aid U. S. and Britain.

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Knox expressed the opinion today that a long war between Russia and Germany would be "generally advantageous to the British and ourselves." He emphasized at a press conference that he was expressing only his personal views and that he was not to be considered a military expert.

Discussing Russia's chances, Mr. Knox said that the length of the war will depend on the strategy the Russians employ. "If they will back away and draw the other fellows in," he declared, "they will have a fairly good chance of making it a long war."

"They would have to roll to the punch and organize defenses in depth," he added. "If they set up one line as they did in Poland, it will be a short war."

In some respects, he said, the Russo-German conflict is similar to that between China and Japan. The Russians have inexhaustible reserves of manpower, he continued, and a huge expanse of territory similar to that of the Chinese. "I think the Russians could observe with great profit what happened in China," he declared.

FINNISH SHIPS HALT

JUN 26 1941

Orders Send Them Back to American Ports.

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—Finnish ships en route from the United States to Finland were ordered back to American ports last week after the extension of the British blockade to Petsamo, the Finnish legation disclosed today.

Among the ships was the Brita Thorden, which had left Newport News and returned yesterday to New York. Two or three other ships were believed to be affected.

Legation officials explained that the action was taken before the German invasion of Russia and had no connection with developments of the last week end. The British declared the Finnish port of Petsamo within the blockade zone about ten days ago on the ground that German troops were in Finland and apparently intended to stay there.

Taft Opposes American Help For Soviet Russia

JUN 25 1941

Washington, June 25 (AP)—Senator Taft (Rep., Ohio) tonight criticized President Roosevelt's proposal to give all aid possible to Russia and said that "the victory of Communism in the world would be far more dangerous to the United States than the victory of Fascism."

"There has never been the slightest danger that the people of this country would embrace Bundism or Naziism," he said in a broadcast address. "But Communism masquerades, often successfully, under the guise of democracy.

"It is a greater danger to the United States because it is a false philosophy which appeals to many. Fascism is a false philosophy which appeals to a very few.

British Bishop Scores Reds

JUN 26 1941

Supports Military Aid but Opposes "Entangling Political Treaties"

WINCHESTER, England, June 25 (AP).—The Right Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, Bishop of Winchester, said today it may be "military common sense" to help Soviet Russia, but Great Britain should avoid "entangling political treaties with a totalitarian state which has shown itself as cruel and ruthless as Germany and as bitterly hostile to freedom and religion."

The Bishop, who addressed a diocesan conference, said that after listening to the "prophets of doom" he sometimes wonders "if there is anything in our national life worth fighting to preserve." He added, however, that "defeat would mean utter destruction of much that has been most lovely and precious in our national life."

30.24 — 10035

30.24 — 10035

ROOSEVELT WILL NOT APPLY NEUTRALITY ACT TO RUSSIA

President to Proclaim No New Combat Zone Because He Sees No Danger to American Citizens.

JUN 26 1941

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt does not intend to issue a neutrality proclamation in the Russian-German war, Acting Secretary of State Welles, announced today. American ships thus will be permitted to carry arms to Russia's Pacific port of Vladivostok.

The United States thereby will take the same position with reference to the Russian-German war as it has maintained during the long undeclared war between Japan and China.

Mr. Welles noted that under the neutrality act, a neutrality proclamation is required when the President or Congress shall find that there exists a state of war between foreign States and that it is necessary to promote or preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the lives of citizens of the United States.

Finds Decree Not Needed.

The acting Secretary then stated that President Roosevelt had authorized him to announce that inasmuch as he finds that a proclamation is not necessary in the present instance to promote the peace of the United States or protect American citizens, the President has no intention of issuing such a proclamation.

Asked what effect this would have regarding the transport of arms to Russia in American ships, Mr. Welles explained that combat zones already established by the President do not include the Pacific region.

Vladivostok, Russia's large port in the Pacific, thus will remain open to American ships carrying arms or any other supplies.

Under the neutrality act, American ships are forbidden to carry arms to belligerent ports, or to enter defined combat areas.

Mr. Welles said the United States still has received no official communication from the Russian Government since the American declaration on Monday favoring Russia against Germany and President Roosevelt's announcement yesterday that all American aid possible would be given to the Soviet Union.

The expectation was that Soviet overtures for help would not be long in materializing after Mr. Roosevelt's voluntary statement at his press conference yesterday, promising whatever aid that could be given.

With the war in progress it was thought likely that the Soviet soon would be seeking warplanes. Here, however, the present American production is still insufficient to fill commitments made to Britain and China or to meet the demands of the expanding United States air arms.

Russia, therefore, would have a long wait before she could hope to obtain planes. However, once they are available, there is no ban against her purchasing them.

High test aviation gasoline, another moral embargo commodity, likewise may be exported to Russia now, on permit, but its shipment calls for tankers and few are available.

War Cargoes Rushed.

The nation learned meanwhile that lease-lend cargoes in enormous amount are moving into the Red Sea—presumably for Gen. Wavell's Army of the Nile.

The veil of secrecy surrounding lease-lend operations also was lifted long enough for the disclosure that consignments had gone to Rangoon, one port of entry for supplies destined for China via the Burma Road.

In another field of aid to Britain and China, President Roosevelt gave emphatic indorsement yesterday to the idea of American technical workers serving abroad, and then said plainly that there was nothing to prevent United States citizens from enlisting with British or Chinese armed forces.

Disclosure of large lease-lend shipments to the Near East came during testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee yesterday on a House-approved bill that would place virtually all merchant ships operating from the United States under the Maritime Commission's control as to cargo, destination and operations.

Ship operators appeared to request that provision for just compensation be included. Now operating voluntarily under the commission's direction, they cited their present services to support their compensation plea.

Thus one line reported that a large part of its thirty-two-ship fleet had been used to carry lease-lend cargo to the Red Sea. Another reported three en route there, three more going, with other vessels in a fleet of twenty-three carrying supplies to the Far East. A third listed four ships sent to the Red Sea, one to Rangoon and sixteen others serving the defense program on other routes.

JUN 26 1941

GIANT PLANES LEND POWER TO R. A. F. RAIDS

Channel-Shaking Attack Called Biggest Air Offensive In History

JUN 26 1941

Night Bombing Carried On By Craft Double Size Of Earlier Models

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 25—British bombers blasted occupied France today in another Channel-shaking attack which the British Broadcasting Corporation described as only the beginning of "the most gigantic air offensive known in the world's history."

Smashing hard at Germany's western front while the Nazi war machine is preoccupied with Russia on the east, the R. A. F. is sending over by night a new-type "giant" bomber which is "more than twice the size of any earlier models," an authoritative source said, and in numbers of "between 250 and 400."

Credit Power To U. S. Supply

This, was the first time the British had mentioned 400 attacking planes. It was stated that the new power has been made possible partly by the increasing flow of United States-made planes, permitting greater risk of available craft.

In the twenty-four hours ending at dusk today the R. A. F. sent more bombers and fighters against Germany and German-occupied France than during any similar period since the beginning of the war, an informed source stated in discussing the new peak of ferocity in the air fighting.

Describing the new day-and-night offensive, the B. B. C. said it "has been carefully planned during long and anxious months when we had to restrict our activity."

Stream From America Gains

"But now," the B. B. C. continued, "production of aircraft, supported by the ever-increasing stream from America, enables us to strike back with a force which will prove more devastating than anything we have so far experienced in this country."

The Air Ministry said thirteen German planes were shot down in the morning and afternoon raids on the French coast, adding to the official British claim of 121 planes destroyed in nine days of intensive cross-Channel bombing. The British acknowledged two planes missing from the morning raid and said four, including one bomber, were missing in the second sweep.

[The Germans reported eleven British planes destroyed and three German planes destroyed during one British raid on the French coast today.]

Railroad Bridge Collapsed

The attackers streaked out in the morning and again in the afternoon, blowing up an ammunition train in a railroad yard at Hazebrouck, France, and scoring direct hits on two railroad bridges. One collapsed.

The area between Boulogne and Calais apparently also was attacked heavily, the English coast being shaken by loud explosions after strong forces of bombers accompanied by fighter planes sped over the Channel.

Follow 14th Night Of Attacks

The Air Ministry said that a German airfield at Longuenesse, near St. Omer was bombed and hangars and buildings were hit in the afternoon raid.

These raids followed up the fourteenth successive night attack on western Germany, the big industrial centers of Cologne and Duesseldorf and the naval base at Kiel being last night's chief targets.

A solitary German aircraft flew over northwest England this afternoon, but dropped no bombs. The British acknowledged casualties and some damage during last night's German attack on Liverpool.

Details Of Giants Secret

The R. A. F. is believed using the new giant Stirling, Halifax and Manchester bombing planes for the first time.

The size, speed and bomb load of all three types are a guarded secret, but it was stated they were all more than double the size of craft used previously.

The use of these giants apparently has been partly responsible for the announced ability of the R. A. F. to drop a greater tonnage of bombs on Germany in the last two weeks than during the entire month of April.

Limited By Short Nights

The recent Ruhr raids, often described by the Air Ministry as involving "strong forces," are employing fleets of up to 400 bombers, it was stated.

The night attacks have been limited to the Ruhr and Germany's western ports, it was said, because of the brief period of darkness at this season. Undoubtedly the big bombers will penetrate farther into Germany as the nights lengthen, informed persons declared.

JUN 26 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, June 26—The R. A. F. smashed with heavy bombloads at key areas of German - occupied France early today, continuing without pause the earth-shaking attacks which the British Broadcasting Corporation called only the beginning of "the most gigantic air offensive known in the world's history."

The explosions were audible in England, even though some appeared to come from well inland in France. German planes meanwhile were reported over parts of southern England, dropping incendiary bombs in one area.

Nazis Claim Eleven Planes.

Berlin, June 25 (A. P.).—DNB, the official German news agency, said German fighter planes shot down eleven British Spitfires on the channel coast near the occupied French port of Calais during a British raid today and only three German planes were lost.

The news agency said that the British had lost forty-one planes and the Germans six in the last twenty-four hours of bitter air battling.

JUN 26 1941

Earlier today it was reported that British bombers had dropped high explosives and fire bombs at various places in western Germany last night, causing some civilian casualties and damaging buildings. The announcement said that no military targets were hit, but acknowledged that the damage at some points was fairly heavy.

Air raids, aimed again at Great Britain's commerce, sank two freighters totaling 11,000 tons and set big fires on the water front of Liverpool, the German High Command declared. The freighters, the communique said were sunk out of a strongly protected convoy of the British east coast, and two other large merchantmen were reported hit by heavy bombs.

"Direct bomb hits on docks, supply factories and warehouses caused big fires" in Liverpool, said the communique which also listed port facilities on the Tyne and Tees estuaries and airports in southeastern England as other targets of German attack.

Leave

BLANK

R. A. F. Batters French Coast

Reports Seven Nazi Planes Shot Down and Ammunition Train Blown Up.

London, June 25 (A. P.).—R. A. F. bombers roared across the channel twice today, once briefly in the morning and then in a heavier daylight smash this afternoon, following up their fourteenth successive night assault on western Germany.

JUN 26 1941

At least seven more German planes were added officially to the British claim of 121 destroyed in the last nine days of intensive air sweeps across the Channel and the Air Ministry said that this was based only on "reports so far received." Two British fighter planes were reported missing.

Later an authoritative spokesman said six German fighters had been shot down in a second R. A. F. sweep over northern France during the afternoon, making a total of thirteen for the day. Three British fighters were reported missing in the second sweep, apparently in addition to the two previously acknowledged lost.

British bombers, the Ministry said, blew up an ammunition train in a raid on railroad yards at Hazelbrouck, in occupied France, and scored direct hits on two railroad bridges, one of which collapsed.

From both daylight raids thunderous explosions soon echoed back over the water. Terrific blows apparently were being hit at targets between Boulogne and Calais in the afternoon raid, carried out by a large formation of bombers escorted by clouds of powerful fighters.

Observers said the rumble of explosions came from scattered directions, and the R. A. F. was said unofficially to have taken a heavy toll again of German fighters in the summer haze over the channel.

Fighters Guard Bombers.

While the main bomber formations swept across into France, British fighter planes darted in the skies on patrol, often breaking away from their units to engage German planes. Twice, long bursts of aerial cannon fire could be heard from air battles miles overhead, but there was no mention of German craft seen falling.

The R. A. F. was believed to have used giant Stirling, Halifax and Manchester bombing planes, said to be more than twice the size of any earlier British types, in the raids against western Germany. The size, speed and bomb load of all three types have been secret.

Use of these giants was said to be partly responsible for ability of the R. A. F. to drop a greater tonnage of bombs on Germany in the last two weeks than during the entire month of April.

Informed persons said that between 250 and 400 bombers were used in night attacks on the Ruhr.

German Cities Blasted.

The big German industrial centers of Cologne and Duesseldorf and the naval base at Kiel were the main targets of the British night assault, the Air Ministry declared, and the loss of two planes in these operations was acknowledged. German night operations over Britain were comparatively light and were centered chiefly on the shipbuilding and dock areas of Liverpool, it was added.

Some persons were killed and others injured and damage was caused by the German attack on Liverpool, the British reported, but at least four raiders were said to have been shot down.

Churchill Follows Play by Play.

Before darkness fell Tuesday, Prime Minister Winston Churchill followed on a "play-by-play" chart in the operations room of a fighter command station the RAF's eleventh assault in nine days on the German-held French coast.

PRIME MINISTER WATCHES

Arriving at the station for one of a number of air base visits he plans, Churchill saw bombers and fighters take to the air, watched the chart as it marked developments in the attack and was on hand when the planes returned.

The pre-night attacks were directed principally against Boulogne and Calais and observers on the English side said they appeared to be among the heaviest assaults on those French ports. Nine German fighters were destroyed. In 11 attacks against the coast in the last nine days the Germans lost 121 planes and the British 28 fighters.

(The Germans acknowledged heavy damage at some points in Western Germany overnight, but said no military objectives were hit. DNB said 13 British planes were shot down during the attacks on the French coast.)

CANNON HEARD OVERHEAD

Twice, long bursts of aerial cannon fire could be heard from dog fights miles overhead, but there was no mention of German craft seen falling.

Strong fighter squadrons also screened the big bombers when they launched the morning attack.

The big German industrial centers of Cologne and Duesseldorf and the naval base at Kiel were the main targets, the air ministry declared, acknowledging loss of two planes.

German night operations over Britain were comparatively light and were centered chiefly on the shipbuilding and dock areas of Liverpool.

CONVOY RAIDER DOWNED

A German Heinkel 111 bomber was reported shot down by anti-aircraft fire while diving to attack a convoy early today, the Admiralty reported. No damage or casualties were suffered by the convoy.

Squadron leaders making reports on the operations over the French coast said they met little opposition.

"All pilots report enemy aircraft were loath to give battle and when attacked made off," one squadron leader said.

A wing commander, who said he shot down one German fighter Tuesday, told how he tried to climb up to two separate formations of six German fighters, but on both occasions the planes flew away.

"In fairness to the enemy, these were ME109s and inferior in performance to our Spitfires," the commander added.

JUN 26 1941

Palmyra Surrounded; Advancing, British Say

JUN 26 1941

(By the Associated Press)

Jerusalem, June 25—Behind a stepped-up British aerial offensive, Allied forces have surrounded the Syrian desert town of Palmyra, recaptured Merdjayoun from the French and were attacking today within twelve miles of Beirut, Lebanon's capital.

The air offensive was the biggest the British have sprung yet in the campaign to break the Vichy Government's control in the Levant states.

Airdromes Raided

French airdromes at Baalbek, Rayak, Talia and Quesir were raided and the British reported destroying eight French planes on the ground, shooting down two others, and damaging many more.

Several direct hits were made on the citadel at Soueida, near the southern border, said an R. A. F. communique.

"Enemy destroyers" were bombed by naval planes in the harbor at Beirut, where hits were observed on the jetty near the warships.

Positions Improved

Hostile aircraft raided Haifa, Palestine's chief port, early today. Anti-aircraft guns went into action, but there was little damage and no casualties.

Allied troops were said to have improved their positions around captured Damascus, but French forces seized Rhozlaniye, twelve miles southeast of the capital.

The British reported capturing Quatana, ten miles southwest of the capital, and attacking French artillery positions in the hills near by.

Merdjayoun, Lebanon, which has changed hands several times in the fighting, was said to have been cleared of French forces. These, the British reported, withdrew to Hasbaye, eight miles northeast. Merdjayoun is forty miles southwest of Damascus.

British sources here expressed belief that Gen. Henri Dentz, French High Commissioner for Syria and Lebanon, would make his next stand in defense of Beirut at Djezzine, in the mountains twenty-five miles southeast of the Lebanese capital.

Australian troops were said to be engaged in skirmishes in this region and to have pushed up the coast, capturing Chehim and bringing French positions in the vicinity of Damour, twelve miles from Beirut, under artillery fire.

JUN 26 1941

ADD CAIRO XXX SAKI.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID BRITISH TROOPS DRIVING NORTH FROM QATANA, SOUTHWEST OF DAMASCUS, YESTERDAY CAPTURED NINE FRENCH TANKS AND THREE ARMORED CARS.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET WAS REPORTED IN ACTION SUPPORTING THE ADVANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ALONG THE COAST TOWARD BEIRUT BY SHELLING [illegible] POSITIONS IN THE DAMOUR AREA.

JUN 26 1941

Haifa Is Bombed Again.

Jerusalem, June 25 (A. P.).—Hostile aircraft raided Haifa, Palestine's chief port, early today. Anti-aircraft guns went into action, but there was little damage and no casualties.

British Bomb Beirut

Cairo, June 25 (A. P.).—The British reported today successful attacks on the French strongholds of Beirut, Rayak and Soueida in Syria in offensive operations by R. A. F. and Australian planes and British naval planes.

At Rayak, north of Damascus, the airport and railway were reported attacked and hits scored on buildings and sidings. Several direct hits were made on the citadel at Soueida, near the southern border, said an R. A. F. communique.

"Enemy destroyers" were bombed by naval planes in the harbor at Beirut, where hits were observed on the jetty near the warships.

Reporting on land operations the Middle East Command said British and Australian troops recaptured Merdjayoun, in southern Syria, and Inbales Sat.

JUN 26 1941

GERMAN BOMBERS REPORTED TO HAVE RAIDED DAMASCUS

JUN 26 1941

30 Persons Said to Have Died in Syrian Capital Now Held by British.

London, June 25 (A. P.).—Reuters reported in a Jerusalem dispatch that thirty persons were killed and many injured today when planes bombed Damascus, now held by the Free French and British. Reuters said the planes were German.

[A Vichy communique said planes had attacked "British armored vehicles at the northern exits of Damascus."]

Nazi Planes From Greek Inlands Pound Palestine

Beirut, June 25 (AP)—German planes from Greek island bases were reported tonight to have pounded British lines of communication and supply at Haifa and other centers in northern Palestine, thus aiding the French defense of Syria.

JUN 26 1941

At the same time, the French announced that French planes inflicted heavy losses in repeated bombing and machine-gunning attacks on British columns concentrating north of Damascus for a big push which the French have been expecting for several days.

A communique issued here also said the French garrison of Palmyra, in the desert, successfully counter-attacked the British while French planes bombed British transport there and that several British penetrations were hurled back in the Merdjayoun sector. British cavalry was driven off by French armored vehicles in the Chouf sector, the communique said, while French aviation conducted widespread scouting expeditions over the desert.

30.24 — 10037

JUN 26 1941

Beirut Raided.

Beirut, June 25 (A. P.).—British air attacks overnight on this Lebanese capital caused neither casualties nor damage, officials declared today. The situation, with British forces converging toward Beirut, was reported unchanged on all fronts today.

Vichy Reports Town Recaptured.

Vichy, June 25 (A. P.).—Djezzine, guardian of one of the roads to Beirut from the south, has been recaptured from the British in hand-to-hand fighting, the French declared today.

Elsewhere in the fight for Lebanon and Syria the French were reported in contact with British forces west of Damascus, in mountainous Jebel-ed-Druz, at Quneoualad, and in the eastern desert at Palmyra. The French said that the British drive on Palmyra has been held at a standstill for three days.

Dispatches from Syria said that the situation was as satisfactory as possible and that the British were reported bringing up heavy re-enforcements. The French said they had no confirmation of British reports to have recaptured Merdjayoun, in Lebanon, from its French garrison.

French Mission Overdue.

Ankara, June 24 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A six-man French diplomatic mission reported to be flying from Vichy to Turkey and Syria was twenty-four hours overdue today, but the Turkish Foreign Office said that the mission had probably turned back en route because of Russo-German developments.

The mission was said to be headed by Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Secretary for the Vice-Presidency of the Council. Its purpose in coming to Ankara was not disclosed, although the report was it might seek to arrange a way of escape from Syria for the French forces now fighting there.

Such forces would be interned if they stepped on Turkish soil, but the possibility was suggested that they might cross the frontier unarmed and in civilian clothes. The collapse of French resistance to the British invasion of Syria is generally expected here to occur within the next ten days.

JUN 26 1941

British Bomb Tripoli

CAIRO, Egypt, June 25 (AP)—Punishing British air raids on Tripoli, the capital and chief port of Italian Libya, and Bengazi, stronghold on the Libyan coast, were reported today by the R. A. F.

The communiqué said a number of fires were started at Tripoli, where planes of the fleet air arm bombed the railway and quay. The loss of one British plane was announced.

ITALIANS ATTACK BRITISH WARSHIPS

Report Cruiser Damaged by Aerial Torpedo.

JUN 26 1941

Rome, June 25 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command today reported that Fascist torpedo-launching planes had attacked British naval units off the North African coast and damaged a cruiser.

The attack took place between Sidi Barrani, Egypt, and the Libyan port of Tobruk, where a British garrison is under siege by Axis land forces, the communique said. Axis planes were also reported to have bombed steamships in the harbor at Tobruk and to have blasted motor vehicles, anti-aircraft batteries and munitions dumps in that stronghold.

The Italians acknowledged that British planes raided the Italian North African bases of Bengasi and Tripoli on Monday night, but did not indicate the results.

In East Africa, the communique said, Italian troops withdrawing from Jimma, Ethiopia, have joined forces with those in the Galla Sidamo region to the west and are continuing a strenuous defense there against the British.

Report British Rail Line Cut

BERLIN, June 25 (AP).—German reconnaissance flights were reported today to have found that service on the rail line between the British naval base at Alexandria and the port of Ismailia on the Suez Canal had been disrupted by a German bombing raid Monday night.

JUN 26 1941

Australia Plans To Buy Aircraft From U. S.

May Also Lease Flying Ships Under Provisions Of Lease-Lend Act

Canberra, Australia, June 25 (AP)—The Australian Government announced today it is considering purchasing or leasing aircraft from the United States under provisions of the Lease-Lend Act.

It also was announced that a large proportion of the 8,000 land vehicles sent abroad for the Australian army in the field were from the United States.

Turkish Ship With Navy Elite Sunk by Sub

JUN 26 1941

By the Associated Press

New York, June 25.—The Turkish steamer Rifa carrying officers and men described as the "cream of the Turkish navy and mercantile marine" was torpedoed and sunk by an unidentified submarine tonight, Martin Agronsky, N. B. C. reporter, said in a broadcast from Ankara.

He reported 173 of the 201 passengers on the ship were lost.

Agronsky said 100 Turkish naval officers and men aboard the Rifa were en route to England "to sail back to Turkey two destroyers and six submarines."

Survivors said the torpedo broke the ship in two and that only one lifeboat could be launched and in this 28 passengers were saved, the commentator reported.

The Turkish government had made arrangements with both Germany and Italy to insure safe passage of the vessel, he added.

"The Rifa was bound for Egypt with 100 Turkish naval officers and men described here as the cream of the Turkish navy and mercantile marine," Agronsky said. "They were en route for England to sail back to Turkey two destroyers and six submarines.

"The incident aroused considerable popular feeling here as the Turkish ship carried an illuminated Turkish flag on her stern and an illuminated flag on both her sides."

(Lloyd's registry of shipping does not list the Rifa.)

Demands Britain Reform Its Propaganda Service

JUN 26 1941

Viscount Elibank, Tells House Of Lords It Has Been "Most Ineffective"

London, June 25 (AP)—Reorganization of Britain's propaganda service was demanded in the House of Lords today by Viscount Elibank, who said it had been "most ineffective" in telling the war story to the United States.

"News is withheld until it is stale or until it already has come from enemy sources in mangled form and in such a way as to be contrary to our interests," Lord Elibank said.

He said propaganda on the arrival of Rudolf Hess in England was "a mess." He added that "journalists of repute" should he hired by the Ministry of Information.

different from the "soldier of fortune" type of men who came to England in the early days of the war.

"Many of them are college youths or fellows who have been seriously interested in aviation at some time," it was said.

CRIPPS IS MADE PRIVY COUNCILLOR

London, June 25 (A. P.).—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Soviet Russia, has been made a member of the Privy Council, a statement issued from 10 Downing street, declared today.

Sir Stafford is to return to Moscow shortly.

JUN 26 1941

500 American-Born Men Serving In R. A. F.

JUN 26 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 25—Reliable United States sources estimated today that 500 American-born youths now are serving with the R. A. F.

"Officially the United States Government in London knows nothing about these men, who probably enlisted in Canada, the source said, "but from what we've heard the number is ever increasing."

Some members of the newest group of flyers and their former occupations are:

F. E. Almost and J. W. Warner, both Long Beach, Cal., students; H. M. Coffin, Los Angeles, flying school student; M. L. Stepp, Jr., San Jose, Cal., student; W. R. R. Driver, Memphis, Tenn., automobile distributor: C. Martin, Lititz, Pa., carpenter; S. H. Crowe, Bellaire, Ohio, aviation worker; S. N. Muhart, Lorain, Ohio, glazier; H. H. McCall, Minneapolis, salesman; and D. A. Tedford, Norwich, Conn., teacher, soldier and pilot; H. A. Womack, Huntington, W. Va., occupation unlisted; and J. P. Hodge, Neenah, Wis., instructor.

These men and others arriving each week were said to be eager for immediate action. They are reported to be

ENVOY TO U. S. KNIGHTED

Ronald Ian Campbell Honored By King George

London, June 25 (AP)—Ronald Ian Campbell, former British Minister to Yugoslavia who just has been named Minister to Washington, was knighted by King George VI today.

The King handed him the insignia of a knight commander of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George in a ceremony at Buckingham Palace.

JUN 26 1941

Churchill Discusses Losses

London, June 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill led the House of Commons today through a secret discussion of Britain's shipping losses.

Laborites Hail Co-operation

LONDON, June 25 (AP).—The national council of the Labor Party issued a manifesto today welcoming declarations on behalf of the British, United States and Soviet Governments that they would cooperate to defeat Germany.

JUN 26 1941

New Tactics If Invaded

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 25 — Revolutionary changes in the tactics and training of 1,750,000 home guards now under arms are involved in a summer campaign by the British army to adjust this country's invasion defenses to the lessons learned in Crete and Greece.

The Royal Air Force already has begun a campaign to bolster airdrome defenses.

The Home Guard's new commander, Gen. Lord Bridgeman, said the guards will be taught to forget the rules of "fair play" if German parachutists and troop-carrying planes land in Britain.

Four Points Stressed

He stressed four points for training this summer:

1. Better camouflage for home-guard units against dive-bomber attacks.

2. Immediate attack against parachutists as soon as they come within range.

3. Special patrols to prevent parachutists from obtaining arms and ammunition dropped by other parachutes.

4. Breaking up of parachute and plane-borne units before they can organize on the ground.

JUN 26 1941

Calls on R. A. F. To Bomb Oil Supplies

London, June 25 (A. P.).—The Manchester Guardian urged today that British bombers "go for oil supplies behind the German lines" and not repeat the "costly omission" of sparing Rumanian wells and refineries.

Nazis Aid French Industry

PARIS, June 20 (Delayed), (AP).—An official German spokesman said today French industry was being aided by special shipments from Germany. He said 10,000 tons of short wool fiber had been sent from Germany for a similar amount of cotton, and that French production of artificial silk had thus risen to 2,500 tons a month.

In order to aid in beet sugar production German authorities are moving Belgian farmers with their families from Belgium to the beet fields in northern France, the spokesman said.

JUN 26 1941

FRENCH TARS FREED

Germans Release 4000 From Prison Camps.

Vichy, June 25 (A. P.).—An informed spokesman said tonight that the Germans are quietly releasing all French sailors held in Nazi prison camps. Some 4,000, including six high ranking admirals, were said to have been set free already while a further 6,000 are expected to follow.

ITALIANS RULE ATHENS

Take Over Greek Capital From Nazis in a Simple Ceremony

ROME, June 25 (AP)—Italy took command of Athens from the Germans today in simple martial ceremonies, Stefani, Italian news agency, reported tonight.

The Italian flag was run up above the Acropolis alongside the German and Greek emblems, and the German commander wished his Italian successor "full success."

JUN 26 1941

Italian Cabinet To Meet July 5

Rome, June 25 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini today summoned his Cabinet to meet July 5 for its monthly session.

JUN 26 1941

WODEHOUSE IN BERLIN

British Author Is Released From Nazi Camp.

Berlin, June 25 (A. P.).—P. G. Wodehouse, British author, has been released from a Greman internment camp and has taken a room in the Adlon Hotel in Berlin, it was disclosed today. German officials said he was completely free and was continuing with the writing he began while interned.

Mr. Wodehouse was captured by German soldiers in June, 1939, at his villa at Le Touquet, France.

U. S. Consuls Prepare To Leave Europe

Berlin, June 25 (A. P.).—The American embassy informed the German Foreign Office today that United States consulates have been instructed to get their personnel ready to return home by way of Lisbon and to apply for exit visas. Germany recently asked that all United States consuls in Germany and German-occupied territories be closed.

The consulates have been ordered to suspend all activity except for the urgent protection of American citizens and American property, the embassy said.

Japs Send Ship For Indies Nazis

Tokio, June 25 (AP)—The Japanese news agency Domei said today that the Japanese Government, at the request of Germany, was sending the trans-Pacific liner Asama to Batavia, Java, to take some 400 German women and children from the Dutch East Indies. The liner is due at Batavia July 2. Previously she was to carry away only Japanese residents.

Hindu-Moslem Amity Is Urged

BOMBAY, June 25 (AP).—An appeal to Hindus and Moslems to compose their differences and establish a "working truce" for India's protection was made by Sir Akbar Hydari, chief adviser to the Nizam of Hyderabad, addressing a meeting of ministers of the Indian States here today.

Woman Fleeing Trinidad Prison Camp Found Dead

Port Of Spain Harbor Yields Body Of Former Teacher Accused As Anti-British

Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 25 (AP)—The body of Miss Kathleen Donellan, former Irish schoolteacher who escaped last night from an internment camp, was found floating in Port of Spain harbor today.

Miss Donellan had been detained for anti-British and anti-war activities. On May 26 she declined an offer to release her if she returned to Ireland. Before coming to Trinidad, where she was editor of a trade union paper, she taught in a school at Galway.

Chaplin Film Banned

Buenos Aires, June 25 (AP).—The Charles Chaplin film, "The Great Dictator," was barred from Argentina today at the request of Germany and Italy. Previously it had been banned only in the Buenos Aires federal district.

Close U. S.-British Cooperation Is Urged

Malcolm MacDonald Speaks At Special Convocation At Queen's University

Kingston, Ont., June 25 (AP)—Close partnership between Britain and the United States is necessary to save civilization from disaster, Malcolm MacDonald, Britain's High Commissioner to Canada, said here today.

"Let them join their influence and use it unselfishly," he urged at a special convocation of Queen's University at which he received the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

J. Pierrepont Moffat, United States Minister to Canada, and A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, also received honorary LL. D. degrees.

Pipe Line to Canada To Start Next Week

Ottawa, June 25 (A. P.).—Construction of the new crude oil pipe line from Portland, Me., to Montreal, is expected to start next week at Gorham, N. H., B. F. Meglaughlin, an official of the Montreal Pipe Line Co., Ltd., said here today.

The company was organized by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey to build the Canadian section of the line, while another Standard subsidiary, Portland Pipe Line Co., is to build the American section.

The line will carry oil which was formerly brought around the coast and up the St. Lawrence River in tankers.

Kermit Roosevelt Lands In Canada After War Duty

Convalescent, but Not Strong Enough for Field Service

OTTAWA, June 25 (AP).—Maj. Kermit Roosevelt, son of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, has arrived in Canada.

He returned to Great Britain some weeks ago from Egypt suffering from dysentery and, while he is virtually recovered, it was said he is not strong enough for service in the field.

Before the collapse of the Greek campaign, he was reported in London to be considering an assignment in Canada to enlist volunteers.

British Move Kings' Statues To Safe Spot

By Eddy Gilmore

Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

London, June 25—The British are hurrying efforts today to save their Kings—the bronze and brass kind that have been riding out air raids precariously astride their metal and marble horses.

George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, though, are standing steady and no move has been uncovered yet to get them to safety.

Charles I Moved

The latest King to be moved is Charles I, whose equestrian statue is one of the finest in the world. At first he was sandbagged to the tune of $1,500, but now he's going to be removed.

Streets at several intersections are filled with miniature sandstorms as workmen dump out the sandbags around the statues.

Among other Kings being rushed from lofty London perches are William III, George III and James II.

A special safe spot is being allocated to the statues, but where is a secret.

Both Escape Damage

Some quarters say that if, and when, III, the King who ruled during the he'll probably be billeted with George III, the King who ruled during the American Revolution.

Both Washington and Lincoln are located in open places where they uld easily be hit by bombs, yet both have escaped damage.

Lincoln had a narrow miss when a bomb recently hit a church one hundred yards away and others fell on a building across the street. There were bomb hits near Washington, but none closer than a block away.

HENDERSON WARNS U. S. MAY FIX PRICES FOR ENTIRE AUTO INDUSTRY

Declares Chrysler Refused To Rescind Recent Advances

To Push Plans For Overall Ceiling For New Models, He Says

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 25—Announcing that Chrysler Corporation had refused to rescind a recent price advance, Leon Henderson, price administrator, asserted tonight that the company's action "is forcing us to take the pricing of automobiles out of the hands of the industry."

Henderson had made a general request to the industry to withdraw announced price increases on cars to be sold during the balance of the current model year.

The price increases, placed in effect by Chrysler Corporation, Ford Motor Company, Hudson Motor Car Company, Studebaker Corporation, and Nash-Kelvinator Corporation ranged from $10 to $53.

Henderson said plans would be pushed "immediately to establish a complete overall price ceiling for new automobile models," and that this would include not only manufacturers' prices and dealers' mark-up, but probably would be extended also to trade-in values.

Independents Released

The price chief said that because of Chrysler's refusal he was releasing the smaller independents from his request that they rescind price advances, but that a request to the Ford Motor Company still was pending.

He praised the Packard Company for its action in delaying a proposed increase at the request of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

It was not made clear precisely what steps would be taken, although Henderson said that "at the proper time" he would report the full facts to President Roosevelt and Congress. Referring to the Chrysler Corporation, he said in a statement:

"The action of this company which is just finishing a year of record volume and favorable earnings, if followed by other companies, would undermine the whole structure of price stability.

Policy Of Office

"It is the policy of this office to ask the companies which are enjoying a good volume of business and profit either directly or indirectly arising from defense expenditure, to absorb cost increases in a reasonable degree."

The OPACS said that Chrysler had been asked to forego approximately $4,000,000 out of net sales of more than $750,000,000 during the current model year and that this would mean, in terms of net income to stockholders, foregoing $1,500,000 after the company already had earned $20,000,000 during the first six months of this year.

Maximum For Pig Iron

Earlier in the day Henderson had fixed maximum prices for pig iron, the major raw ingredient of steel, at approximately the prices prevailing during the second quarter of this year. Previously price ceilings had been established for iron and steel products and for iron and steel scrap.

In other price steps, the OPACS administrator asked railroad car-wheel builders and producers of carbon black to hold up proposed price increases scheduled to become effective July 1. He invited representatives of both industries to confer with his office on the necessity of the proposed increases.

Price Boost Announced By Furniture Makers

New York, June 25 (AP)—Several furniture manufacturers here announced price increases of about 5 per cent. today despite a request made by Leon Henderson, head of the Office of Price Administrator and Civilian Supply, that plans for higher pri[ces] be submitted to him first.

The new increase came on top of rises of 5 to 10 per cent. made applicable at the opening of new lines here last Monday.

Henderson, visiting in New York, declined to comment on the manufacturers' attitude, but he said some comment would be made at his office in Washington tomorrow.

Warns Price Boosts Are Threat To Defense

New York, June 25 (AP)—Herbert F. Taggart, of the Federal Price Administration Office, said today an upward price spiral "would constitute a grave threat to the defense program and to the nation's economy."

The Government "will look very unsympathetically" on price increases made in anticipation of future scarcity, Taggart told a conference of cost accountants.

Increases made because of demand for raw materials and commodities in connection with the national defense program will not be tolerated, he added.

"We intend to keep prices down, but not at the expense of production which is the basic requirement of the defense effort," Taggart said. "Abnormal profits through excessive prices will be discouraged."

Conceding industry should be permitted to accumulate some "fat" in prosperous years to prepare for leaner days, he suggested that present business stems chiefly from national defense and "the putting on of fat must be done in moderation."

American Company To Build In England

Washington, June 25 (AP)—British sources reported today that an American contracting firm, Merritt-Chapman and Scott Corporation of New York, would undertake construction in the British Isles at an early date.

The type of construction was not disclosed, but it was assumed here that it might be some sort of base installation either for air or naval operations, because Merritt-Chapman & Scott recently built the Quonsett Point (R. I.) naval air base.

Whether any large groups of American workmen would be sent to aid in the construction was not officially confirmed here, details of arrangements apparently being left in the hands of the contracting firm. However, it was supposed by informed persons that a number of technical men and probably some skilled workmen at least would be sent to Britain.

British officials here said the arrangement between the British Government and Merritt-Chapman & Scott was "perfectly legal" and that it did not involve the provisions of the lease-lend program. In other words, they said, the contracting firm as a private, non-military agency has contracted with the British Government to do a particular job and the interests of the American Government are not involved.

30.24 — 10039

Jones Announces RFC Loan Will Be Extended to Britain.

JUN 26 1941

EQUITIES HERE AS SECURITY

Object Is to Prevent Forced Sale by English Who Must Pay for Early Orders.

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—Jesse Jones, Federal loan administrator, announced today that he is considering a loan to the British Government.

He said in a formal statement that the loan is being studied by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under a new law authorizing such a loan and added: "The purpose of the loan would be to provide the British with dollar exchange to pay for war supplies in this country, without having to sell their American securities and investments at forced sale."

He did not give the amount of the proposed loan, which has been reported in some quarters to be several hundred million dollars. RFC officials, however, hinted that a smaller figure was contemplated to begin with.

Mr. Jones said the collateral for the proposed loan would include the direct investments and a wide diversification of stocks and bonds of corporations in this country.

British Give Large Sum.

At the beginning of the year, American investments owned by the British included $900,000,000 of direct investments and $616,000,000 of stock market securities. Some of these have been sold since. Other officials explained that the British Government must pay a huge amount, possibly $1,000,000,000, on war-supply contracts placed in this country before the lease-lend bill was passed.

A few of these contracts were taken over by the army and the RFC, but the bulk of the orders still have to be paid by the British. Thus, officials pointed out, all of the money received by the British from such a loan would stay in this country.

Persons close to Mr. Jones added that the principal purpose of the loan was to forestall the sale of the British investments in this country at sacrifice prices, which would leave the British unable to pay for their contracts in full.

One test sale of British assets which has drawn comment in Washington was that of the American Viscose Company to an American banking syndicate. One high official said the British, in this deal, got $54,000,000 for a property worth $115,000,000. This official did not blame the bankers, but said the deal demonstrated the impracticability of such sales under present market conditions.

The securities involved in Mr. Jones's announcement either are or were at one time owned by British individuals or corporations. Since the war, the British Government has sequestered such securities, paying off the former owners in British Government securities.

BILL APPROVED TO GRANT NAVY NEW BOMBERS

JUN 25 1941

Most of $897,083,825 on Deficiencies List for Sea Arm.

NEW AERIAL CANNON COMING

Delivery of 20-mm. Weapon Put at Rate of 100 Monthly at Present.

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—An $897,083,825 deficiency appropriation, including funds to give the navy 2,236 additional airplanes and nineteen more auxiliary ships, was recommended to the House today by its Appropriations Committee.

The measure, a catch-all money bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, carried funds for almost a score of agencies, such as $36,500,000 for the Office for Emergency Management, $28,800,765 for the Post Office Department and $51,031,430 for the Coast Guard, the latter allotment including money for replacement of ten cutters transferred to Great Britain and for construction of three new icebreakers for duty in the Greenland area.

The navy's share was $742,465,145, of which $467,046,600 was earmarked for the 2,236 new planes. The balance included $47,000,000 for the guns and ammunition for these and other planes, and for the purchase of an unspecified number of 20-millimeter aircraft cannon, similar to those in use abroad.

JUN 25 1941

Deliveries Starting Now.

Naval spokesmen testified that deliveries of the new weapon would start at the rate of 100 a month this month and probably be stepped up to three times that number next year. They will supplant the less effective .50 calibre machine guns in many cases.

In recommending the bill, the committee said that 97 per cent of the money was for purposes directly connected with preparation for national defense or for activities which directly or indirectly have felt the impact of the defense program. The amount was $22,072,145 below the budget estimates.

The adidtional naval planes, among which were 516 patrol bombers costing approximately $516,000 apiece, will give the navy 10,400 planes by June 30, 1943. By the first of next month, the committee was told, the navy expects to have 3,660 planes on hand. Plane production for the navy has been running behind schedule by about 19 per cent, and $25,000,000 in cash and contract authority was included in the bill for expansion of plant capacity.

In addition to initial funds for the acquisition of nineteen additional auxiliary vessels for the navy, the measure carried a portion of the funds required to give the army seven more troop and cargo ships.

Bases For Blimps.

The sum of $54,265,000 was recommended for the navy for the establishment or expansion of shore facilities, including new blimp bases at Elizabeth City, N. C., and South Weymouth, Mass., and ten auxiliary blimp bases. The item also included $5,000,000 for so-called section bases for motor torpedo boat squadrons and other small coastal and harbor patrol craft.

In approving a cash fund of $36,500,000 and $3,000,000 of contractual authority for the Office of Emergency Management, the committee said that included funds for eleven emergency units set up by the President to handle the defense program and problems growing out of it. Stressing the need for the emergency set up, the committee said:

Of the $27,800,765 for the Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues, $26,819,103 represented deficiencies which the committee said arose as a result of the increased volume of mail not anticipated at the time the original estimates were made.

An item of $6,852,096 was included for the Department of Justice, of which $5,600,000 was to permit the Federal Bureau of Investigation to employ 530 additional special agents for national defense work and related activities.

The Office of Government reports was listed for $1,015,000.

The committee recommended $5,508,000 for financing the Treasurys defense bond and stamp program during the year starting July 1.

FORD TO BUILD 205 BOMBERS MONTHLY

JUN 26 1941

Huge Planes To Be Produced In New Factory Near Ypsilanti, Mich.

Auto Manufacturer Now Has $420,000,000 In Defense Contracts

JUN 26 1941

[By The Associated Press]

Detroit, June 25—The Ford Motor Company will build 205 huge bomber planes a month in the new airplane factory it has under construction on a 975-acre tract of land four miles east of Ypsilanti, Mich.

Seventy-five of the number will be completely assembled bombers and 130 will be in "knocked down" shape to be finally assembled at Government-owned plants at Tulsa, Okla., and Fort Worth, Texas.

This became known definitely today with announcement that the Defense Plant Corporation has allocated $47,620,171 to the project. Of this amount, $31,961,300 will be spent on land improvements and buildings and $15,658,871 will go for plant equipment.

To Have Own Airport

As now contemplated the bomber plant with its own airport, hangars, main assembly buildings, machine shop, power plant and offices will be the largest airplane factory in the United States, according to aviation authorities here.

Ford engineers said that, if necessary, output of completely assembled planes can be doubled to bring total production capacity to 280 bombers every thirty days.

With announcement of the allocation of funds for the huge factory it was disclosed that an initial order for 1,200 bombers to Ford has been stepped up to 2,000. They are to be the twenty-eight-ton consolidated B-24-D, long-range, heavy-duty craft.

Company officials said today that, with the additional orders just assigned, the Ford bomber production contracts now amount to close to $420,000,000.

To Have 60,000 Workers

When peak production is reached, probably a year from now, close to 60,000 workers are expected to be employed on a two-shift basis of operations in the bomber factory.

Training of some of these workers already has begun in the Ford trade schools. Many workers will be transferred from the company's River Rouge automobile factory.

Construction work on the bomber plant has been under way for several months on a one-shift basis. The whole project now will be stepped up to three shifts a day.

Meanwhile, the Ford company already has begun preliminary work on designing and turning out the tricycle landing gears for the planes.

The landing gear production unit, set up in the company's River Rouge automobile tire factory will be moved later this year to the bomber factory near Ypsilanti.

2,831 Vessels Ordered By Navy Since January

Washington, June 25 (AP)—Secretary Knox reported today that since January 1, 1940, the navy has ordered 2,831 vessels at a cost of $7,234,262,178.

A summary of progress of the construction program which the Secretary released at his press conference showed that types of vessels thus far completed cover 337 combatant ships with a total tonnage of 1,274,765 and 154 auxiliaries, 105 mine craft, 144 patrol vessels and 35 net and boom craft.

The grand total of ships completed, the report showed, was 775. A total of those being built or being converted from one type to another was given as 958, including 355 combatant ships with a total tonnage of 2,217,580.

JUN 25 1941

Many District Craft

In addition to the 1,733 naval craft completed for building, the report showed there were 1,098 small vessels designated as district craft which were included in the overhaul construction program to give a total of 2,831.

The report further showed that as of June 1 this year 203,416 men were employed on the shipbuilding program and of those 150,893 were working in navy yards and 52,523 in private yards. The total represented an increase of 6,225 over the number employed May 1.

GOODS TO BRITAIN AT 20-YEAR PEAK

April Shipments to Empire Reach $246,000,000.

JUN 26 1941

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—Lease-lend and other merchandise shipments to the United Kingdom in April, the Commerce Department said today, made the largest total of goods to go to England in any month in twenty years.

Shipments to the United Kingdom in April totaled $128,000,000 but the department no longer reveals the nature of such shipments. The British Empire as a whole received $246,000,000 of American goods, or about 61 per cent of the $385,454,000 exports. Canada received $70,000,000, the next largest amount.

Other export increases included Russia, China—another Lease-lend recipient—and Latin America.

Shipments to the United Kingdom in April were not only $32,000,000 higher than in March, but nearly two and a half times as much as in April of last year. Shipments to Japan and Africa declined.

Comparisons of April foreign trade, by continents and principal trading nations, follow (figures in thousands of dollars, 000 omitted):

	Apr. '40	Mar. '41	Apr. '41
Exports total	322,938	357,233	385,454
Europe	139,375	113,233	145,964
North America	80,160	107,098	110,363
South America	36,231	37,029	36,681
Asia	47,753	57,181	55,756
Oceania	5,477	7,572	8,337
Africa	13,941	35,121	28,354
Exports by principal countries:			
Belgium	4,228	—	—
Canada	54,149	68,616	70,813
China	5,690	6,431	9,477
France	45,985	1,329	634
Germany	35	—	—
Italy	9,233	—	—
Japan	15,277	10,112	8,419
Mexico	6,625	11,745	13,193
Netherlands	4,616	—	—
Philippine Islands	8,384	9,764	9,487
U. S. S. R.	6,081	4,237	5,186
United Kingdom	53,341	95,509	127,623
Imports total	212,252	267,784	287,550
Europe	40,806	26,099	35,794
North America	56,574	72,542	79,976

South America	29,048	51,246	61,597
Asia	74,670	91,980	81,156
Oceania	3,213	14,323	16,691
Africa	8,041	11,593	12,345
Imports by principal countries:			
Belgium	3,886	585	1,807
Canada	29,888	37,836	39,357
China	3,907	6,892	7,985
France	4,220	672	890
Germany	343	296	288
Italy	4,953	20	18
Japan	8,760	10,488	11,020
Mexico	6,652	8,936	9,237
Netherlands	1,384	26	128
Philippine Islands	7,440	6,657	8,422
U. S. S. R.	2,595	4,878	2,748
United Kingdom	12,674	12,583	15,050

MAY BOMB OWN SHIPS

Navy Gets Right to Use Old Vessels as Targets.

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today signed an act giving the navy authority to shoot, bomb, torpedo or sink its own aged or obsolete vessels as part of national defense training.

Previous law required the navy to sell such ships at public auction, but Secretary of the Navy Knox asked Congress to authorize the use of these vessels for experimental purposes, including target practice.

The navy said that the new provision will permit naval personnel to obtain more realistic training in the control of naval gunfire, bombs and torpedoes than can be obtained from the use of artificial targets. It also would permit a study of the effectiveness of weapons, effectiveness of the protection of such vessels against the weapons and would give repair crews training in rapid repair of damages.

The White House also announced approval of a measure recognizing captured aircraft as prizes of war. The Navy Department said that this would apply to enemy aircraft or neutral aircraft engaged in unneutral service.

A third navy bill, signed by the President, would permit the navy to call aviation cadets for service for less than the four years now authorized.

35 Million War Relief

Washington, June 25 (AP)—War relief supplies valued at more than $35,000,000 have been made available to thirteen countries by the Government and the Red Cross—and they apparently have reached the persons for whom they were intended, Congress was told today.

Laurence Mitchell, of the American Red Cross, told a House appropriations subcommittee in testimony made public today that "there has been no instance reported of any diversion or confiscation of supplies."

Eleven of 369 ships carrying supplies to Great Britain have been lost at sea, and one shipment to Greece, valued at about $120,000, was lost, Mitchell reported.

Coast Guard to Replace Cutters Sent to Britain

Expects to Get Ten Vessels at Cost of $3,000,000 Each

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—The Coast Guard expects to get ten cutters, replacing similar vessels transferred to Great Britain, built on the Great Lakes within three years.

The vessels, 250-foot cutters estimated to cost $3,000,000 each, are expected to be built at Toledo, Duluth, Minn., or "some reputable yards on the Great Lakes," Rear Admiral Russell Waesche, Coast Guard commandant, told a House appropriations subcommittee which approved the funds.

Testifying during hearings on the second deficiency appropriation bill for 1941, reported to the House today, Admiral Waesche said there would be "no difficulty" getting the cutters constructed particularly on the lakes.

He reported the actual cost plus armament of the transferred cutters was about $1,325,600 each without figuring depreciation, explaining that costs had gone up "very much" in the last few years.

PRESIDENT TO TALK ON FOURTH OF JULY

Address Will Precede Nation-wide Pledge Of Allegiance To Flag

Star Spangled Banner" Will Be Played From Shore To Shore At Same Hour

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 25—President Roosevelt will address the country by radio on the Fourth of July, it was announced tonight, in a nation-wide patriotic rally in which every American is expected to participate.

Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York, who is organizing the program as Civilian Defense Director, said it was planned that bands all over the country would play the National Anthem at the same time and "all Americans in unison, 130,000,000 strong, will renew their pledge of allegiance."

Organizations of all kinds are being urged to synchronize their programs with the speech, scheduled for 4 P. M. LaGuardia said the program had been conceived by various patriotic, religious, service and fraternal organizations as the "response to thousands of pleas for an opportunity to express in some way national unity."

Call To All Americans

"On this day and at the same moment," he said, "all Americans are called upon to renew their devotion to our country and American institutions. Exactly at the same split second the "Star Spangled Banner" will be played all across the country. This will be preceded by an address on the air by the President.

"Immediately after the President's address, at all Fourth of July celebrations, or wherever Americans may be, at meetings, at ball games, seashore, picnics, homes or hospitals, cities or farms, mountains or plains, respect will be paid to the flag, while bands locally and on the air play the 'Star Spangled Banner.'"

A Fitting Pledge

Mr. Roosevelt issued a statement during the day commending the proposed celebration "to Americans everywhere to the end that in this solemn commemoration we may find renewed faith in the blessings which are ours because of the struggle and sacrifice, the courage and fortitude and vision of those who made this nation a reality."

The President said it was fitting on Independence Day "that we should rededicate ourselves to defend and perpetuate those inalienable rights which found true expression in the immortal Declaration (of Independence). Those words never had a deeper or more solemn meaning for America than they have in this hour of anxiety and peril."

LaGuardia said he was asking the cooperation of every community in order to afford full information of the plans to all Americans.

He listed among the organizations which had participated in the original plans the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Spanish-American Veterans, Red Cross, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Elks, Knights of Columbus and Boy Scouts.

Taxes Making Britain 'A Social Democracy'

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 25—Miss Beatrice Gordon Holmes, London banker, said today on arriving from England that the British people's fifty per cent income tax was "converting the country into a socialism of democracy."

"If that tax doesn't cover the bill, I guess we'll just be taxed some more" she said. She was one of twenty-three transatlantic passengers arriving in the Atlantic Clipper.

Fastest Way To Socialism

"The fastest method of converting to Socialism, faster than all the preachers and lecturers could do, is to have to give half of the money you earn to the Government," she added.

Miss Holmes, who started in her career as a typist, is joint managing director of the National Securities Corp., Ltd., of London, and director of three other banks.

Arrested Bringing Secrets

Another passenger, Arthur R. Larlin, of St. Louis, Mo., an attache of the office of production management, said he was jailed by Portuguese authorities when he arrived in Lisbon from London.

"The difficulty concerned the fact that I had no Portuguese visa—and my suitcase aroused curiosity on the part of the officials," he said.

His suitcase, he added, contained military secrets which he would deliver shortly to the State Department.

Bribed His Way Out

He said he was in jail for about thirty hours "without food, water sleep or telephone" and that eventually he bribed a taxicab driven—"for close to $100"—to go to the American and British legations where help was obtained.

Asked why he was detained, he replied that "the Portuguese are very anti-American since President Roosevelt made his last speech." Lardin referred specifically to the President's remarks on May 27 about the Cape Verde Islands being threatened by Germany.

Mrs. Leland Harrison, wife of the American Minister to Switzerland, who came to spend the summer with her family, said that, although conditions in Switzerland were good, the Swiss were beginning to ration foodstuffs.

Max Milder, managing director of Warner Bros. Pictures, Ltd., of London, said his company would begin work shortly on a movie entitled "The Story of Winston Churchill."

Others in the plane included David E. Rose, Paramount Pictures executive from London; Miss Romayne Quay, of Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., and Mrs. Pirosca Soifer, American widow of a Rumanian, who with her two children was en route to the home of friends in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Asks Diplomatic Couriers

State Department Seeks Service to Latin-American Capitals

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—To insure the secrecy of communication with American representatives in Latin America the State Department plans to inaugurate a diplomatic courier service between Washington and the capitals of the other twenty American republics.

Funds for the new service were recommended today by the House Appropriations Committee in reporting a bill which carries $9,000 for salaries of three couriers and $53,000 for travel expenses.

N. P. Davis, chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration of the State Department, told the committee during hearings that the three couriers would be based in Panama. Traveling by air, they will link diplomatic and consular missions in Latin America by a fort nightly service.

CAB ZONES THE AIR

Space Above 17,000 Feet Is for Military Planes.

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—The Civil Aeronautics Board today zoned the air to "facilitate the movement of military aircraft as well as to provide greater safety on the airways in the face of the enormous increase in civil and military air traffic now taking place."

The air space above 17,000 feet was designated for military operations. The board said, however, that special authorization would be given for commercial operations or civil flights in the interest of aeronautical development such as the testing of new high-altitude aircraft.

Effective July 1 all aircraft operating on the civil airways between 3,500 and 17,000 feet must be equipped with two-way radio and altimeter.

The air space below 3,500 feet remains free for the use of all pilots with no more restrictions than heretofore. The board said this will permit owners of aircraft without two-way radio to fly across country with the same convenience as in the past.

German Liner Reported Sunk By British Plane

Elbe Said To Have Slipped Out Of Japan Port To Raid Shipping

New York, June 25 (AP)—The German motor ship passenger liner Elbe, 9,179 tons, which slipped out of Kobe, Japan, last February reportedly to raid shipping, has been attacked by a British fleet plane in the North Atlantic and probably sunk, maritime sources reported today.

They said the attack took place about 900 miles northwest of the Cape Verde Islands and 1,300 miles west of Villa Cisneros, Rio de Oro, West Africa.

The powerful and fast Elbe was built in 1929, and was used by the North German Lloyd Line for its pre-war German-Japan service.

Rumanian Freighter, At Brooklyn Since Her Maiden Voyage, Seized

New York, June 25 (AP)—A two-year-old ship owned by the Rumanian Government, now allied with Germany in war against Russia, was taken over today by the United States Maritime Commission under the recently enacted Federal requisitioning law.

Capt. Granville Conway, director of the New York Maritime Commission, took possession of the 3,600-ton freighter Mangalia, and placed an armed Coast Guardsman aboard her.

The Mangalia has been docked in Brooklyn since her maiden voyage in June, 1940. She was the fourth ship taken over by the Maritime Commission in New York harbor, the others being Danish craft.

Sabotaging of Freighter Linked to Italian Embassy

Jury Told Crewmen 'Only Carried Out Orders'

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP).—The Italian freighter Belvedere was damaged here last March on orders from the Italian Embassy in Washington, it was testied today at the trial of the ship's master and thirteen crewmen on sabotage charges.

Lieut. Daniel Lucinski, of the United States Coast Guard, who commaded a detail of Marines and Coast Guardsmen who took over the freighter, said Capt. Romano Tomicich made that admission to him in the freighter's cabin.

Harry E. Stutter, another Coast Guardsman, also testified that Tomicich and Vittorio Battistella, chief engineer of the ship told him they regretted damaging the vessel, but 'only carried out orders."

Stutter said the engines were wrecked, the refrigerating system damaged and several generators disabled.

Homer L. Loomis, defense counsel, told the jury that it was a "peculiar case" and that the defendants had acted only when the owners of the boat thought it was going to be transferred to the "hands of the enemy." He denied the crew had any intention of permanently disabling the freighter.

30,24— 10041

ALL LATIN AMERICA CALLED AN ORPHAN

De los Rios Blames Collapse of France and Spain.

JUN 26 1941

Charlottesville, Va., June 25 (A. P.).—Fernando de Los Rios, former Ambassador from the Spanish Republic to the United States, told the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs today that the collapse of the autonomous states of France, Italy and Spain constituted the most serious problem ever to face the independence of the American countries from the Rio Grande to Argentina.

"Ibero-America suffers from a kind of orphanage after the collapse of France, Italy and Spain," Senor de Los Rios said. "But at this very hour there exists in all the American countries a feeling of responsibility graver than ever before in their histories. In each is latent the tragedy experienced by Spain, and in each is felt more strongly than ever before the love and hope for a rejuvenated conception of liberty."

The former Ambassador said that this is the time for the United States to approach Latin America, but he warned that any approach must be without patronage, "because she is proud, she is conscious of the culture that she represents and the heights of creativity that she symbolizes."

"This is," he continued, "the propitiious time to stress mutual respect and and to make a sincere effort to achieve mutual comprehension. If this approach is successful it can become the chrysalis out of which may emerge a new international society."

Senor de Los Rios, who is now professor of political research in the graduate faculty of the new School for Social Research, New York, declared that France, Spain and Italy as nations no longer speak the language of freedom or of the hopes with which to feed the ideals that formerly characterized these nations.

BRITAIN COULD WIN NOW, SHIRER SAYS

Knockout Blow Held Possible While Nazis Are Busy With Russia

Former Correspondent In Germany Speaks At Institute Session

JUN 26 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Charlottesville, Va., June 25—A prediction that England could deliver a knockout blow to Germany by aerial destruction of the Ruhr industrial area while the Nazi air force was preoccupied with Russia was made tonight to the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs by William L. Shirer, former correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System in Germany.

Hitler can be stopped, Shirer said, but it depends on an immediate acceleration of this nation's aid to England and an all-out British effort within the next six weeks.

Must Act Now, He Says

"England must make the decision for action now and not hesitate in the manner that caused the loss of Norway," he asserted. "If England takes advantage of the involvement of the German air forces with Russia she can deliver a knockout blow by the destruction of industrial areas in the Ruhr."

Shirer, who broadcast regularly from the German capital from shortly after the outbreak of the war until recently, said the German morale was good but full of contradictions.

The Germans generally have not been permitted to learn the extent of United States involvement and the war has never really been popular with the people, he said. He added that they are ready for peace after nearly two years of war and their morale may be broken by a serious defeat.

His "Hess Guess"

As his "Hess guess," Shirer speculated that Rudolph Hess, the deputy Führer, might have been sent by Hitler to England as his guarantee of good faith with the information that he was ready to attack Russia while making peace with England.

Shirer said he believed the German attack against Russia was activated by Hitler's conclusion that he could not successfully invade Britain this summer, with American aid to Britain no longer "a joke" and with the third year of war bringing about the necessity of obtaining additional fuel and food supplies.

Urges Preparedness

On the same program tonight Max Eastman, New York author and editor, told the institute that the United States should prepare to enter the war against Germany.

Eastman, a writer on international topics, contended that "if we are ready to make an open gift of all help to England because we believe that free civilization will probably perish from the earth if Hitler conquers, we ought to be ready, in case of certain need, to fight by England's side.

"In principle we are at war with Hitler now," he continued. "We have openly declared our intention to defeat him by aiding his enemy. We are united on this as few nations no actually invaded ever have been on a foreign policy."

President Roosevelt's use of the army to restore aircraft production at Inglewood, Cal., was believed in informed quarters to have discredited radical leadership to a great degree, but the Government was reported ready to use similarly forceful methods should any other strike threaten to tie up vital defense materials. It now seems likely, however, that all such plans will be held in abeyance.

In this connection it was recalled that prior to the now defunct Russo-German non-aggression pact, Communist policy in this country was violently anti-Nazi.

Soon after announcement of the treaty in August, 1939, on the eve of the war, the policy changed to one of opposition to Britain. Later, as the United States defense program and the parallel program of aid to Britain developed, charges of Communist-inspired interruptions of defense production became general.

Now the party line has altered once again and William Z. Foster, Communist chairman in this country, has called for opposition to "those reactionaries of every stripe who seek in any manner to aid Hitler's attack against the Soviet Union."

Fear Another Vichy

Labor: Reds To Help Speed Work, Forecast

JUN 26 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 25—Defense officials predicted today that one by-product of the Russo-German war would be an end to Communist-inspired strikes in United States defense industries.

Communist leaders, these officials said, must now conceive their interests to lie with the opponents of Germany, whereas until the Nazi thrust into Russia last week end exactly the reverse was true.

One authority forecast that not only would Communists cease strike agitation but that they would go to the other extreme to speed up production of armaments. "They undoubtedly will begin to argue," he said, "that workers unwilling to put in sixty-five hours a week are unpatriotic and Fascistic."

Ready For Any Eventuality

But what officials say they fear is the possible result of a German victory and the subsequent creation of a Moscow Government as much under Nazi domination as the Vichy Government of France.

In that event, they said that the Communist party might become once more an instrument of pro-German activity. For that reason they predicted that while there would be no widely-advertised drive against Communists in positions of labor leadership at this time, neither would there be any relaxation of Government precautions against Communist influences.

FIRST VOLUNTEER FOR BRITISH SERVICE

JUN 26 1941

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Robert Lyle Ames, 20, of Schenectady, N. Y., today was accepted as the nation's first volunteer in the Civilian Technical Corps, Britain's new force of scientists and technicians to work overseas with Britain's technical war equipment, particularly the new radiolocater for airplanes.

Japanese on Coast Is Sentenced

JUN 26 1941

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25 (AP).—Gizo Uyeno, thirty-four-year-old Japanese candy-store proprietor who pleaded guilty to attempting to smuggle 3,600 machine drills to Japan, was sentenced today to a year and a day in Federal prison.

Death Penalty For Tennis Star

New York, June 25 (AP)—Mme. Simone Mathieu, France's leading woman tennis player, has been condemned to death by the Vichy Government because of her activities with the Free French forces, according to a letter she wrote from London to Russel B. Kingman, treasurer of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

WILL WEED OUT INEPT OFFICERS

War Department to Act on the Inefficient.

JUN 26 1941

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—The officers of the new army—from the high-ranking brass hats down to the lowliest second lieutenant—will have to make good in the field maneuvers this year or they won't keep their commands.

That holds good for all officers—regulars, reservists and National Gaurdsmen—informed congressional sources declared.

The War Department is paying particular attention to the performance of commanding officers in the maneuvers, it was learned, with the intention of weeding out deadwood material.

Must Demonstrate Ability.

Pointing out that maneuvers offer the only peacetime opportunity for the Department to determine whether an officer has the requisite ability and stamina to command troops in the field, informed sources said that all officers would have to demonstrate the vigorous leadership necessary for modern, mechanized warfare or face the prospect of being relieved from active service.

Although the grand scale current maneuvers will not reach their peak until September, informed sources said that already a number of officers had been found wanting and there was little doubt that the total would increase.

JUN 26

"The tempo of modern warfare has been stepped up to such an extent," they said, "that only officers of great physical vigor and the ability to make quick, accurate decisions should be permitted to command troops in the field.

Officers who are great students of the art of war no longer occupy the place of importance they once held, although the army still needs students."

The problem of disposing of inefficient reserve or National Guard officers could be handled simply by removing them from active service, a step which automatically would send them home. Legislation may be required, however, in the case of regular army officers, who normally cannot be retired except for physical disability until they are 64 years old.

Nazi War Prisoners in Canada Spend Spare Time on Escapes

Ingenious Attempts Keep Camp Guards on the Alert—Tunnels the Favorite Device—One Had Guide Signs.

SNS ADV. By RUTH COWAN. JUN 26 1941

Somewhere in Ontario, June 25.—Nazi military training apparently includes lessons in "how to escape from prison if captured." This has been deducted by Canadian authorities in charge of war prison camps to which Britain has sent 5,000 to 50,000 German aviators, submarine crew members, sailors and soldiers.

The war prisoners, officers and men, spend their spare time—at least what they have left after discussions on how soon they will be running Canada—in planning methods of escape.

So ingenious have been these methods that the guards have to keep constantly on the alert.

Col. Hubert Stethem, director of internment operations for the Dominion of Canada, said the prisoners' primary thought is escape.

Each camp is surrounded by a ten-foot barbed wire fence. There is an outer fence with flood lights and sentry towers. Tunneling is a favorite way of trying to get out. It goes on all the time. The guards' problem is to find out just where—and in time. The prisoners are content with slow but steady progress. They even have their own sentries.

One Tunnel Had Signs.

Tunneling operations are sometimes quite elaborate. One setup was discovered with signs in German posted so that would-be escapees wouldn't get lost.

The prisoners are clever in turning anything they can get hold of into implements of escape. The director said his headquarters has quite a collection of home-made saws, files and scoops taken away from the prisoners. Two boats were found being built in sections under the floor at one camp. Prisoners even have managed to put together radios.

A number of prisoners have escaped—one group of twenty-eight through a tunnel—but their success score in staying free to date, said Col. Stethem, is one. Canadian war prisoners have done better than that in escaping from German prisons, he added with a bit of pride.

The one German war prisoner still at large is Baron Franz von Werra, an aviator, who dropped from a prison train and made his way undetected into the United States. Arrested later for illegal entry, he jumped bond and fled to South America.

Col. Stethem said a special plan of capture has been worked out, when an escape is discovered the guards, provincial police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police go into action.

Also the Canadians have enlisted nature. Some of the camps are located in heavily timbered sections. The escapee soon learns about Canada's black flies which will drive any one who is unprotected out of the woods.

Officers Are Most Trouble.

The officers, mostly pilots downed in England, have given the most trouble. They are provocative, Col. Stethem said, but added that they are quieting down. The officers are in separate camps and they have their orderlies.

Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men are often pugnacious and non-co-operative toward the guards, but they seldom are disrespectful to an officer. "No trained soldier is," said Col. Stethem.

He said the German prisoners show no appreciation of kindness, that their attitude toward brutality in combat is that "it is war," and that there is little apparent religious feeling.

Most of the officers and men are 22 to 23 years old. There are but few men older than 30 and fewer still over 40. There are no combat prisoners under 18, but there are some "very young ship's boys who are more Nazi than the others," Col. Stethem said.

The temper of the camps varies. The prisoners in each camp elect their own spokesman to represent them—and especially to convey their complaints. One camp which shows a spirit of co-operation is headed by a spokesman who was a captain of a well-known passenger liner.

Gestapo Active in Camps.

The Gestapo is reported active in the camps, and the few men who would show friendliness apparently are kept under close surveillance by their comrades. In general the prisoners get along well with one another, but there is an occasional fight.

Col. Stethem stressed that Canada is adhering strictly to the Geneva international agreement regarding prisoners of war. The camps are inspected every two months by representatives of the Swiss Government on behalf of Germany. Also, inspections are made by the International Red Cross.

In some camps enlisted men may do voluntary labor at 20 cents an hour. Many work on roads, cut fuel for the camps, plant crops. If the officers asked for work it would have to be provided, but so far none of them have, Col. Stethem said. The officers get their exercise in games.

Officers Organize Classes.

The officers have organized education classes in English, Russian, Italian, and, in one camp, Chinese. They also study engineering, mathematics and elementary chemistry. "They would like to go on into advanced chemistry—but for obvious reasons we don't favor it," the director smiled.

On the side, if not watched carefully, they run "escape classes," Col. Stethem said jokingly. Unsuccessful escapes probably "lecture" on their mistakes. They do unauthorized map study. He showed some detailed home made maps of sections of Canada that had been taken away from prisoners. He said that on escaped prisoners who have been recaptured they found maps of New York State and New Jersey.

The prisoners' day begins at 6:30 A. M. in the summer and 7 A. M. in the winter. Lights are out at 10 P. M. In some camps, which have buildings housing eighty to 100 hen each, they are locked in at dusk. Col. Stethem said all camps have modern plumbing and that the men can get a hot shower each day.

The prisoners get the same rations at present as Canada's soldiers, but the food in some camps may be better prepared because among the prisoners are cooks from the Ritz and Savoy hotels in London. They are allowed beer as long as Germany permits the British prisoners wine.

He said many thousands of dollars and many packages have been sent in from German sympathizers and such organizations as the German-American Bund in the United States. No prisoner is allowed to receive cash. It is credited to him and he can charge against it or buy canteen tickets.

JUN 26 1941

The Texts of the Day's Communiques on Fighting in Europe and Africa

German

BERLIN, June 25 (AP)—The German High Command communiqué, issued "from the Fuehrer's headquarters," said today:

In the east, fights of the army, air force and navy against Soviet armed forces take such a favorable course that great successes are to be expected.

In waters around England, bombers destroyed two freighters totaling 11,000 tons from protected convoys off the British east coast and scored heavy-caliber bomb hits on an additional two large merchantmen. The air force last night effectively bomber war-vital objectives in the Liverpool harbor area.

Direct bomb hits on docks, supply factories and warehouses caused big fires. Further air raids were directed against port facilities on the Tyne and Tees, estuaries and airports in southeast England.

A strong German bomber unit last night dropped all caliber explosives on British naval bases at Haifa.

During a raid by strongly fighter-protected British bombers on the occupied region in the evening hours yesterday thirteen British planes were downed in air fights and two by anti-aircraft.

British planes last night dropped incendiaries and explosives in Western and Northwestern Germany. There were some dead and wounded among civilians. There was no military or other war-vital damage. Night fighter planes and naval artillery downed three British planes.

Individual Soviet planes bombed residential sections of the cities of Memel and Koenigsberg. The attacks claimed fatalities primarily among war prisoners. Several buildings were destroyed or damaged.

JUN 26 1941

Finnish

HELSINKI, Finland, June 25 (AP)—The Finnish Government issued the following communiqué today:

On Wednesday the Soviet Air Force carried out several bombing and scouting flights over Finnish territory. Objectives bombed included Aabo, Helsinki, a flying field at Malmi, the Utti district and the open town of Lappeenranta

Aabo and the surrounding district were bombed this morning by a formation of twenty-four bombers. A few fires were caused and several civilians wounded.

Lappeenranta was bombed at 5:05 P. M. by a formation of fifteen aircraft and numerous incendiary and small high explosive bombs were dropped on the town. Several fires were started and some civilians were wounded. The town was subjected to another bomb attack at 7:30 A. M. when it was bombed by nine aircraft.

Early this morning our air defenses had shot down eight attacking Soviet aircraft of which six were shot down by our fighters and two by our anti-aircraft guns.

The same day Soviet artillery fired at targets west of the Hangoe district. Objectives included Morgonlandet, Porsoe, Maltskaer, Storholm, Kamsholm and Praestoe. Helsinki had three air raid alarms sounded by 10:20 A. M.

Italian

ROME, June 25 (AP)—The Italian High Command communiqué said today:

In North Africa there was artillery activity on the Tobruk front. Axis aircraft bombed steamers in the harbor, motor vehicles, anti-aircraft batteries and munition dumps.

Our bombers and torpedo-launching planes have attacked enemy warships sailing between Tobruk and Sidi Barrani, hitting one cruiser.

On the night of June 23 British planes dropped bombs on Bengasi and Tripoli.

In East Africa our troops which left Jimma have joined those already lined up in the western zone of Galla-Sidamo and are continuing their strenuous defense there.

JUN 26 1941

French

VICHY, France, June 25 (AP)—The French Command issued this communiqué today:

On the coast and on the western plains of Lebanon adverse elements continued their efforts to penetrate, without appreciable results.

In the upper Jordan Valley our troops, which had received an order to evacuate Merdjayoun in order to reoccupy positions to the north more favorable to our defense, carried out the withdrawal during the night without British knowledge. A very violent British attack launched on the town found it empty and then was stopped by the fire of our artillery.

Adverse detachments coming from Damascus tried to push in the direction of Nebeck. They were held by our troops.

In the Syrian desert motorized columns coming from Iraq were still stopped before Tadmur. Our light desert units carried out a fruitful raid on the rear of these columns.

Aviation continued to support the resistance at Tadmur and bombed and machine-gunned motorized columns as well as British armored vehicles at the northern exits of Damascus.

The R.A.F. again bombed Beirut during the night of June 24-25, causing material damage but no casualties.

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 25 (AP)—The French Command issued the following communiqué tonight:

In Southern Syria enemy troops attacked our positions but were repulsed.

In the desert, the Tadmur garrison carried out a counter-attack crowned with success. In the Merdjayoun sector, several enemy penetrations were repulsed. In the Chouf sector, contact was made between our armored vehicles and British cavalry, which withdrew.

There was an artillery bombardment of the coastal sector.

During the day, aviation continued in action against enemy concentrations. Our reconnaissance planes carried out scouting expeditions over desert trails and the battlefield. Air and naval bombers again pounded enemy convoys immobilized in the Tadmur region.

Last night, concentrations also bombed the region of Damascus. Pursuit planes entered the battle, machine-gunning enemy columns north of Damascus and inflicting heavy losses on them.

JUN 26 1941

Russian

MOSCOW, Thursday, June 26 (AP)—The Russian Army communiqué, issued early today, follows:

On June 25 enemy mobile units were developing an offensive in the direction of Vilna [Lithuania] and Baranovichi. During the day a large Soviet air formation successfully fought enemy tanks in these directions. In the course of the fighting separate groups of enemy tanks succeeded in breaking through the area of Vilno and Oshmiany.

Our land troops, by stubborn resistance and active operations, cut off enemy infantry units in these directions from their tank troops. Attempts of the enemy to break through in the Brody and Lwow [Poland] directions were encountering strong resistance on the part of counter-attacking Red Army troops, supported by the powerful blows of our air force.

In the course of the fighting the enemy's mechanized formations sustained heavy losses. Fighting continues. Our troops,

30.24— 10043

by swift counter-attack, recaptured Premyszl [Poland]. In the Chernovitsky [Cernauti] direction, our troops repulsed strong attacks of the enemy, who attempted to force the Pruth River.

In the Bessarabian sector, Red Army troops firmly hold positions on the eastern bank of the Pruth River, successfully repulsing numerous enemy attempts to force the river.

In the area of Sculeni, the enemy attempted to advance, but suffered heavy defeat and his remnants are being pressed beyond the Pruth River. Germans and Rumanians were taken prisoner.

Our air force dealt a number of devastating blows on German airdromes in Finland, bombed Memel, enemy ships north of Libau and petrol depots in Constanta port.

On June 25, seventy-six enemy airplanes were brought down in air combats and by anti-aircraft artillery fire. Seventeen of our planes have not returned to their bases.

A German flier, taken prisoner on the Soviet-Finnish frontier after his plane was brought down by our air force, said: "We do not want to fight the Russians and are doing it under compulsion. We are tired of war and do not know what we are fighting for."

In one sector, German troops went into action drunk and suffered heavy casualties. German war prisoners stated: "Just before the battle vodka is given to us."

On the first day of fighting, young Soviet anti-aircraft gunners of a unit showed little confidence in firing at enemy planes. The next day, however, they acted calmly, sustained well-aimed fire and brought down nine German bombers during the day.

In air combats our fliers of an aviation unit brought down ten enemy aircraft. A regiment commander, hero of the Soviet Union, Major Korobkov, brought down two enemy bombers. Radio Operator and Machine-Gunner Shishkovich, during the execution of an assignment, brought down two enemy Messerschmitts.

Commander Sorokin, during the execution of a fighting assignment with nine planes, was attacked by fifteen enemy aircraft, brought down six planes and lost four. Major Yachmeneff was wounded in both legs, but refused to go to the hospital and continued fighting.

Fliers of an aviation unit in the Stanislav area brought down nineteen enemy aircraft, two airplanes being brought down by anti-aircraft guns under command of Junior Commanders Kovalev and Milakhov. Four German fliers were taken prisoner by these crews. In all they took prisoner twelve German fliers.

Heroism was displayed by fliers of an aviation unit who destroyed thirteen enemy aircraft, losing only one.

A Red army man of an infantry regiment in Romanov stealthily approached an enemy scout motor cyclist and killed him. A commander of a subdivision of the same regiment, Junior Lieutenant Mezuev, thrice wounded, did not leave the field and continued fighting. A car driver of a building battalion of a formation detained four German fliers who jumped from a damaged airplane and attempted to escape.

The commander of a machine-gun company, being surrounded by the enemy for over eight hours, fought ceaselessly to beat off the attacking groups and several times restored communications with our gun emplacements.

Despite the enemy's numerical superiority, the commander of a machine-gun company held positions until the arrival of reinforcements.

Gun Commander Junior Sergeant Trosimov, when his gun was surrounded by the enemy and his crew wounded, led three wounded Red Army members of his crew to shelter and calmly continued to direct the fire at the enemy. When further resistance became useless, as the enemy tanks had practically reached his position, Trosimov blew up his gun and skilfully escaped from encirclement.

The commander of a battalion, Captain Kosehl, skillfully organized machine-gun fire in battle. He quietly admitted the enemy to close quarters and opened cross-fire with machine guns. Two enemy companies were annihilated.

On many occasions peasants actively assisted Red Army units, catching enemy parachutist-diversionists. Thus, in the area of Hertz, peasants caught and brought to a military unit three parachutist-diversionists who descended from airplanes.

British

CAIRO, Egypt, June 25 (AP)—The Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

Libya and Ethiopia—No change.

Syria, Libya Sector—All quiet in Damascus.

In the course of their advance northward from Qatana British troops yesterday captured nine Vichy tanks and three Vichy armored cars.

In the Central Sector—British and Australian troops have reoccupied Merdjayoun and Inbales Saki.

In the Coastal Sector—By the bombardment of Vichy positions in the Damour area, the Royal Navy is actively supporting the advance of Australian troops.

The Middle East Royal Air Force Command today issued the following communiqué:

Syria—Aircraft of the R. A. F. and Royal Australian Air Force carried out a number of offensive operations in Syria yesterday. The railway and airdrome at Rayak were successfully attacked and bombs were seen bursting on buildings and railway sidings. The citadel at Es Suweida was again bombed and several direct hits made. Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm bombed enemy destroyers in the harbor of Beirut. Bursts were observed on a jetty near the warships.

North Africa—Fighter aircraft provided protective patrols over our ships off the North African coast. One of three Savoia bombers which were intercepted was shot down. During the night of June 23-24 our bombers carried out a heavy raid on the harbor and docks at Bengazi while aircraft of the fleet air arm bombed the railway and quay at Tripoli, starting a number of fires. One of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué stated today:

Last night the Bomber Command continued their sustained offensive against Germany. Heavy attacks again were made on objectives at Cologne, Duesseldorf and the naval base of Kiel.

Two of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

Four of a small number of enemy aircraft operating against this country last night were destroyed.

Another Air Ministry communiqué said:

Soon after midday today Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command, with a strong escort of fighters, attacked the railway goods yard at Hazebrouck [in occupied France]. Bombs were seen to burst in the yards, which were crowded with traffic. An ammunition train blew up and a dense mass of smoke covered the area.

Direct hits were also scored on two railway bridges, one of which collapsed.

Reports so far received show our fighters destroyed seven of the enemy. Our losses in this operation were two fighters missing.

The Air Ministry issued the following communique tonight:

The R. A. F. made a second offensive sweep over Northern France Wednesday afternoon. The German air field at Longuenesse, near St. Omer, was bombed and hangars and buildings were hit. Six enemy fighters were destroyed. Three of our four fighters are missing. One of our bombers, which was seen to be hit by anti-aircraft gunfire, is also missing.

The enemy's casualties during today's offensive operations were, therefore, thirteen fighters, while six of our aircraft, one bomber and five fighters, are missing.

A Ministry of Home Security communiqué said tonight:

Up to 8 P. M. there has been no report of bombs having been dropped on this country.

A British Admiralty communiqué said today:

A Heinkel-111 bomber which attacked one of our convoys early today was shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire of the convoy and its escorts. Neither the convoy nor the escorts sustained casualty or damage.

VALLETTA, Malta, June 25 (AP)—The Malta Command issued the following communiqué late today:

An Italian S-79 bomber, escorted by a large number of Macchi-200 Italian fighters, came in this morning. Our fighters intercepted, shooting down three Macchi at sea. The bomber went away, severely damaged. There were no survivors and no losses of our own.

This afternoon the enemy was reported in the vicinity, but did not come in; nothing reportable.

ADD N. HELSINKI - RE CIVILIANS.
FINNISH PRESS COMMENT ANENT THE RUSSIANS WAS BITTER.

JUN 26 1941

EXAMPLES:

THE NEWSPAPER UUSI SUOMI: "SWEDEN IS THE LAST COUNTRY IN EUROPE WHICH PERMITTED BOLSHEVIST TOOLS TO CARRY ON PUBLIC ACTIVITY DIRECTED IN EXTREMELY AGGRESSIVE AND INIMICAL FORM AGAINST FINLAND...ONE HOPES THE NECESSITY OF SUCH MEASURES (THOSE REPRESSING SOVIET ACTIVITY) SHOULD AT LAST HAVE BEEN GRASPED."

THE NEWSPAPER HUFMUDSTADSBLADET: "EVERY CITIZEN OF THIS COUNTRY INSTINCTIVELY FEELS THAT THE HOUR OF BOLSHEVISM AND COMMUNISM IS ABOUT TO STRIKE. WHO SOWS VIOLENCE MUST SOME DAY REAP VIOLENCE AND NOW THE HARVEST TIME HAS COME FOR THE RED PROPHETS."

ADD "THE MUNITIONS MAKERS TO SEEK GREATER SKILL AND EFFICIENCY AND "ENSURE THE EVEN FLOW OF MUNITIONS BY CONDUCTING RESEARCH AND IMPROVING TECHNIQUE."

JUN 26 1941

(DOMEI, AUTHORITATIVE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, IN A BROADCAST FROM TOKYO, REPORTED WORRIED PRESS DISCUSSION OF THE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES FOR JAPAN OF THE UNITED STATES' PROMISE OF AID FOR RUSSIA.

(DOMEI SAID THE WIDELY CIRCULATED NEWSPAPER YOMIURI REGARDED WASHINGTON'S FRIENDLY POLICY TOWARD RUSSIA AS "THE RESULT NOT ONLY OF THE PRESIDENT'S ANTI-GERMAN FEELING BUT ALSO OF AN EFFORT TO GAIN A FOOTHOLD AGAINST JAPAN AND THUS COMPLETE THE LATTER'S ENCIRCLEMENT IN THE PACIFIC."

JUN 26 1941

(THE NEWSPAPER HOCHI WAS QUOTED TO THE EFFECT THAT THERE WAS A "MILITARY MENACE TO JAPAN"IN THE NEW SITUATION WHICH WOULD DEVELOP "ALONG THE LINE ALASKA-ALEUTIAN ISLANDS-VLADIVOSOK."

("THE TOKYO PRESS," DOMEI CONCLUDED, "ADVISES THE GOVERNMENT TO DEVOTE ITS FULL ATTENTION TO SUCH POSSIBILITIES OF THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN WAR AND THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN RAPPROCHEMENT.")

IT WAS INDICATED THAT LEGAL EXPERTS OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE WERE GOING OVER JAPAN'S TREATIES WITH GERMANY AND RUSSIA WORD BY WORD TO DETERMINE JAPAN'S EXACT OBLIGATIONS AND EXPLORE POSSIBILITIES FOR HER FUTURE COURSE.

THE OFFICIAL POSITION STILL IS THAT THERE IS NO CONFLICT BETWEEN THE TWO PACTS AND IN JAPANESE EYES THEY HAVE EQUAL VALIDITY SINCE BOTH BEAR THE EMPEROR'S SEAL.

BOTH, IT WAS RECALLED, WERE MADE BY THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT WITH FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA TAKING THE INITIATIVE. HE WAS THE ACTUAL SIGNER OF THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT RUSSIA ALREADY HAS TRIED TO LEARN WHETHER JAPAN WOULD MAKE A CHOICE BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT BELLIGERENTS.

AMBASSADOR CONSTANTIN SMETANIN SPENT HALF AN HOUR WITH MATSUOKA YESTERDAY, PRESUMABLY FOR THIS PURPOSE.

ONE CONCRETE FAR EASTERN RESULT OF THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN WAR IS THE CLOSING OF VLADIVOSTOK TO SUPPLIES FOR GERMANY WHICH HITHERTO HAVE BEEN CARRIED OVER THE LONG TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY. THIS, IT WAS SAID, MIGHT LEAD TO REOPENING OF ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES. ONE REASON FOR THE RUPTURE OF THESE WAS THE INDIES' CHARGE THAT JAPAN MIGHT TRANS-SHIP VIA RUSSIA SOME OF THE STRATEGIC RAW MATERIALS SHE HOPED TO OBTAIN.

JUN 26 1941

WD105BAED

BERLIN, THURSDAY, JUNE 26-(AP)-ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBERS ATTACKED THE NORTH GERMAN COASTAL REGION LAST NIGHT AND KILLED A NUMBER OF WAR PRISONERS, THE GERMANS ASSERTED TODAY.

THEY SAID ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE WAS DONE TO RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS AND THAT ONE RAIDER WAS BROUGHT DOWN.

IN THE BORDER AREA TO THE EAST, THEY CONTINUED, WEAK AIR FORCES DROPPED A FEW EXPLOSIVES BUT CAUSED NO NOTEWORTHY DAMAGE.

JUN 26 1941

R156AED

BERLIN, THURSDAY, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE CREWS OF TWO GERMAN SPEEDBOATS DESTROYED A RUSSIAN SUBMARINE WITH HAND GRENADES, A DEPTH CHARGE AND LIGHT ARTILLERY IN A RECENT FIGHT OUTSIDE AN UNNAMED RUSSIAN PORT, THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB SAID TODAY.

THE SPEEDBOATS WERE RETURNING FROM A MINE-LAYING OPERATION WHEN THEY SAW THE SUBMARINE ON THE SURFACE BEARING DOWN ON THEM.

DNB REPORTED THE ACTION AS FOLLOWS:

ONE GOOD HAND GRENADE TOSS LANDED ON THE CONNING TOWER, AND THEN

JUN 26 1941

30,24— 10045 30.24—10045

THE ENEMY COMMANDER ATTEMPTED TO DIVE AND SACRIFICE HIS GUN CREW ON DECK. WHILE ONE SPEEDBOAT CONTINUED TO FIRE WITH LIGHT WEAPONS, THE OTHER CROSSED AND DROPPED A DEPTH CHARGE IN THE SUBMARINE'S PATH. THE SUBMARINE SANK WITH A TORN PROW.

A FEW SURVIVORS WHO WERE TAKEN ABOARD SAID THREE OTHER COMMANDERS HAD BLOWN UP THEIR SUBMARINES...BECAUSE OF THE PROGRESS BEING MADE BY GERMAN LAND FORCES.

JUN 26 1941

U1223AED

NIGHT LEAD SWEDISH

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IT HAD AGREED TO PERMIT ONE GERMAN DIVISION OF TROOPS TO CROSS ITS TERRITORY FROM NORWAY TO FINLAND.

GERMANY HAD GIVEN ASSURANCES THE GERMAN FORCES IN FINLAND WERE THERE ONLY AS A PROTECTION TO FINLAND, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID.

F JUN 26 1941

INLAND ALSO HAD DECLARED ITS WILL TO REMAIN NEUTRAL AND BOTH FINNS AND GERMANS HAD ASKED PERMISSION FOR THE TRANSIT.

THE SPOKESMAN ALSO SAID SWEDEN WAS MAKING A SHARP DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE BRITISH-GERMAN WAR AND THE FINNISH-RUSSIAN CRISIS.

"WE ACTED IN SWEDEN'S INTERESTS AND OUR MAIN INTEREST IS TO PROTECT OUR FREEDOM AND KEEP THE COUNTRY OUTSIDE THE GREAT POWERS' WAR," HE SAID.

U1215AED

BULLETIN

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE FINNISH LEGATION ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY THAT "VIOLATIONS" OF FINNISH TERRITORY FROM THE U.S.S.R. HAD COMPELLED FINLAND "FROM NOW ON TO DEFEND HERSELF WITH EVERY MEANS IN HER POWER."

JUN 26 1941

U640PED

BULLETIN MATTER

LONDON, FIRST ADD FINNISH X X HER POWER."

THE STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE LEGATION HERE SAID THE BOMBING OF TEN TOWNS AND VILLAGES SEVERAL TIMES WEDNESDAY PROMPTED THE DECLARATION OF POLICY.

LONDON, SECOND ADD FINNISH X X OF POLICY.

THE STATEMENT: JUN 26 1941

"VIOLATIONS OF FINNISH TERRITORY FROM THE SIDE OF THE U.S.S.R. WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS HAVE SINCE THIS MORNING BECOME SYSTEMATIC AND HAVE DEVELOPED INTO AN ATTACK ON A LARGE SCALE.

"MORE THAN TEN TOWNS AND VILLAGES HAVE TODAY (WEDNESDAY) BEEN BOMBED SEVERAL TIMES, CAUSING FATAL CASUALTIES AMONG THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AND MATERIAL DAMAGE.

"THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT HAS PREVIOUSLY ASKED THE U.S.S.R. GOVERNMENT FOR EXPLANATIONS AS TO THE REASONS OF THE VIOLATIONS, BUT HAS NOT RECEIVED ANY REPLY.

"THIS AND THE FACT THAT THE U.S.S.R. HAS THUS OPENED HOSTILITIES ON FINLAND COMPEL HER FROM NOW ON TO DEFEND HERSELF WITH EVERY MEANS IN HER POWER."

U-KA650PED

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 25-(AP)-COMMUNICATIONS WITH BERLIN WERE NORMAL TONIGHT FOLLOWING THE GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT FINLAND HAD GONE TO WAR AGAINST RUSSIA. PREVIOUSLY COMMUNICATIONS HAD BEEN REPORTED SUSPENDED.

JUN 26 1941

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, JUNE 25-(AP)-SWEDISH NAVAL AND MILITARY RESERVES WILL BE CALLED TO THE COLORS IMMEDIATELY, THE SWEDISH RADIO REPORTED IN A BROADCAST HEARD TONIGHT BY NBC.

JUN 26 1941

FD826PED

(THE FOLLOWING FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF THE SINKING OF GERMANY'S NEW BATTLESHIP BISMARCK REACHED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY FROM THE 33,900-TON BATTLESHIP H.M.S.RODNEY, ONE OF THE PARTICIPANTS, WHICH EMERGED UNSCATHED FROM THE ACTION)

JUN 26 1941

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TALL, EASY-MANNERED CAPTAIN F.G.H.DALRYMPLE-HAMILTON OF H.M.S.RODNEY IS NOT A WHIT DISMAYED BECAUSE ALL HIS BATTERY OF BIG GUNS ARE MOUNTED FORWARD, LEAVING HIM NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO FACE THE FOE.

"THAT'S WHAT HE DID LAST MONTH, IN THE HARE-AND-HOUNDS CHASE OVER A WIDE EXPANSE OF ATLANTIC WHICH ENDED WITH THE SINKING OF GERMANY'S NEW WARSHIP BISMARCK, AN ENGAGEMENT WHICH HE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE RODNEY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, IS ONE OF THE "WASHINGTON TREATY" SHIPS, AND OTHERWISE MIGHT HAVE BEEN 100 FEET LONGER AND CARRY AN AFTER BATTERY, BUT THE CAPTAIN BRUSHED THAT APPARENT SHORTCOMING ASIDE.

JUN 26 1941

THE BISMARCK, HE DISCLOSED, HAD ALL BUT RUN A GAUNTLET OF ABOUT A DOZEN BRITISH WARSHIPS AFTER THE SINKING OF THE HOOD, AND PROBABLY WOULD HAVE ESCAPED BUT FOR A WELL-PLACED AERIAL TORPEDO DROPPED BY A PLANE FROM THE NEW AIRCRAFT CARRIER VICTORIOUS. THIS SLOWED THE BISMARCK TO 21 KNOTS AND APPARENTLY INJURED HER RUDDER, THE BRITISH COMMANDER SAID, ENABLING PURSUING CRAFT TO OVERTAKE HER BEFORE REACHING PORT, PROBABLY IN FRANCE.

ON THE NIGHT OF MAY 25, HE RELATED, THE BISMARCK PASSED UNOBSERVED ABOUT 40 MILES ASTERN OF THE RODNEY, BUT NEXT DAY WAS RELOCATED FROM THE AIR. THEN A CLOSING-IN MANEUVER BEGAN, WITH TWO BOMBING ATTACKS FROM THE ARK ROYAL'S PLANES AND FINALLY A POSTPONEMENT OF A DECISION FOR ONE NIGHT, TO AWAIT DAYLIGHT. THE GERMAN SHIP BY THEN WAS VIRTUALLY SURROUNDED BY FIVE DESTROYERS AND THERE WAS NO CHANCE OF HER AGAIN SLIPPING AWAY.

H.M.S.KING GEORGE V OPENED THE ENGAGEMENT, CAPTAIN DALRYMPLE-HAMILTON CONTINUED, AND THE RODNEY SOON JOINED IN WITH SEVERAL SALVOS WITH THE BISMARCK REPLYING.

"SHE WAS STEERING STRAIGHT TOWARD US AND MADE NO ATTEMPT TO EVADE US," HE RELATED, ADDING, "SHE APPEARED NOT IN FULL CONTROL."

"WE WERE ON A CLOSING COURSE AND GOT A CROSS-FIRE AT HER AT RIGHT ANGLES. SHE UNDOUBTEDLY GOT A TERRIBLE HAMMERING AND HER FIRE WAS RAPIDLY REDUCED. IN 25 MINUTES HER FIRING STOPPED EXCEPT

JUN 26 1941

30,27— 10047

30.24—10047

FROM ONE TURRET WHICH CONTINUED TO FIRE ABOUT A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

"AFTER THE BISMARCK HAD CEASED TO FIRE, WE COULD SEE FIRES ON BOARD AND IT WAS A QUESTION OF HOW FAST WE COULD SINK HER. THERE WAS DANGER TO US OF SUBMARINE ATTACK OR ATTACK BY PLANES FROM BREST.

"SHE DIDN'T RESPOND TO SINKING BY GUNFIRE AND THERE WAS NO MAJOR EXPLOSION ABOARD HER. FINALLY WE FIRED TORPEDOES FROM THIS SHIP, TWO OF WHICH HIT HER. THERE WAS NO MOTION ON THEIR PART, APPARENTLY, TO HAUL DOWN THEIR COLORS."

CAPTAIN DALRYMPLE-HAMILTON SAID "IT WASN'T MUCH FUN" ADMINISTERING THE COUP DE GRACE, BUT EXPLAINED THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HAD ORDERED THE BISMARCK SUNK BY TORPEDOES. HE SAID HE BELIEVED EIGHT OR NINE TORPEDOES STRUCK THE GERMAN SHIP BEFORE SHE SANK. HE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THE BISMARCK'S FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM WAS DISRUPTED EARLY IN THE BATTLE.

JUN 26 1941

HE EXPLAINED THAT THE DANGER OF ENEMY PLANES AND SUBMARINES MADE IT EXPEDIENT FOR THE RODNEY TO LEAVE THE SCENE WITHOUT ATTEMPTING RESCUE WORK, WHICH WAS LEFT TO THE SMALLER BRITISH CRAFT.

THE BRITISH CAPTAIN HAS A HIGH REGARD FOR THE VALUE OF AIRCRAFT IN MODERN WARFARE AT SEA.

"WE NEVER WOULD HAVE CAUGHT THE BISMARCK WITHOUT TORPEDO BOMBERS," HE CONCEDED, ADDING THAT WARSHIPS MUST HAVE AIR SUPPORT IF THEY ARE TO APPROACH AN ENEMY SHORE CLOSE TO ENEMY AIRPORTS.

CAPTAIN DALRYMPLE-HAMILTON ESTIMATED THE BISMARCK'S TONNAGE AT CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN THE RODNEY'S AND SAID SHE MIGHT HAVE CARRIED AS MANY AS 2,000 MEN, ONLY ABOUT 100 OF WHOM WERE SAVED.

HE SAID HE PLACED LITTLE CREDENCE IN STATEMENTS BY SOME OF THE PRISONERS THAT THE BISMARCK HAD A "SELF-SEALING" DOUBLE-BOTTOM.

(EDS, PLS ELIMINATE QUOTE FROM START OF 2ND GRAF)

ES707PED

LONDON, JUNE 25-(AP)-TAKE IT FROM DR.MALCOLM SARGENT, CONDUCTOR OF THE ARISTOCRATIC LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA, THE BRITISH MAY GO WITHOUT "BACON, EGGS AND SUGAR AND MAY BE SEVERELY RATIONED FOR CLOTHING, BUT WE'LL NOT BE WITHOUT MUSIC."

THE PHILHARMONIC HAS PLAYED 30 CONCERTS IN A THREE-WEEK LONDON ENGAGEMENT AT THE COLISEUM --REGULARLY A VAUDEVILLE HOUSE--AND SARGENT SAID TODAY THAT'S "A RECORD FOR ANY ORCHESTRA."

"WE'VE PLAYED IN CONCERT HALLS AND MUSIC HALLS (VAUDEVILLE HOUSES) AND WE WILL GO INTO THE PUBLIC HOUSES (SALOONS) IF NECESSARY," HE SAID.

JUN 26 1941

DN751AED

CAPETOWN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, JUNE 25-(AP)-THERE'S A MAN WITH A CHARMED LIFE WALKING AROUND THE STREETS OF THIS CITY TODAY.

A 32-YEAR-OLD LEADING STOKER IN THE BRITISH ROYAL NAVY, HE HAS RUN UP THIS RECORD:

JUN 26 1941

WHEN THE BRITISH SUBMARINE, THETIS, SANK JULY 1, 1939, HE WAS ONE OF FOUR SURVIVORS;

HE ESCAPED FROM A SHIP TORPEDOED LAST YEAR IN THE ATLANTIC;

AND, LAST MONTH AS A MEMBER OF THE CREW OF A CRUISER DIVE-BOMBED FOR 13 HOURS DURING THE BATTLE FOR CRETE, HE ESCAPED HARM AGAIN.

DN749AED

HUELVA, SPAIN, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL SPANISH NEWS AGENCY CIFRA TODAY QUOTED SURVIVORS OF THE SUNKEN PORTUGESE FREIGHTER GANDA AS SAYING THE SHIP WAS TORPEDOED OFF THE AFRICAN COAST BY A BRITISH SUBMARINE. FORTY-ONE PASSENGERS AND CREW MEMBERS OF THE 4,333-TON VESSEL LANDED HERE YESTERDAY.

U1221AED

JUN 26 1941

JUN 26 1941

Berlin, June 25-(AP)-DNB reported tonight that German warplanes sank a 3,000 ton freighter off the mouth of the Tweed last night.

London, June 25-(AP)-Medical authorities asserted today that Britain's public health was "absolutely remarkable" in view of the exigencies of war. One physician said it had been feared the nation would suffer from a prevalence of dysentery but cases so far have been normal.

Havana, June 25-(AP)-The National police announced the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Ignacio Adrian, German subjects, on suspicion of espionage. The police said they found important documents, totalitarian propaganda and Nazi flags at Adrian's home near Marianao.

Rome, June 25-(AP)-Premier Mussolini visited the tiny republic of San Marino yesterday with his wife, Donna Rachele, it became known tonight.

It was Il Duce's first visit to San Marino since 1926. He visited public buildings and a hospital in which a group of war-wounded Italians were undergoing treatment. Mussolini left in the evening and was acclaimed by the populace after he had assured them in a balcony speech of his sympathy for them.

London, June 25-(AP)-Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of State refused to support the so-called Tavistock peace proposal last year and told its author he never felt any anxiety about the wisdom of continuing the war, Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed in the House of Commons today.

Neil MacLean, Labor member from Glasgow, raised the question of a Communist election pamphlet whichalleged a prominent member of the war cabinet "was or had been seeking to have candidates nominated at all bye-elections on a program of demanding immediate peace with Germany."

Churchill said Beaverbrook in February last year received from J. McGovern, Independent Labor member, an account of the " so-called Tavistock peace plan" and Lord Tavistock himself wrote to Beaverbrook asking for support.

Lord Beaverbrook, however, said the Prime Minister, told Tavistock that "I have never felt any anxiety with regard to the wisdom and certainty of continuing the war. I am a supporter of Chamberlain (the late Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain) and believe in his general policy. If peace becomes possible I feel sure he will do everything in his power to promote it."

Tokyo, June 25-(AP)-John Scott, son of the leftist American writer-educator, Scott Nearing, arrived in Japan on his way to the United States after having been expelled from Soviet Russia.

Scott, a newspapermen who was accused of misrepresenting the Soviet Union in his writings, saw thousands of Russian troops and great quantities of materials and armaments moving westward--toward the German-Russian war theater--during the first half of his trip across Siberia.

He expressed belief that the U.S.S.R. might be crushed by Germany within two months but he said there also was a chance that she might prove stronger than most foreigners believe. Lack of organization, he said, is Russia's greatest weakness.

JUN 26 1941

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 25--(AP)-- THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER TRIBUNE DE GENEVE REPORTED TODAY THAT AN ITALIAN JOURNALIST WHO TOOK THE LAST TRAIN FROM MOSCOW TO BERLIN, HAD STATED THAT 60 OF THE 160 RUSSIAN DIVISIONS ON THE GERMAN BORDER WERE MOTORIZED, WHILE 40 MORE WERE PARTIALLY MOTORIZED.

JUN 26 1941

THE JOURNALIST SAID THE PRINCIPAL SOVIET FORCES WERE MASSED NORTH OF SLOVAKIA AND CLOSE TO THE BALTIC STATES.

HE ADDED THAT HE SAW "NOT A SINGLE SIGN" FROM MOSCOW TO

30.24—10049 30.24—10049

THE FRONTIER THAT THE PEOPLE WERE AWARE OF DANGER AND INDICATED THE GERMAN ATTACK CAME AS A COMPLETE SURPRISE. JUN 26 1941

BERNSPW ~~BX~~ 02320 LCH 615P

MOSCOW, JUNE 25--(AP)-- A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF A BATTLE BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND GERMAN TANKS WAS ~~RXE~~ TOLD TODAY TO THE CORRESPONDENT OF IZVESTIA, GOVERNMENT ~~S[illegible]~~ NEWSPAPER, BY A MEMBER OF A TANK CREW SERVING IN THE KIEV SPECIAL MILITARY AREA. THE TANK-RUNNER'S STORY, RELAYED BY TASS AGENCY, FOLLOWS:

"OUR UNIT WAS ORDERED TO STRIKE OUT AT A GROUP JUN 26 1941 OF ENEMY TANKS. NO SOONER HAD WE SET OUT ALONG OUR COURSE THAN WE SAW THE ENEMY DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF US.

"A SHELL BURST NOT FAR FROM US. THEN THE FASCIST APPARENTLY GOT COLD FEET AND OPENED FIRE WITHOUT SEEING HIS TARGET PROPERLY.

"THE ENEMY TANK WAS ALREADY QUITE NEAR. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ WHEN WE FIRED OUR FIRST SHOT. THE SHELL HIT HIS SMALL TURRET AND THE ENEMY MACHINE GUN BECAME STILL.

"THE ENEMY TANK ABRUPTLY CHANGED COURSE, OPENED FIRE ON US AND ATTAEMPTED TO ESCAPE X X X BUT WE STEPPED ON THE GAS AND OVERTOOK THE FASCIST. JUN 26

"WE HARDLY HAD TIME TO DO AWAY WITH THIS REPTILE WHEN AN ANTI-TANK GUN OPENED FIRE. WE REPLIED AND BROUGHT IT TO SILENCE. THEN WE OVERTOOK OUR UNIT ~~XXXX~~ WHICH WAS RUSHING TO ATTACK THE HATEFUL ENEMY."

TASS 45 LCH 525P

NEW YORK, JUNE 25--(AP)--- THE LONDON RADIO IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY NBC TONIGHT QUOTED A BERLIN MESSAGE RECEIVED THROUGH STOCKHOLM STATING THAT JAPAN SOON WOULD HAVE A CABINET SHAKE-UP INVOLVING THE DROPPING OF FOREIGN MINISTER YOSUKE MATSUOKA "AS A PRELIMINARY TO REVISING JAPAN'S ATTITUDE JUN 26 TOWARD SOVIET RUSSIA."

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 25-(AP)-VICE PREMIER ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN LEFT BY AUTOMOBILE FOR PARIS TONIGHT, REPORTEDLY TO CONTINUE THE GERMAN-FRENCH COLLABORATION NEGOTIATIONS.

THE MAIN QUESTIONS UNDER DISCUSSION APPEARED TO BE RETURN OF THE NORTHERN RESERVED DEPARTMENTS OF FRANCE TO THE FRENCH ADMINISTRATION AT PARIS WHICH THE GERMANS ARE ADMINISTERING FROM BRUSSELS, AND REDUCTION OF OCCUPATION COSTS AND RETURN OF AGRICULTURAL PRISONERS.

JUN 26 1941

-PKL-HENRYS 01950-521P

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, JUNE 25 - (AP) - COSTA RICA DISCLAIMED TODAY ANY FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REPATRIATION OF CREWS OF THE AXIS SHIPS EISENACH AND FELLA, WHICH WERE SET AFIRE BY THEIR CREWS IN PUNTARENAS HARBOR SOME WEEKS AGO. IN ADVISING THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN LEGATIONS TO THIS EFFECT THE GOVERNMENT GAVE THE OUTBREAK OF RUSSO-GERMAN HOSTILITIES AS ITS REASON.

JUN 26 1941

THE SAILORS OF THE EISENACH AND FELLA NOW [redacted] ARE IN THE UNITED STATES AWAITING TRANSPORTATION ACROSS THE PACIFIC. COSTA RICA ARRESTED THEM ON SABOTAGE CHARGES, THEN AGREED TO SEND THEM HOME, PRESUMABLY VIA VLADIVOSTOK AND THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY. THIS ROUTE NOW IS OBVIOUSLY INEXPEDIENT FOR ENEMIES OF RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25-(AP)-IMMEDIATE COMPLETION OF TRADE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY WAS ADVOCATED TODAY BY THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL AS A MEANS OF MAKING THE LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS "LESS VULNERABLE TO ECONOMIC, AND CONSEQUENT POLITICAL, PRESSURE FROM TOTALITARIAN POWER."

E.P. THOMAS, NEW YORK, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, TOLD THE COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION AT THE FINAL HEARING ON THE PROPOSED NEGOTIATIONS, THAT THAT WAS THE DESIRE OF ALL TRADE INTERESTS REPRESENTED BY THE ORGANIZATION.

JUN 26 1941

IT IS THE COUNCIL'S CONTENTION, HE SAID, THAT THE TRADE AGREEMENTS WOULD BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS FOR COUNTERACTING THE UNILATERIAL, BARTERING AND COMPENSATION METHODS OF TOTALITARIAN POWERS.

"THE REMARKABLE FEATURE OF THE AGREEMENTS UNDER CONSIDERATION," THOMAS ASSERTED, "IS THAT THEY CAN BE OPERATED EFFECTIVELY WITHOUT FINANCIAL SACRIFICE ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES AND, IN FACT, WITH DISTINCT BENEFIT ON A NATIONAL BASIS.

TESTIMONY OF 65 WITNESSES, INCLUDING 24 MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, WAS TAKEN DURING THE THREE DAYS' HEARINGS. THE COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION, COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE,

30.24——10051

TREASURY, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENTS AND THE TARIFF COMMISSION WILL STUDY THE TESTIMONY AND MAKE A REPORT TO THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON TRADE TREATIES.

TWO CONGRESSMEN WERE AMONG THE LAST WITNESSES TO BE HEARD. BOTH REPRESENTATIVES MURRAY (R-WIS) AND MONRONEY (D-OKLA) PROTESTED PROPOSED TARIFF REDUCTIONS IN LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS IMPORTED FROM ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY.

JUN 26 1941

AJ913PES

NEW YORK, JUNE 25-(AP)-GEORGE BACKER, PRESIDENT, PUBLISHER AND EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK POST, SAID TONIGHT UPON HIS RETURN FROM ENGLAND ON THE DIXIE CLIPPER THAT GREAT BRITAIN WAS "TAKING THE OFFENSIVE IN THE AIR AT PRESENT."

JUN 26 1941

BACKER, WHO BROUGHT BACK AS A SOUVENIR A 1 1/2 POUND PIECE OF BOMB WHICH DAMAGED THE EDITORIAL OFFICES OF THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS, SAID ENGLAND WAS BECOMING STRONGER "DAY BY DAY," BUT HAD SUFFERED GREATLY FROM AIR RAIDS.

ANOTHER PASSENGER ON THE CLIPPER, WHICH BROUGHT 19 PERSONS, WAS DR.JOHN SUTHERLAND BONNELL, PASTOR OF NEW YORK'S FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

DR.BONNELL, WHO FLEW TO ENGLAND MAY 10 ON A "GOODWILL PREACHING MISSION," SAID HE FOUND NO "ACTUAL HATRED" AMONG THE ENGLISH AGAINST THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

AMONG THE OTHER PASSENGERS WERE RICHARD DE ROCHEMONT, EDITOR OF THE MARCH OF TIME, WHO SPENT TWO MONTHS FILMING A NEWS STORY IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE; DUNCAN WARREN AND WILLIAM STEVENS, MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH PURCHASING COMMISSION; AND ALFONSO GUERRA, FORMER MEXICAN CONSUL GENERAL IN HAMBURG, GERMANY, WHO SAID HE HAD BEEN NAMED SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE IN MEXICO CITY.

THE DIXIE CLIPPER WAS PRECEDED INTO PORT EARLIER IN THE DAY BY THE ATLANTIC CLIPPER.

JUN 26 1941

MJ1006PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE HERALD TRIBUNE IN A DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON SAYS THE ARMY AIR CORPS IS WORKING ON PLANS TO USE 6,000 BARRAGE BALLOONS OVER PRINCIPAL AMERICAN CITIES AS A DEFENSE MEASURE.

BARRAGE BALLOONS ARE ANCHORED OVER LONDON TO FORCE NAZI BOMBERS TO HIGHER ALTITUDES.

MAJ. GEN. G.H. BRETT, CHIEF OF THE AIR CORPS, URGED IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION OF 3,000 BALLOONS AT HEARINGS BEFORE THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ON THE NEW $10,384,000 DEFENSE BILL, THE PAPER SAID. TESTIMONY AT THE HEARINGS WILL BE PUBLISHED TOMORROW.

JUN 26 1941

THE HERALD TRIBUNE SAID BRETT URGED CONSTRUCTION OF A SECOND 3,000 BALLOONS IN THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR AND RECOMMENDED THAT THE BALLOONS BE USED IN THE CANAL ZONE, STRATEGIC POINTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AND OVER UNITED STATES CITIES IF THE NEED AROSE. IT WAS ESTIMATED THEY WOULD COST $6,000 EACH.

R131AED

HARTFORD, CONN., JUNE 25-(AP)-SENATOR WHEELER (D-MONTANA) ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT WITH THE SPREAD OF THE WAR TO RUSSIA, THE CONFLICT HAD CEASED TO BE ONE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY BUT HAD BECOME INSTEAD A "DEATH STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE ARMED MIGHT OF NAZIISM AND COMMUNISM."

CONTENDING THAT A RUSSIAN VICTORY WOULD MEAN A "COMMUNISTIC EUROPE," WHEELER ASKED AT AN AMERICA FIRST OUTDOOR RALLY:

JUN 26 1941

"DO YOU AMERICANS WANT TO SEND AMERICAN MONEY OR AMERICAN BOYS TO FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE WITH JOE STALIN IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH COMMUNISM THROUGHOUT EUROPE AND THE WORLD--ANYMORE THAN YOU WANT THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM OF LEADERS OF THE ENGLISH LABOR PARTY OR THE NATIONAL SOCIALISM OF HITLER?"

THAT WAS NOT WHAT "THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT," ASSERTED THE MONTANAN AS HE EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION THAT TO REMAIN A DEMOCRACY, THE UNITED STATES "MUST REMAIN FREE FROM FOREIGN WARS."

IN INVADING RUSSIA, WHEELER SAID, HITLER "WAS PLAYING THE ROLE WRITTEN FOR HIM BY COLD AND DISPASSIONATE ENGLISH DIPLOMATS."

"THE BRITISH PERMITTED AND EVEN ENCOURAGED THE REARMING OF GERMANY," HE CHARGED. "HITLERISM WAS NOT CHECKED IN ITS INFANCY BECAUSE ENGLAND SAW HITLER AS A BUFFER TO RUSSIA."

WHEELER TERMED BOTH STALIN AND HITLER "RUTHLESS DICTATORS."

"ONLY YESTERDAY," HE SAID, "STALIN'S GODLESS COMMUNISM WAS THE SWORN BROTHER OF HITLER'S NAZIISM. TODAY, THEY BATTLE, AND TOMORROW THE DOCTRINES OF THE VICTOR WILL ENGULF ALL EUROPE."

WHEELER ASSERTEDTHAT THERE SHOULD BE A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES THAT "WE ARE IN A SHOOTING, THOUGH UNDECLARED WAR."

NEWSPAPER WRITERS HAD SAID, HE CONTINUED, THAT AMERICAN WARSHIPS HAD "FIRED ON OR DESTROYED GERMAN SUBMARINES" AND THAT "WE ARE ACTUALLY CONVOYING."

DR1137PED NMA

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)

THE WAR TODAY

JUN 26 1941

(THIS DAILY FEATURE, CONDUCTED BY DEWITT MACKENZIE, IS BEING WRITTEN IN HIS ABSENCE ON VACATION BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT)

OUT OF THE VAST CONFUSION OF THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN FRONT COME SOME DEFINITE INDICATIONS OF HARD RESISTANCE AND COUNTER-ATTACK BY MECHANIZED UNITS OF THE RED ARMY. IT IS BY SUCH TACTICS, PROVIDED THEY ARE EFFECTIVE, THAT THE BULK OF THE SOVIET ARMED FORCE CAN BE SAVED TO FIGHT FOR MANY A DAY.

THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF THE NAZI BLITZKRIEG IS TO TRAP HUGE SECTIONS OF THE SOVIET ARMY BY THE SAME TACTICS USED IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE: BY POUNDING PANZER SPEARHEADS THROUGH THE FRONT LINES AND DEEP BEHIND THEM, THERE TO FORM TRIANGLES OR CIRCLES OF STEEL THROUGH WHICH THE REDS CANNOT WITHDRAW. IN FRANCE, THE ALLIED ARMIES DID NOT HAVE THE TANKS OR GUNS TO SMASH THESE SPEARHEADS BEFORE THE PROCESS OF ENCIRCLEMENT WAS COMPLETE; THE SOVIETS, OBVIOUSLY, ARE USING A WEALTH OF MECHANIZED MATERIAL IN THE BUFFERLANDS OF THE WEST FOR JUST THAT.

30.24 — 10053

30.24 — 10053

PURPOSE.

PRESUMABLY THESE FIERCE DEFENSIVE TACTICS ARE TO PERMIT THE SLOW WITHDRAWAL OF GREAT MASSES OF THE RED ARMY TO STRONG POSITIONS DEEP IN RUSSIA, WHERE GERMANY'S CHOSEN WAR OF MOVEMENT MIGHT BE BROUGHT TO AN END AND A LARGE-SCALE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE ORGANIZED.

JUN 26 1941

GRANTED THE RUSSIANS ARE AT LEAST PARTLY SUCCESSFUL IN SUCH A STRATEGY, POLONGED RESISTANCE WILL DEPEND, IN LARGE MEASURE, ON THE STAYING POWER OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND THE UNITY OF THE PEOPLE.

ONCE HITLER HAS GAINED THE RICH TERRITORY HE SEEKS IN THE WEST OF RUSSIA AND HAS OPENED A ROAD TO IRAN AND THENCE BACK INTO THE MIDDLE-EAST, HE IS LIKELY TO COUNT ON COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT. IN MEIN KAMPF, HE FORESEES ULTIMATE COLLAPSE OF WHAT HE CALLS "THE JEWISH DOMINION IN RUSSIA" AND HE SAYS THIS WILL BE THE END OF THE RUSSIAN STATE. SINCE HE CANNOT HOPE TO POLICE ALL OF THE SOVIET UNION, IT IS LIKELY THAT HE ENVISAGES A VAST "UNOCCUPIED ZONE" WHICH HE WILL DOMINATE WITH A "GERMAN UPPER STRATUM."

FOR IN MEIN KAMPF HE SAYS: "THUS HAVE INNUMERABLE MIGHT EMPIRES OF THE EARTH BEEN CREATED. INFERIOR NATIONS WITH GERMAN ORGANIZERS AND LORDS AS HEADERS HAVE MORE THAN ONCE EXPANDED INTO POWERFUL STATE STRUCTURES, AND ENDURED AS LONG AS THE RACIAL NUCLEUS OF THE CONSTRUCTIVE STATE-RACE MAINTAINED ITSELF. FOR CENTURIES RUSSIA DREW NOURISHMENT FROM THIS GERMANIC NUCLEUS OF ITS SUPERIOR STRATA OF LEADERS."

JUN 26 1941

HE WILL MAKE HIS OWN BORDERS FOR THIS "UNOCCUPIED ZONE," OF COURSE, KEEPING THE PRODUCTIVE UKRAINE, CAUCASUS AND WHATEVER ELSE HE DESIRES FOR DIRECT AND INTENSIVE GERMAN EXPLOITATION.

BUT HE CANNOT DO THIS WITH RUSSIA'S GOVERNMENT ARMY LARGELY INTACT AND ITS GOVERNMENT WILLING TO FIGHT BACK, EVEN FROM BEYOND THE URALS, NOR CAN HE DIVERT HIS ARMED FORCES FOR THE FIGHT IN THE WEST OR MIDDLE EAST SO LONG AS THERE IS RESISTANCE FROM AN UNBEATEN IF DISTANT SOVIET FORCE.

JUN 26 1941

BRITAIN OBVIOUSLY HOLDS SOME HOPE THAT THIS KIND OF RUSSIAN RESISTANCE WILL, IN THE LONG RUN, PERMIT THE EXISTANCE OF AN ALLIED OFFENSIVE THREAT TO GERMANY ON THE TURKISH FLANK. THEREIN LIES THE REASON FOR THE STRENUOUS BRITISH EFFORT TO KEEP THE BREATH OF LIFE IN THE TURKISH-BRITISH ALLIANCE, DESPITE THE GERMAN-TURKISH "FRIENDSHIP PACT", AND FOR THE SPEED-UP IN THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF SYRIA, ON TURKEY'S BORDER.

ME904AED

Leave BLank

Moscow Reports Tanks Battling In Poland; Berlin Still Reticent; Oumansky Gets U.S. Pledge of Aid

JUN 27 1941

Reds Claim Success In Battling German Tank Drive In North

JUN 27 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Friday*, June 27—Red army troops fighting on the plains of old Poland today were reported successfully battling a great German tank thrust aimed at Minsk, white Russian capital, 160 miles inside Soviet territory.

An undisclosed number of German tanks yesterday broke through advance Soviet lines in the north and a war bulletin issued here said fighting there still was in progress.

In central Poland "violent large-scale engagements of tank troops" also occurred in the direction of Luck. This German thrust apparently was aimed at the Ukraine, and the communique said "fighting continued throughout the day with a manifest advantage for our troops."

Huge Army Thrown Into Fight

The Russians were said to have thrown thousands of men and tanks against reputedly the most powerful army in the world with the aim of cutting off and ripping apart the main German thrusts at White Russia.

Far to the south along the Prut river boundary between Rumania and Russia the Red army also was declared to have stemmed repeated avalanches of attacking Germans and Rumanians, inflicting "heavy losses" and even counter-attacking across the river to capture men and guns.

Soviet bombers heavily attacked the Rumanian oil fields where Adolf Hitler draws much of his strength for a continuing war in the east, it was said.

Fires In Ploesti Area

Fires were left raging in the Ploesti region north of Bucharest, the communique said. Jassy, just across the Prut river; Bucharest, the capital, and Constanta, Black Sea port manned by Germans, also were attacked.

Another fierce land action was being fought by the Germans in central Poland toward Luck, about fifty miles east of the Bug river boundary.

Groups of Nazi parachutists were reported wiped out or captured when they landed in White Russia and in the Ukraine.

German efforts to span the Prut were especially furious near Cernauti, capital of former Bucovina, the Russians said.

Batteries Silenced

German-Rumanian batteries on the western side of the Prut were silenced by Soviet artillery, and three pontoon bridges thrown across the river were wrecked, the communique said.

The Russians reported Rumanian prisoners said that in each of their regiments forty German soldiers and officers were mingled "because the German command does not trust the Rumanian soldiers," and that German artillery units were planted behind the Rumanian troops as an extra precaution.

The German and Rumanian troops were said to have suffered "heavy losses" along near Skuleni on the Prut river.

JUN 27 1941

Soviet planes caused "extensive destruction" in bombing the Rumanian oil fields at Ploesti, north of the capital of Bucharest, and also raided Bucharest and Constanta, Black Sea port which has been attacked repeatedly.

"Oil refineries in the area of Ploesti are burning," the communique said.

"Enemy fighters offered weak resistance to our bombers. The number of destroyed enemy aircraft and our losses are being established.

"In the Baltic Sea our air force and light naval forces sank two enemy submarines."

Parachutists Seized

The Soviets emphasized the strong resistance German parachutists were meeting from soldiers and peasantry in the Ukraine.

"For instance, when the enemy was effecting a parachute landing in a small Ukrainian town, a Red army cavalry unit stationed near by immediately attacked and exterminated all the parachutists at the moment of landing."

One German soldier, "Alfred Liskoff, not desiring to fight against the Soviet people, went over to our side," and called upon German soldiers "to overthrow Hitler's regime," the communique said.

This latest Soviet announcement like that of last night continued to cite individual cases of Soviet heroism; for instance, how one regimental commander broke through a German encirclement and continued to resist all German attempts to advance.

No land encounters occurred on the Soviet-Finnish frontier yesterday, it said.

(Military experts have long speculated on the fate of any army thrusting into the vast reaches of the Soviet Union, comparing such action in a general way with the inconclusive results the Japanese have attained in their march against China.

(The particular movement described in this Moscow dispatch is similar to what the French tried in vain with their "defense in depth" against the German panzer drives last spring. There is no comparison between the French and the Russian terrain or the size and scope of the respective operations.

(The French defense was compared, for the football-minded, with the familiar mouse-trap play wherein a tackle lets the opposition blocker through with a minimum show of resistance and the blocker, thus feinted, is knocked out of the play with a lateral block put on by an opposing back.)

JUN 27 1941

Wall of Obscurity

Russian manoeuvres now used were developed behind a high wall of obscurity.

In this engagement between the two largest armies in the world, Russian peasants and laborers have dropped their chores, the Soviet press said today, to help in the movement to pinch off and destroy the legions of Adolf Hitler.

Violent engagements were reported over the entire line from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

The press published a description of one action at an unidentified river in the Ukraine in which a German attempt to force a crossing was repulsed with the aid of peasants. (If not a border river, the account amounts to admission of German penetration into the grain-rich Ukraine.)

Forty frontier guards, said the account, were reported to have checked the attack in a two-hour fight against superior German forces, with peasants rallying to support the guards until regular troops arrived.

Railroaders Join Fight

Tass announced that locomotive crews, traffic personnel and track and communications workers of the railroads consider themselves as mobilized as the Red army itself. Reports of railway workers' valiant action were coming in "from all railway lines," the agency added.

"The personnel of one railway station near the front continued their work despite air bombardment and artillery fire," said Tass, "and when the Red army launched its counter-attack the railwaymen went along with them.

"A guardsman of the Southwestern Railway, Tzuenko, together with two Red army men, brought down a German plane. An electrician at the Lwow railway station, Starshinov, repaired a damaged communication line under enemy fire. Near one of the stations on this railway students of a railway school detained five Fascist flyers who made a forced landing."

Tass said a number of the Soviet railways were "considerably more than fulfilling their loading plans.

Disclosure of the civilian participation in the fighting came as the government press and radio exhorted the population to defend the fatherland and reminded it that hard times lay ahead.

"We know and will not forget for a single moment that the enemy is strong and that he has marshalled all his forces for the blow and has mobilized all his resources," said an editorial in the official party newspaper, Pravda, which was transmitted also by Tass.

"Fighting will be difficult," Pravda continued. "Many trials, many privations, many sacrifices are in store.

"We possess armed forces which are not only not inferior to the armed forces of German Fascism, but are superior."

As usual, there was no official Army announcement of the progress of the fighting after issuance of the daily communique early Thursday morning which told of Soviet troops checking the German advanced after cutting off Panzer units which had broken through in the drive on Vilna, in Lithuania.

This was done, Red Army leaders said, by massing large numbers of Soviet troops in the threatened sector, scene of one of the Germans largest operations.

A trial air raid alarm was reported held in Leningrad similar to the one held in Moscow Monday.

In the capital, sale of Vodka, wine and other alcoholic drinks was prohibited in one of a series of new severe wartime rulings. Civilians were ordered off the street between midnight and 4 a. m., and a 10:45 p. m. curfew was imposed on theaters, restaurants and other public places.

The Iranian (Persian) Ambassador informed the government today that "in the face of the situation created by the war between Germany and the Soviet Union, the government of Iran will observe complete neutrality."

Accuses Finland

Meanwhile, an official Russian statement issued here accused Finland of permitting German planes to operate from her territory to attack Soviet soil. A bombing attempt near Kronstadt, Soviet naval base, and at Kavalotchi, were named specifically.

Land troops also attempted to cross the border at Kuolajarvi, the statement said.

Russia said she had scrupulously observed articles of the Finnish-Russian peace treaty of 1940 which provided that the two parties refrain from any attack upon each other, and not to conclude any alliances or take part in coalitions directed against either country.

"But the rulers of Finland, under orders from Hitler, have plunged the long-suffering Finnish people into a war against the Soviet Union."

Announcement of a curfew in Moscow was part of a nine-point order regulating war-time civilian life. Other rules forbade persons not registered in Moscow to enter the capital without special permits. Violations are made subject to martial law.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium also authorized directors of offices and factories to increase the working day from one to three hours to augment national defense.

Heretofore the Soviets have worked an 8-hour day.

Time and a half pay was offered for overtime work, vacations were canceled.

JUN 27 1941

Russians Holding On All Fronts, Dispatches Say

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, June 26.—Masses of Soviet troops, thrown into the line after German panzer units had broken through in the drive on Vilna in Lithuania, reformed the front and checked the Nazi advance, Russian military dispatches declared today.

They reported Soviet troops holding tight also at other points along the 1,000-mile battle front and said Przemysl, on the border of German-occupied Poland, was recaptured in a Russian counterattack.

(DNB, official German news agency, said today in Berlin that authoritative sources in Budapest reported Russian planes had bombed Hungarian territory, causing heavy damage in two villages.)

JUN 27 1941

Sale of vodka, wines and other alcoholic drinks was prohibited in Moscow in a series of severe wartime rulings. Civilians were instructed to keep off the streets between midnight and 4 a.m. and theaters, restaurant and other public places must close at 10:45 p.m.

On the Lithuanian front, where the Nazis are attempting one of their main pushes, the advance was held by massing large numbers of new troops in the Germans' path, Red Army leaders said.

Fail to Follow Tanks.

Reichswehr infantry failed completely in efforts to follow their tanks through temporary gaps cut by the panzer shock vehicles, they asserted. They did not disclose the fate of the tanks that had broken through other than to say they had been "cut off."

The press published accounts of a fight along the banks of a river in the Ukraine where, it said, peasants joined 40 frontier guards to hold off attacking Germans for two hours until regular troops arrived.

German efforts to pierce the Russian defenses in the Brody and Lwow sectors in the center of the battle front also "were encountering strong resistance on the part of counterattacking Red Army troops, supported by the powerful blows of our air force, a communique said.

Repeated German-Rumanian attempts to force the Prut River—boundary between Russia and Rumania for less than a year—were said to have been repulsed in the region around Cernauti, capital of Bucovina, which is only 25 miles from the Ukraine.

Report on Southern Front.

On the situation at the extreme

30.24 — 10055

30.24 - 10055

southern end of the battle front, where the Nazis apparently were seeking to smash into the Ukraine —rich oil and wheat lands which the Germans covet—the high command said:

"In the Bessarabian sector of the front, Red Army troops firmly hold positions on the eastern bank of the Prut River, successfully repulsing numerous enemy attempts to force the river.

"In the area of Skuleni the enemy attempted to advance, but suffered heavy defeat and his remnants are being pressed beyond the Prut River. Germans and Rumanians were taken prisoner."

German mechanized formations were said to have suffered heavy losses in the yesterday's fighting in the Lwow and Brody sectors of Sovietized Poland, where, the communique said: "Fighting continues."

The high command spoke cryptically of the operations around Vilna and Oszmiana, saying only that:

"In the course of fighting separate groups of enemy tanks succeeded in breaking through in the area of Vilna and Oszmiana. Our land troops, by stubborn resistance and active operations, cut off enemy infantry units in these directions from their tank troops."

Vilna, in Sovietized Lithuania, is about 35 miles northwest of Oszmiana, in Soviet Poland.

The High Command said that seventy-six hostile planes were shot down in yesterday's air fighting, in which the Russians attacked objectives from Finland, in the Far North, to the German Black Sea naval base of Constanta in Rumania. The Russians said they lost only seventeen planes in these engagements. Thus in four days the Russians have reported 457 German planes destroyed and have admitted 391 Russian losses.

JUN 27 1941

German parachutists were reported active, the high command announcing that several had been captured by peasants.

The high command specially mentioned and praised numerous individual soldiers in its long communique, selecting for mention such incidents as:

"The commander of a battalion, Capt. Kosehl, skillfully organized machine-gun fire in battle. He quietly admitted the enemy to close quarters and opened cross-fire with machine guns. Two enemy companies were annihilated."

Another citation read:

"A Red Army man of an infantry regiment in Romanov stealthily approached an enemy scout motorist and killed him."

Approximately a score of Nazi airmen were said to have been taken prisoner, including one of the Soviet-Finnish frontier.

At one point in the communique the high command asserted that German troops in one sector of the front "went into action being drunk and suffered heavy casualties."

"German war prisoners," the communique said, "stated: 'Just before the battle we are given vodka.'"

Leningrad Bombed For Last Two Days, Luftwaffe Reports

JUN 27 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Friday*, June 27—German bombers have been raining explosives for two days on the Russian industrial city of Leningrad, DNB disclosed today in one of the few bits of military information allowed the public in the first week of the war against the Soviets.

Military leaders claimed ground operations were proceeding satisfactorily, but no cities were mentioned and German diplomacy sought to rally other peoples to support this new war.

In reporting the *Luftwaffe's* blows against Leningrad, DND stressed that it was a vital tool and explosive manufacturing center and therefore of the greatest military importance.

"Down With Communism"

The march of Nazi soldiers in the field was called in Berlin the punch behind a rapidly forming European front against Bolshevism. "Down with Communism!" for the time has replaced "Down with England!" as the German slogan.

In its daily communique, issued from Adolf Hitler's headquarters, the high command itself was reticent about Russia, however, and in a succession of announcements emphasized the success of the German war on British shipping.

"In the east," said this official war bulletin, "operations on land and in the air continued on schedule yesterday. After decisions fell in our favor in numerous border battles, successes in operations of great dimensions are beginning to show themselves."

Naval Units Active

This, aside from an observation that "naval units are participating in the fight against the Soviet Union," completed the official review of the eastern front.

Among the details given unofficially by DNB, however, was a report that German and Rumanian air squadrons had heavily bombed important Russian naval bases along the northern coast of the Black Sea.

Vast quantities of munitions were said to have gone up in explosions at munitions depots hit by bombs.

Attacks on railroad centers and highways and marching Russian columns in the northern Black Sea area were said to have brought Soviet military traffic virtually to a halt.

Place Names Omitted

The average German still knew little that was definite of the progress of the campaign. Promises of yesterday that there would be important revelations within a few hours had not been realized tonight. German citizens still had to be satisfied with the high command's stereotyped assurance that the eastern drive goes on successfully according to plan.

Military spokesmen said that in numerous places the German army had penetrated deeply, but they shied at naming the places. They confined their observations to theoretical expositions of German advantages.

One spokesman, possibly indicating what was going on, commented: "In modern war if you have air mastery and then on land succeed in encircling large portions of the enemy you have him pretty much at your mercy."

[On Wednesday a Berlin military spokesman declared German successes "baffling the imagination" would be disclosed today.]

Support For Germans

As to the developing European coalition against Communism, it was stated that already Rumania, Slovakia and Finland were giving military support to the German campaign in the east, and observers stated that there was marked sympathy for Germany in other quarters—aside from allied Italy and Japan.

Berlin was particularly pleased over Sweden's decision to permit a German division to cross her territory to get to Finland. It was pointed out that in the Russo-Finnish war the Swedes never permitted French or British forces to cross to the aid of Finland.

But, it was asserted, now that there were substantial prospects, in the form of the German army, that Communism really was in for a knockout punch, Sweden was prepared to give effective cooperation.

"A European Mission"

The eastern campaign becomes "increasingly a European mission," observed *Dienst Aus Deutschland*, although it said that at the same time the drive toward Moscow remained an essential phase in the war against England. With Russia eliminated, the last possibility of Germany's having to fight on two active fronts would have been removed, it was said.

As to the war in the air, reports reaching Berlin stated that Russian planes had bombarded eastern Hungarian cities. Other Russian planes also were reported over Rumania, east Prussia and Finland.

It was asserted that the attack on Hungarian territory was a counterpart to the bombing of Finland, which had induced the Finns after some official hesitation to get into the fray against Russia.

Scheer Returns To Base

The high command's detailed report of action against the British at sea stated that the 10,000-ton German pocket battleship Admiral Scheer had returned to base after sinking 152,000 tons of shipping in "a long, successful cruise."

Berlin, June 26 (A. P.).—Germany's powerful Luftwaffe has directed heavy attacks during the last two days against Leningrad, second city of Soviet Russia and center of her war industry, DNB, the official German news agency, said tonight.

[Earlier reports from Helsinki and Stockholm said German bombers had set huge fires in Leningrad.]

DNB indicated the military importance of the city by stating that it contains many metal factories, docks, aircraft, munitions and machine-tool plants.

DNB also reported that combined German and Rumanian air forces had bombed important Russian naval bases along the northern coast of the Black Sea.

Attacks on munitions depots along this coast were said to have been especially successful, with great stores of shells exploding. In this area railway centers, roads and marching columns were said to have been subjected to slashing air assaults which brought Soviet military traffic virtually to a standstill.

Earlier the High Command reported that German troops have smashed through Soviet Russia's border defenses in numerous battles and now "successes of great dimensions are beginning to show themselves."

The communique, issued again from "the Fuehrer's Headquarters," adhered to the High Command's policy of reserve on developing military operations and devoted only two brief sentences which gave no details about the eastern front.

JUN 27 1941

Report Red Front Smashed.

Informed Nazi spokesmen earlier had said that after four days of fierce fighting the whole Red front had been shattered and the Soviet Russian Army proved no match for Germany's armed forces.

This was the High Command's whole report on the campaign against Russia:

"In the east, operations on land and in the air continued on schedule yesterday. After decisions fell in our favor in numerous border battles successes in operations of great dimensions are beginning to show themselves."

[It explained that military operations were on a scope unprecedented in history and spread over such wide areas it was impossible to give exact information on developments.]

JUN 27 1941

Nazis Bomb Troop Trains.

DNB, official German news agency, said fifteen Soviet transport trains, loaded with troops, trucks and other material, were dive-bombed out of existence at an undisclosed railroad station yesterday.

Bombs rained down so destructively that not one of the trains remained on the track, the agency said, and Russian soldiers fleeing from them were hurled through the air by the explosions. The coaches were blown up and burned, the agency said, and German air scouts later established that nothing was left but "a mess of coaches, rails, trucks and material."

Town after town in the Baltic area has fallen to the Germans in a steady drive into Russian territory, DNB said.

Russian warplanes bombed Bucharest twice today, killing and wounding several civilians, DNB, the official German news agency, reported from the Rumanian capital.

DNB said that between twenty and twenty-five small and medium-caliber bombs were dropped and fell on apartment houses near the Patriarchy, the Rumanian Metropolite seat and sanctum of the Rumanian Orthodox Church.

Despite considerable resistance at some points, the German panzer columns have driven surprisingly deep into Soviet territory, "scoring victories which may prove a decisive factor in determining further developments in the campaign," said the authoritative news commentary, Dienst aus Deutschland.

Dienst Aus Deutschland said that success had perched on the Nazi battle flags from the opening day of the campaign, last Sunday, and that tactical surprises had succeeded everywhere as planned. The German losses thus far were described as extraordinarily small, and the conclusions drawn from press reports made it appear that the heaviest blows were being rained upon the Red army on the southern and central sectors of the far-flung battlefront.

Air Power Emphasized.

DNB dispatches heavily emphasized the part played by the air force in the Nazi offensive. Its long arm was said to be reaching deep into Soviet territory and playing havoc with communications. Following its usual tactics the air force apparently was attempting to cripple the Russians by smashing at railway junctions, fuel depots and airdromes.

DNB told how one German air squadron had smashed six long Russian freight trains loaded with troops and supplies on the southeastern front, and described attacks on air bases and tank concentrations far behind the Russian lines. The agency said the air force was creating "a picture of most extensive destruction."

Silent on Parachute Troops.

None of the German press reports, however, made any reference to the use of parachute troops, who played such an important part in the campaigns in the Netherlands and Crete. There was no mention, either, of any parachute activity by the Russians, who originated this phase of modern war.

Though the Germans said that Finland was now an active military ally in the war against Russia, there were no indications of any fighting along the Russo-Finnish border as yet.

Operations at sea were featured by a DNB report [illegible] two German speedboats had destroyed a Russian submarine, presumably in the Baltic. Survivors of the submarine crew were quoted as saying the submarine had had to leave her base because the latter was endangered by the German advance—an assertion received in Berlin as indicating the fast progress made by the Nazi troops.

Reporter Sees Reds Make War Smoothly and People Stay Calm

He Says Switch to Combat Status Was Taken Without Hitch—Soviet Flyers Control Air in Ukraine.

JUN 27 1941

By HENRY C. CASSIDY.

Moscow, June 26 (A. P.).—From the Black Sea to Moscow, through regions rarely seen by foreigners recently, I have watched from behind the Russian lines as the Soviet provinces went to war with Germany. The general impression was that the Soviet forces got off to a smooth start.

Mobilization was carried out without any apparent hitch. The blackout was installed effectively. Trains were running promptly. Agriculture and industry appeared to be working at top pitch.

JUN 27 1941

No Civilian Panic.

The Soviet countryside showed two striking contrasts to France of a year ago. First, there was no rush of refugees to tangle transport. In fact, I found it difficult for a civilian to move at all unless he had a real reason.

Second, the people maintained complete Slavic calmness and confidence. War nerves never reached these remote districts.

The skies over Central European Russia appeared to be under absolute Soviet control. Through the Ukraine I saw no German planes, not even the scouting craft such as penetrated deep into France in the early days of the war there.

If there had been rumors enough abroad of the coming war it came with startling surprise in the provinces Sunday. The radio on the night before and the provincial press that morning had no hint of conflict about to break. The population stiffened suddenly and listened open-mouthed to a broadcast of Foreign Commissar Molotov's speech announcing the German attack.

The outbreak of fighting brought a surge of patriotic emotion. Broadcasts of marching songs echoed through the mountain valleys of the Caucasus after Molotov's speech. Successive broadcasts brought bursts of cheering and hand-clapping from steadily growing crowds.

Erskine Caldwell There.

Uniformed troops on leave lined up at railway stations to rejoin their regiments. Newly mobilized men marched in shirtsleeves through the streets. Army cars and trucks raced by. Houses were transformed into barracks.

Blue light bulbs for blackout illumination were produced for public buildings, candles were distributed in hotel rooms, and the Russian Riviera on the Crimean Peninsula plunged that night into obscurity.

Ambassador Lawrence A. Steinhardt wired Erskine Caldwell, American writer, at Sochi informing him that the Ambassador was advising all Americans to leave the country unless they had compelling reasons to stay. The author of "Tobacco Road" and his wife, Margaret Bourke White, had been touring Russia but had not yet arrived at Sochi. Later it was learned the Caldwells are due to arrive in Moscow tonight.

Tass Says Russian Army Is Superior to Hitler's

Claims Sympathy of Peoples Enslaved by Nazis

MOSCOW, June 26 (AP).—Tass, the Soviet official news agency, claimed for the Red Army today a superiority over Germany as well as the sympathy "of all peoples enslaved by Hitler," the sympathies of all advanced humanity."

"At present, Hitler has stretched his greedy paw toward the Soviet land," Tass said. "He wants to take away the land from our collective farmers. He wants to destroy our cities and take our factories and planes. He will never succeed.

"The Soviet people have risen to a great war for the fatherland. Our banner words are: 'For the fatherland, for honor, for freedom, for Stalin! Under this banner we will win, for ours is a righteous cause."

Iran Assures Russia It Will Remain Neutral

JUN 27 1941

Note to Soviet Government Issued by Tass

MOSCOW, June 26 (AP).—The Russian government announced tonight it had been assured that Iran (Persia) would remain neutral in the Russian-German war. Tass, the Soviet official news agency, issued this statement:

"The Iranian Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mohamed Saed, in a note verbale of June 26 communicated to the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs the following:

"'Upon instructions from its government, the Iranian Embassy has the honor to inform the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs that, in face of the situation created by the war between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the government of Iran will observe complete neutrality.'"

Tass Denies Story of Nazis

MOSCOW, June 27 (Friday), (AP).—Adolph Hitler's declaration last Sunday that Russia had designs on Turkey's Dardanelles and Bulgaria was termed "provocational and false" today by Tass, Soviet official news agency, which said certain Turkish newspapers were circulating "Hitler's slander" despite Foreign Commisar Viascheslav M. Molotov's recent refutation.

JUN 27 1941

Russian Declaration

MOSCOW, June 26 (AP).—The following Russian declaration charging Finland with violating treaty obligations was issued tonight by Tass, the Soviet official news agency:

"On June 23, six German planes which took off from Finnish territory, attempted to bomb the Krontstadt area. On June 24, four German planes tried to bomb the vicinity of Kandalaksha, while in the Kuolajarvi area several German units attempted to cross the frontier.

"These bandit activities of the Finnish militarists constitute the grossest violation of the peace treaty between the Soviet Union and Finland. The rulers of Finland have begun military actions against our country.

"The peace treaty concluded between the Soviet Union and Finland on March 12, 1940, provides that the [illegible] to the treaty agree to mutually refrain from any attack upon each other, and not to conclude an alliances or take part in coalitions directed against the one or the other country.

"The Soviet Union has fulfilled the peace treaty conscientiously. But the rulers of Finland, under orders from Hitler, have plunged the long-suffering Finnish people into a war against the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet government concluded the peace treaty with Finland in the interests of the peoples of both countries. In speaking on the negotiations preceding the conclusion of the peace treaty, Comrade Mikhail I. Kalinin, the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., said, in March of last year:

"Despite the biased version spread by circles which are obviously not interested in having peace in Europe, the only purpose of these negotiations is to improve relations between the Soviet Union and Finland and to consolidate the friendly collaboration of the two countries and to ensure the safety of the Soviet Union and of Finland.

"Scorning the most elementary of international laws and the vital interests of their own people, the Finnish warmongers have again launched a campaign against the Soviet Union. The unbelievable provocations perpetrated by the Finnish militarists has aroused profound indignation on the part of all Soviet citizens. The ignoble rulers of Finland have not learned any lessons from the campaign of the winter of 1939 and 1940. They are asking for another, a final, lesson, and that lesson the Finnish perpetrators of Fascism will get. Our valiant Red Army and Navy will make short work of the Finnish military provocateurs."

Reds Threaten Finns.

London, June 26 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio, in an official statement, charged Finland today with flagrant violation of her treaty with Soviet Russia under German dictate and declared the Red Army and Red Fleet would strike heavy blows against Finland to end such provocations.

The broadcast, heard here in London, accused Finnish leaders of having taken their nation into war with the Soviet Union in violation of basic international law and contrary to their own interests.

The Moscow radio also reported an announcement by the Russian Foreign Affairs Commissariat that the Iranian [Persian] Minister to Moscow informed it orally that his Government had decided on complete neutrality in the Russian-German war.

JUN 27 1941

Leave

Blank

30.24 — 10057

30.24 - 10057

Finns to Fight Reds to the End

JUN 27 1941

Helsinki, June 26 (A. P.).—President Risto Ryti, broadcasting to the nation while Russian bombs rained down on the cities of Finland, declared tonight, "We shall fight for the freedom of our country and for the creed of our fathers."

Accusing the Russians of a new and brutal aggression, President Ryti said that now, at last, Finland was not alone in her struggle.

Since Germany has gone to war against the Soviets, he said, "Russia in this task is facing a united front stretching from the White Sea to the Black Sea."

The President soberly told the Finns:

"Citizens, centuries have shown that on the site on which fate has placed this nation, permanent peace cannot be achieved.

"The pressure of the east is always upon us. To reduce this pressure, destroy the eternal menace, and secure a happy and peaceful life for coming generations, we now embark upon our defensive battle. Our confidence in our army and their field marshal, Baron Mannerheim, is absolute."

President Ryti made no mention of a declaration of war, but he made clear that Finland intends to defend herself to the last breath.

Reviewing the situation created by the German war against Russia, he said that "the Soviet air force has carried out air raids on our country, killing aged people, women and children and destroying the valuable property of our citizens."

He accused the Soviet Government of "numerous interventions and interferences" with the internal life of Finland since the Russian-Finnish peace was signed.

He declared that the Finns had tried to fulfill terms of the peace treaty "but again we had to experience that there is no relying on a word given by the Soviet Government."

Russia, he said, had tried to take Finland, "either by decomposition or force," but both methods had failed.

"Now we are not alone," he continued. "Great Germany, under the leadership of Chancellor Hitler, has decided to wage war against the Soviets and other nations have joined Germany.

"Russia in this task is facing a united front stretching from the White Sea (the arctic) to the Black S...

Soviet air raiders kept up devastating raids on ... d today, infilcting death and destruction over a wi... area of the country. Heaviest hit, apparently, was the Gulf of Bothnia port of Turku, in southwest Finland, which was raided ten times last night alone. Many were killed and wounded there and damage was heavy.

A regiment of Norwegian volunteers was reported arrived in northern Finland and Finns also welcomed news that a Danish volunteer legion which fought in the 193-1940 war against Soviet Russia was returning.

The nation was said officially to have withheld any counter-blows although the army and home front prepared quickly to fulfill the Government's policy of "active defense."

Sosial Demokraatti, the labor organ, declared that Finland, her wounds from last year's war still not healed, wants nothing more than peace but is "at war even though a declaration of war has not officially been given."

Last night Finland answered a rain of Russian bombs by declaring that she would defend herself with every means in her power, and followed this up by announcing that twenty-three Soviet raiders had already been shot down.

Rangell Declares Policy.

The declaration of policy was made by the Finnish Premier, Juhka Rangell, at a secret night session of Parliament, called after repeated Russian air raids had killed scores of persons, wounded hundreds more and caused widespread property damage. Mr. Rangell said the Soviet Government had ignored requests for an explanation of these attacks, and that Finland thus had only one course to pursue. He obtained a unanimous vote of confidence.

The Russians did not confine their attacks to any particular area yesterday, ranging far and wide over the country on which they had wrought havoc in the brief war of 1939-40. This city had six air-raid alarms in a little more than twenty-four hours. Other targets included Turku, Lappeenranta, Heinola, Joensu, a flying field at Malmi, Porvoo, Loviisa, Forsby and Pyterlanti.

Russian Guns in Action.

The Russian naval guns on Hango Peninsula, which the Soviets obtained from Finland in their peace setlement of a little more than a year ago, also went into action, bombarding adjacent Finnish territory at intervals for hours.

Of the twenty-three Russian planes reported shot down up to 6 P. M. yesterday, twenty-one were credited to Finnish fighter planes and two to anti-aircraft guns. The communique made no mention of any contact between Finnish and Russian troops along the border, and it was presumed that hostilities have thus far been confined to the air.

JUN 27 1941

(Dispatches from Stockholm last night disclosed the Swedish Government had agreed to permit one division of German troops to cross the country from Norway to Finland. Germany was said to have given assurances that Nazi troops thus far in Finland were only there as a protection to the Finns.

(A Swedish radio broadcast, heard last night in New York, said that Swedish military and naval reserves would be called to the colors immediately.)

HEAVY NIGHT RAID LAUNCHED AT CAPITAL

JUN 27 1941

13 Aerial Attacks By 100 Soviet Planes Are Made On Turku

"We Shall Fight For Our Freedom," Ryti Tells Nation

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, June 26—New showers of Soviet bombs thundered down in the environs of this capital tonight soon after the Finns were told by their President that they were at war again, defensively, with Russia.

The new attacks by the Red air force were reported in an official announcement which said thirteen raids were made by a hundred planes on Turku, on the southwest Finnish coast.

JUN 27 1941

Finnish Cities Pounded

Even as the Finns were called to arms again, as on that fateful November 30, 1939, Russian planes were pounding Finnish cities, concentrating on Turku, the particularly hard-hit city of the last war's bombings.

The bombing around the capital itself reached its peak after 8 o'clock tonight when "many planes," the official announcement said, raced across the Helsinki area dropping explosives.

The official tally showed how the raids accelerated in waves through the afternoon and evening: 2 P. M.—one plane, 3—six planes, 7.10—nine planes, 7.40 — eleven planes, 8.40 — "many planes," 9.10—"many planes."

One Bomber Downed

One bomber was reported downed. Damage was officially declared insignificant in this vicinity.

However, in the three-hour morning raiding on Turku damage was acknowledged as extensive, and it was reported that laborers en route to work were strafed by machine-gun-fire from above. Many were wounded and some were killed.

Russian artillery based at Hango kept up a continuous bombardment of Finnish territory, but no objectives of importance were reported hit, although forests were set afire.

Fire Bombs Dropped

Sture was subjected to incendiary raids and Finland's most important port, Kotka, was reported bombed again.

"We shall fight for the freedom of our country and for the creed of our fathers," declared President Risto Ryti.

The Kremlin, he told his radio audience, "has decided on even more brutal measures against Finland than before."

"We Are Not Alone"

But, he added, "now we are not alone!

Great Germany, under the leadership of Chancellor Hitler, has decided to wage war against the Soviets and other nations have joined Germany.

"Russia in this task is facing a united front stretching from the White Sea to the Black Sea."

Sadly the President alluded to the many conflicts in which Finns have fought to remain free.

"Citizens," he said, "centuries have shown that on the site on which fate as placed this nation, permanent peace cannot be achieved.

"The pressure of the East is always upon us. To reduce this pressure, destroy the eternal menace and secure a happy and peaceful life for coming generations, we now embark upon our defensive battle. Our confidence in our army and its field marshal, Baron Mannerheim, is absolute."

Ryti made no mention of a declaration of war, but emphasized that Finland was determined to defend itself to the last breath.

Volunteers Arrive

A regiment of Norwegian volunteers was reported to have arrived in northern Finland and a Danish volunteer legion which fought with the Finns in 1939-40 was said to be returning.

Officials said counter blows hitherto had been withheld despite the Russian air attacks of recent days, but the army and home front prepared quickly to follow the Government's policy of "active defense."

[A Moscow broadcast, heard in London, charged that Finland had violated her peace treaty with Russia under Adolf Hitler's dictate and that Soviet forces would strike back to halt such provocation.]

JUN 27 1941

BULLETINS.

LONDON (AP).—Reuters (British news agency) tonight quoted roundabout, unconfirmed reports that the Germans had occupied Lwow, in Russian Poland. Reuters said this report reached Vichy in a dispatch from Budapest, quoting Hungarian war correspondents.

London, June 26 (AP)—Reuters carried a roundabout report tonight declaring the Germans had captured Riga, former capital of Latvia, one of the three Baltic states absorbed by Soviet Russia a year ago.

The dispatch was based on a Stockholm report reaching Vichy.

Russian Staff Quarters Bombed, Nazi Radio Says

JUN 27 1941

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP).—The Berlin radio, quoting "authoritative quarters," reported today an attack by German bombers on "the staff quarters of Russian troops"—apparently an important command post—late yesterday.

Lights in the buildings and heavy motor traffic enabled the flyers to spot the target easily, said the broadcast, which reported that a long motorized column moving toward the headquarters was almost destroyed.

A British broadcaster quoted a German spokesman today as saying the Nazis have thrown a million men and more planes than were used in the battle of France last year against Soviet Russia in an effort to "finish off the Russian campaign in the shortest possible time."

JUN 27 1941

The British broadcast was heard by C. B. S.

"The German high command hurled nearly the entire German war machine against Russia to achieve this vital object regardless of loss," the spokesman was quoted as saying.

Officials Flee Bucharest

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP).—The Rumanian government has left Bucharest following Soviet air attacks on that capital, NBC reported tonight from Ankara. German sources in Turkey continue to claim that 2000 Russian planes have been destroyed thus far and predict that the Germans will attain "absolute air authority by tomorrow," the NBC correspondent said.

JUN 27 1941

BULLETIN.

London, June 26 (A. P.).—A Russian Information Bureau broadcast picked up here tonight said: "During the day of June 26, our troops were in fierce combat with large enemy tank units. Fighting is in progress. In the Luck sector (former Poland) a big and fierce tank battle has been raging during the day with obvious advantage to our troops."

JUN 27 1941

Nazi Advance In Russia Is Slow, Vichy Hears

JUN 27 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, June 26—The Germans have made no great forward movement against Russia within the past twenty-four hours except for the drive in the vicinity of Vilna, Lithuania, according to information reaching military circles here tonight.

These reports said that there had been slight German gains on the southern Polish front in the region of Brody, but that farther south, in the Cernauti area and along the Prut river line, the Nazis have been blocked.

10,000-Square-Mile Pocket

The advices indicated that the Germans were pushing at two widespread points in order to cut a pocket of some 10,000 square miles into Russ on the direct road to Moscow.

A northern column was pushing from Bialystok, on the Polish demarcation line, toward Vilna, while the southern arm of this particular operation was directed from Brest Litovsk, also near the demarcation line, toward Baranowicze.

Operating 100 Miles Apart

The Vilna column was said to be making considerable progress, apparently distancing the one moving northeast from Brest Litovsk along the main road to the Russian capital.

The two columns were operating about one hundred miles apart, with the Russians still holding positions one hundred miles in front of the Vilna-Baranowicze line.

BRITAIN ACTS TO SPUR SOVIET COLLABORATION

Reported Speeding Military Mission To Moscow Via Mid-East

Believed Asking Reds To Pledge Not To Sign Separate Peace

JUN 27 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 26—Great Britain was reported tonight to have sent a military mission speeding to Moscow via the Middle East and at the same time was said to be planning to ask the Soviet Union to pledge itself not to conclude a separate peace with Germany before the end of the war as Russia did once before—in the spring of 1918.

The military mission, understood to represent the army, navy and air force, was reported en route to sit in with the Soviet high command to discuss details of British help in beating Germany.

Winant In Conference

John G. Winant, United States Ambassador, has been conferring here with both British and Russian officials, presumably on the question of American aid for the Soviet Union.

Russia was known to want, for one thing, an even harder bombing of the German western front by British planes, an undertaking involving American aid indirectly since the flow of American planes here permits the British to take greater risk in their new mass attacks.

British planes have made winter attacks on long flights to German-occupied Poland, but such flights to the new eastern front in the short nights of the summer are considered not feasible.

Alliance Held Necessary

In connection with the reports that Russia would be asked to sign an agreement against concluding a separate peace, informed quarters suggested that a formal British-Soviet alliance probably would be a necessary first step. They said there was no indication that such an alliance was being considered immediately.

They added, however, that "no one knows whether there eventually will be one." They conceded that both Britain and the United States probably would welcome Russian assurance against a separate peace as a condition for the sending of material aid which would fall into German hands in the event of a Russian capitulation.

Issues Being Passed Up

Numerous unsettled questions between the two countries have been pushed into the background, probably for the duration of the war; hence there is a general disposition to consider any possible Anglo-Russian understanding as a purely fighting arrangement.

There is no immediate indication that Britain's attitude toward Communists at home had been altered, despite a declaration today by William Gallacher, the only Communist member of Parliament, that "we will support the British Government in any steps it takes" to cooperate with the Soviet Union..

He said that the situation "is now so changed it is not necessary to put the campaign for a people's peace in the forefront."

Cooperation Urged

"There must be cooperation and a big drive in the factories," he told the press.

Lifting of the ban against the *Daily Worker*, Communist daily newspaper, was deemed improbable.

This attitude was regarded as consistent with Prime Minister Churchill's declaration Sunday that his opposition to Communism was unchanged.

Meanwhile, negotiations were said to be going on in London to free 300,000 Polish soldiers who are prisoners in the Soviet Union so that they may fight against Germany. A high neutral source said progress was being made toward carrying out this plan despite Russia's original objection. The move first was suggested by the Poles.

JUN 27 1941

Britain

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 26—Reports circulated in London tonight that Soviet Russia would be asked to subscribe to an inter-Allied agreement against concluding a separate peace with Germany before the end of the war.

Informed sources, however, asserted that a formal British-Soviet alliance probably would be a necessary prerequisite and declared there was no indication that any treaty of alliance was being considered at the moment.

Would Welcome Assurance

"No one knows whether there eventually will be one," they added.

They conceded, however, that both Britain and the United States probably would welcome Russian assurance against a separate peace as a condition for sending material aid which might fall to the Germans if the Russians capitulated.

Speeds Soviet Aid

Speeding her efforts to aid Russia, Great Britain was reported today to have started a military, naval and air mission on its way to Moscow from the Middle East.

United States Ambassador John G. Winant has been conferring here with both British and Russian officials, presumably on the question of American aid for the Soviet Union.

Russia was known to want, for one thing, an even harder bombing of the German western front by British planes, an undertaking involving American aid indirectly, since the flow of American planes here permits the British to take greater risk in their new mass attacks.

Study Finn Position

The Foreign Office was giving "urgent consideration" to Britain's position regarding Finland in view of the Helsinki Government's policy of defense against Russia and also was studying the question of Swedish neutrality as possibly affected by Stockholm's permission for German troops to cross its northern territory.

Regarding Finland, informed persons intimated that Britain's attitude probably would be fully in accord with Prime Minister Churchill's declaration Sunday that any state "who marches with Hitler is our foe."

An authoritative source said "quite considerable numbers" of German troops have been established on Finnish soil, "and the Russians certainly feel they have the right to attack Germans wherever they may be."

Finn Position Studied

Soviet chances of holding the German invaders away from Leningrad were viewed here with some optimism providing the Red army withdraws to the fortified positions on the Dvina river on which the imperial army held in the last war.

The Dvina runs through Vitebsk and Polotsk into Latvia.

Finns To Declare War?

Other developments here on the Russian situation included:

A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Stockholm quoted DNB, the official German news agency, to the effect that President Risto Ryti of Finland is expected to broadcast to his people tonight an announcement of a Finnish declaration of war on Soviet Russia.

(The Russian Government announced tonight it had been assured that Iran (Persia) would remain neutral in the Russian-German war.)

Mission Due In Portugal

LISBON, Portugal, June 26 (AP)—It was reported today that three British airplanes will arrive at Sintra Airport near here today carrying members of the British military and economic mission en route to Moscow via Cairo.

JUN 27 1941

Russia May Free Many Poles

JUN 27 1941

London Negotiates for Release of 300,000 War Prisoners to Aid in Fight on Nazis.

London, June 26 (A. P.).—A high-ranking neutral spokesman here today said that negotiations are under way in London to liberate 300,000 Polish prisoners of war in Russia to fight against the Germans.

This informant added that progress was being made despite Russia's original objection to the plan, which was said to have been advanced first by the Poles. The prisoners include many officers—even some generals—and skilled troops, most of whom have had training with modern implements of war, the spokesman pointed out, adding that the Polish Government in London was confident that if liberated the prisoners would turn their whole-hearted effort on the Nazis.

Might Prefer Aiding British.

He said that the Soviet, however, was not entirely convinced that soldiers long interned in Russia might not prefer fighting the Germans under British command rather than Russian. This, he continued, was the hitch of the moment, the Russians trying to find some way for the Polish prisoners to reach other war theaters if it proves unworkable to have them fight under Russian command.

"Russia," the spokesman added, "is in no desperate need of man power, but she does need expert and skilled commanders. There are many of these among the Polish prisoners."

He said these generals and other high-ranking officers, in addition to being good leaders and trained in the use of modern implements of war, know the terrain where the fighting is now going on.

"The fact that they are prisoners," he said, "does not mean they are not good soldiers and the Russians understand this."

London Studies Finns' Status.

London, June 26 (A. P.).—Great Britain's position regarding Finland is receiving urgent consideration in view of the Helsinki Government's declaration of a policy of defense against Soviet Russia, an authoritative British spokesman declared today.

JUN 27 1941

Quite considerable numbers of German troops have been established on Finnish soil, this spokesman said, and the Russians certainly feel they have the right to attack Germans wherever they may be.

The Foreign Office is likewise known to be studying whether the neutrality of Sweden, which has conceded Germany permission for passage of an army division to Finland, may be involved.

BRITISH RED NOW SUPPORTS WAR

London, June 26 (A. P.).—William Gallacher, Britain's only Communist member of Parliament, declared today that "we will support the British Government in any steps it takes" to co-operate with Soviet Russia. The situation, he said, is now so changed that it is not necessary to put the campaign for a peoples' peace in the forefront, but there must be co-operation and a big drive in the factories.

"We shall be prepared to discuss with members of the Labor party or members of any other party or of no party measures to be taken to insure co-operation with Russia," Gallacher told the press.

JUN 27 1941

30.24 - 10059

30.24 - 10059

French Recruited to Fight Russia.

Vichy, Unoccupied France, June 26 (A. P.).—The Paris press declared today a legion of volunteers was being raised in France to fight against Soviet Russia. Recruiting in the German-occupied zone was said to be under supervision of Eugene de Lonole's Social Revolutionary movement.

JUN 27 1941

Distance Believed Bar To Berlin, Moscow Raids

London Discounts Suggestion That Nazis And Russians Have No-Attack Pact

JUN 27 1941

London, June 26 (AP)—Suggestions that there might have been a tacit understanding between Germany and Soviet Russia to avoid bombing raids on Moscow and Berlin were discounted in all quarters here tonight and military sources believed the chief reason neither capital has been bombed is distance.

A German bomber sent against Moscow would be obliged to make a round trip of at least 1,000 miles, flying a little more than four hours. Russian flyers would be up against the same problem.

Short summer nights would make more perilous any such undertaking by either side. Military sources said it was much less hazardous for the Germans to attack Leningrad, second largest city in the U. S. S. R., because it is closer to Nazi bases. Daylight raiding of Moscow and Berlin was believed to be out of the question.

Spain Reassures Britain

Gives "Full Satisfaction" on Madrid Embassy Demonstration

JUN 27 1941

LONDON, June 26 (AP).—The British government has received from the Spanish government "full satisfaction" regarding the anti-British demonstration staged outside the British Embassy at Madrid Tuesday, authoritative quarters said today.

This satisfaction and "full assurances as to the future" were received by Ambassador Sir Samuel Hoare from Spanish Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suner, it was stated.

There was no authoritative elaboration of the assurances given, but other quarters assumed it included compensation for material damage, investigation of the origin of the demonstration, punishment of the offenders and a provision against repetition.

HITLER DEMANDS 'NEW EUROPE'S' AID

Spain Reports Nazi Call For Token Forces To Help Fight Russia

JUN 27 1941

Recruiting Offices Opened By Falangists Many Offering To Enlist

[By the Associated Press]

Madrid, June 26—Adolf Hitler has demanded from each country forming a part of the "new Europe" a token force to fight against Communism, but what part Spain will take in this connection has not yet been announced.

[Here five lines of this dispatch were deleted by censor. It was the first indication that Hitler had made such demands upon countries dominated or strongly influenced by Germany.]

The Spanish Government is not expected to make any definite announcement now other than declarations of opposition to Communism, in view of Anglo-American opposition to a further Spanish approach to the Axis camp.

Many Offers To Fight

Letters from thousands of men offering to fight against Communism have been received by the Foreign Ministry and headquarters of the Falangist party, said Felipe Ximenez de Sandoval, the Ministry's diplomatic chief.

He made this statement after the declaration by Ramon Serrano Suner, Foreign Minister, that the extermination of Russia was "necessary for the future of Europe."

Praises Response

The response to party demonstrations Tuesday and Wednesday was immediate throughout the nation, de Sandoval asserted, and the volunteers agreed with Serrano Suner's attack on the Russians.

Such a response to the Government's statement of approval of the German war on Russia, de Sandoval said, was "proof that the attitude of the Spanish people concords exactly with the thoughts of the Government."

Requests for permission to fight against the Russians had been received from war veterans, Government leaders, Falangists (members of the dominant Spanish political party), Youth Frontists, ex-civil war captives and Syndicalists, he added, "each rivaling the other in enthusiasm and generosity in offering himself for that civilization represented by the Axis and its allies."

Would Avenge "Martyrs"

"All are clamoring," he went on, "for the occasion of avenging their martyrs, of marching in the old uniform of the Alcazar and Ebro side by side with their German comrades to attack the principal responsible for our civil war."

Commenting on a British radio account of Tuesday's demonstrations in Madrid, in which it was stated that Germans organized these manifestations, the newspaper *Alcazar* responded:

"Spanish youth needs nobody to stimulate its sentiments toward England."

The paper added that English "gold ered present in anti-Spanish maneuvers and their flag nailed with perfidy and treachery over a beloved piece of Spain such as Gibraltar perennially forces us to remember our position in the European war."

them to open headquarters for volunteers "to form a legion of combatants to fight against Russia."

The proclamation did not indicate how many Spanish volunteers would be sent to fight beside the Germans.

...all for volunteers followed several days of demonstrating throughout Spain by Falangists demanding Spanish intervention in Germany's fight against Russia.

JUN 27 1941

SPAIN RECRUITS VOLUNTEERS

Falangistas, Eager to Fight Russia, to Form 'Token Force' for Hitler

MADRID, Friday, June 27 (AP)—The Falangist party early today announced the opening of recruiting offices to enlist Spanish volunteers to fight against Russia.

Only yesterday it was reported that Adolf Hitler had demanded from each country sympathetic to his "new Europe" a token force to fight against communism.

The decision of the Spanish group was disclosed in a proclamation by Jose Luis de Arrese Magraz, Secretary General of the Falange party. It was sent to all provincial chiefs of the State party, ordering

ITALY TO SEND ARMY TO HELP FIGHT SOVIET

JUN 27 1941

Duce Makes Flying Visit To Inspect Expeditionary Force

Fascists Hint Japan May Join War To Block Any Move By U. S.

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, June 26—An expeditionary force to fight against Russia was announced by the Italian Government today as the Fascist press hinted that Japan, the third Axis partner, also soon may join the war to anticipate any move of the United States.

Writing in the authoritative *Giornale D'Italia*, Admiral Gino Ducci said Japan might occupy the rest of Sakhalin Island, now shared with Russia, and the Soviet base of Petropavlovsk on Kamchatka peninsula.

Would Hamper U. S.

Japan's move, he said, would be to prevent the United States from occupying Soviet bases from which air attacks could be directed against the Japanese islands. He expressed opinion that Japan would be obliged to "reexamine her defensive problem" in view of "possible American war initiatives."

Italy's decision to send troops to fight by the side of the Germans was made public in a communique which said il Duce piloted his own warplane to an undisclosed city in the Po valley of northern Italy to inspect the first motorized division of the expeditionary force.

Takes Three Generals

He took as his passengers Gen. Ugo Cavallero, chief of the Italian general staff; General von Rintelen, chief of the German military mission to Italy, and Gen. Francisco Pricolo, air-force chief of the Italian general staff.

No information was given as to when the expeditionary force will leave.

The Fascist high command reported that the Italian garrison at Debra Tabor in northern Ethiopia had repulsed two more British attacks and that counterattacks had relieved pressure on Italian forces in the Galla Sidamo region to the west.

ITALY TO SEND TROOPS TO WAR AGAINST RUSSIA

JUN 27 1941

Mussolini Reviews Part of Expeditionary Corps Intended for East.

NAZI GENERAL IS WITH HIM

Motorized Division Will Be First to Go—Il Duce Pilots Own Plane to Ceremony.

Rome, June 26 (A. P.).—Italy is sending an expeditionary corps to the Russian front, it was announced today as Premier Mussolini reviewed the First Motorized Division.

The announcement was made in a communique which said Il Duce reviewed "the First Motorized Division of the expeditionary corps chosen to be sent to the Russian front" in an undisclosed city of the Po Valley, in northern Italy. The Premier was accompanied by Gen. Ugo Cavallero, chief of the Italian General Staff; Gen. Von Rintelen, chief of the German military mission to Italy, and Gen. Francisco Pricolo, air force chief of the Italian General Staff.

Mussolini flew to the city, piloting his own warplane, the communique said, and after congratulating the commander of the motorized division he visited a group of wounded soldiers and relatives of Italians who have fallen in action. A few hours after leaving the city in his plane, Il Duce stopped at two military hospitals, where he talked with wounded soldiers, the communique said.

ZAGREB, Croatia, June 26 (AP).—Croatia is "ready at any time to fight to the last soldier for the country that freed her—Germany," Dr. Ante Pavelic, Yoglavnik, or fuhrer, of the new Croatian government, declared today in an interview.

He did not say, however, whether the young nation carved out of fallen Yugoslavia immediately would take up battle positions beside Nazi troops fighting the Russians, as have the soldiers of another state which the Reich staked to its existence—Slovakia.

JUN 27 1941

Russian Planes Raid Hungary, Kill 6 Persons

Bucharest Attack Reported to Have Forced Flight of Rumanian Government

JUN 27 1941

BUDAPEST, June 26 (AP).—Soviet planes were declared officially tonight to have killed six persons and injured several others in attacks on two northeastern Hungarian border villages, Kassa and Raho. An air-raid alarm also was sounded at this capital at 4 p. m. when two Soviet planes came within fifty miles of here.

At Raho, a Hungarian town near the Sovietized Polish-Rumanian frontier with the Carpatho-Ukraine, which now belongs to Hungary, the Red planes machine-gunned a train at noon, it was said.

Five of the announced casualties occurred at Kassa, which is on the northern border with Slovakia.

Russia's Challenge To Germany

JUN 27 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 26—The Russian radio challenged Germany with heavy sarcasm tonight to come forth with its "baffling revelations which the Berlin radio has promised to the world repeatedly for the last two days."

The Russian announcer said in a broadcast heard here by NBC that the Germans had not announced anything but generalities because there "were no miracles to be reported. . . ."

Sweden Will Act For Soviet in Reich

STOCKHOLM, June 26 (AP).—The Swedish government decided today to take care of Russian interests in Germany and Hungary.

JUN 27 1941

Reds Use U. S.-Designed Tanks

Bought Two Developed by Jersey Inventor and Reproduced Them by Thousands.

By F. C. DANIEL

Berne, June 26 (A. P.).—American-type tanks and airplanes—most of them obsolete, perhaps—are fighting Soviet Russia's battle against Germany, and American military leaders now can watch the performance of masses of American-designed equipment in this new twist of Europe's conflict.

JUN 27 1941

Many of the Russian tanks clashing with Germany's panzer units on the plains of Poland are models of machines designed by J. Walter Christie of Westfield, N. J., inventor. Ford-type trucks haul Russian supplies and planes of the Red air fleet are of Curtiss-Wright, Lockheed, Martin and Douglas design. Military observers here asserted, however, that unfortunately for purposes of comparison with German equipment, none of this Russian equipment is of late design.

The Russians in effect built their army under license from American manufacturers. Military men here tell how the Russians bought two Christie tanks and then produced thousands of duplicates. The process of acquiring models, licenses and tooling for production took so much time that the equipment often became obsolete before it was obtained in quantity, they said.

Capt. Eddy Bauer, writing in the Tribune de Geneve, said that equipment of purely Russian origin had innumerable faults and was constructed of mediocre steel.

It is believed here that the Russians equal the Germans at least in the number of mechanized units. Three years ago a German military yearbook credited the Russians with having 10,000 tanks, 1,000 armored cars, 150,000 tractors and 100,000 military trucks in the Red Army, but subsequent increases are unknown. The 1938 German Luftwaffe Yearbook listed 9,000 Russian aircraft, including 6,300 first line planes. Since then the number has probably been increased.

Russian parachute troops are reported to number at least 100,000, and these are supplemented by air infantry. The Russians have huge airplanes, it has been said, each capable of carrying 120 fully equipped soldiers.

TURKS RATIFY PACT

Ankara Assembly Agrees on New Nazi Treaty.

JUN 27 1941

Ankara, June 25 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The National Assembly today unanimously ratified Turkey's new friendship pact with Germany after the Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, had thanked the Nazis for accepting a clause safeguarding Turkey's treaty obligations with Britain.

The German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, sitting in a diplomatic box at the left of the rostrum, beamed with satisfaction as Saracoglu declared the pact had won universal satisfaction and preserved peace in Turkey.

"Germany and Turkey were of one mind in working out the accord welcomed by all humanity," Saracoglu said after taking special note of the treaty's preamble, which calls for recognition of other pacts signed by Turkey and Germany with other governments.

No one from the British Embassy attended the assembly.

Turkish newspapers, meanwhile, demanded from Moscow an explanation of a charge by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler that the Soviet Union plotted for bases on the Dardanelles.

"We think sufficient time has passed to allow for an answer from Moscow," one paper said. "Are we to consider silence a confession of guilt, or are we to believe Soviet officials are too busy for this matter, which is vital to Turkey? Silence and Turko-Russian friendship cannot be fitted together."

Germans Deny Offer to Britain On Russian War

Ankara Embassy Indignant Over Story Papen Asked for 'Hands-Off' Attitude

JUN 27 1941

ANKARA, June 26 (AP).—A spokesman of the German Embassy indignantly denied today reports attributed to British sources in Ankara that German Ambassador Franz von Papen, through a Turkish intermediary, had proposed to the British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, that Great Britain assume a "hands-off" attitude toward the German-Russian war.

ITALY HEARS JAPAN MAY FIGHT RUSSIA

JUN 27

Admiral Says Tokio Might Seize Sakhalin Island.

Rome, June 26 (A. P.).—Admiral Gino Ducci of the Italian Navy said today that Japan might join in the Axis war on Russia, occupying all of Sakhalin Island and the Soviet base at Petropavlovsk on Kamchatka to prevent the United States from occupying Siberian bases in a war against Japan, Germany and Italy.

United States commercial aid to Russia "may force" Japan to "re-examine her defensive problem toward the west and north," Admiral Ducci wrote in Il Giornale D'Italia, the newspaper of the authoritative editor Virginio Gayda.

"Complete occupation of Sakhalin and the port of Petropavlovsk on Kamchatka would complete Japanese security toward the north against possible war initiatives of the United States," the Admiral said.

Russia owns the northern half of Sakhalin Island, Japan the southern half. The island lies north of Japan off the Siberian coast.

FIRM STAND URGED ON TOKYO CABINET

JUN 27 1941

Powerful Group of Retired Army Chiefs and Politicians To Air Their Views Today

TOKYO, June 26 (AP).—The Japanese cabinet, seeking to determine this country's policy in view of the Germna-Russian war, will be urged tomorrow by a powerful group of retired military leaders and politicians to take a strong nationalistic stand in the Pacific area.

Details of these proposed recommendations were not disclosed, but it was said they "could not be considered as antagonistic to any given nation."

The delegation will be headed by Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, former home minister who on June 16 declared that if the United States entered the war Japan would have to participate.

Others in the group, some of whom have vigorously supported Japan's commitments to Germany and Italy in the belief these contributed to Japan's aspirations for a greater Asiatic "co-prosperity sphere," are:

Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, former premier and member of the cabinet advisory council; Seigo Nakano, politician and publisher; Col. Kingoro Hashimoto, who commanded Japanese forces in Central China in 1937, and Admiral Ryozo Nakamura.

The cabinet of Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye continued its series of extraordinary meetings today but there was no indication as to whether Japan would make a choice between the Reich and the Soviet or remain neutral. She has an alliance with Germany, a neutrality pact with Russia.

Foreign Minister Yosuge Matsuoke was received by Emperor Hirohito to report on the new war in Europe.

The Japanese news agency Domei described government policy being evolved as likely to be founded first on a determined effort to settle the "Chinese affair" and a southward policy aimed at obtaining essential materials which Japan now is having difficulty purchasing.

Although negotiations with the Netherlands East Indies have failed thus far, Japan still demands what she calls equal third power treatment in the East Indies.

(The German radio reported that Japanese-Chinese hostilities have been at a standstill ever since the German-Russian conflict began.)

The influential newspaper Asahi said today that since United States aid to Soviet Russia will be directed against the Axis, Japan cannot "take it lightly."

Domei reported from Moscow that twenty-two members of the Japanese colony there, including the wife of Ambassador General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, were ready to leave for home via Siberia. Remaining embassy staff members were said to have "divided into three groups preparatory for any eventuality."

Mario Indelli, Italian ambassador to Japan, called at the foreign office to explain Italy's declaration of war on Russia, and ask for help in the removal of members of the Italian embassy in Moscow.

The Japanese press continued to express anxiety over the prospect of United States aid to Russia and other American moves in the Pacific, and the newspaper Yomiuri prominently displayed a Hongkong dispatch (unconfirmed from any other source) of an alleged meeting of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British ambassador to China, and fifteen prominent Chinese in which the ambassador was said to have announced conclusion of an alliance among Britain, China and the United States.

JUN 27 1941

Tokyo Paper Warns U. S. Against Aid To Russia

Tokyo, *Friday*, June 27 (AP).—Since United States aid to Soviet Russia will be directed against the Axis, Japan cannot "take it lightly," the influential Tokyo newspaper *Asahi* said today.

Such help, however, will be "largely abstract" because of geographical and other factors, *Asahi* said, adding:

"Britain, Russia and the United States now have a common enemy, so cooperation may be expected."

The Japanese cabinet continued a series of extraordinary meetings yesterday to study the international situation as it relates to Japan, particularly with reference to the German-Russian conflict.

There still was no indication whether Japan would make a choice between the Reich and the Soviet or remain neutral. She has an alliance with Germany, a neutrality pact with Russia.

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka was received by Emperor Hirohito to report on the new war in Europe.

Domei reported from Moscow that twenty-two members of the Japanese colony there, including the wife of the Ambassador, Lieut. Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, were ready to leave for home via Siberia. Remaining embassy staff members were said to have "divided into three groups preparatory for any eventuality."

Mario Indelli, Italian Ambassador to Japan, called at the Foreign Office to ask help in the removal of members of the Italian Embassy in Moscow.

The newspaper Yomiuri gave prominence to a Hong Kong dispatch (unconfirmed from any other source) of an alleged meeting of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to China, and 15 prominent Chinese in which the envoy was said to have announced conclusion of an alliance among Britain, the United States and China. The United States fleet, the envoy was quoted as saying, would help in case of trouble in the Pacific.

[redacted]. Yomiuri added that the Japanese Government views this as an important development and has ordered an investigation.

Kokumin, considered an army organ, said it was obvious that the United States could not aid the entire world, adding: "The future will show that moral help is no help."

Japs at Standstill

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP).—The German radio in a broadcast heard tonight by NBC said that Japanese military operations against China have come to a complete standstill since the outbreak of the German-Russian war. Attributing this report to Chungking, provisional Chinese capital, the German broadcast said all Chinese fronts were quiet and that in sectors where the Chinese had counter-attacked they had been virtually unopposed. The radio attributed the situation to Japan's uncertainty over her position in view of the new war.

JUN 27 1941

British Attache Expects Initial Nazi Victories

Military Authority Says Hitler Has Probably Prepared Politically For Soviet War

JUN 27 1941

New York, June 26 (AP)—Expressing the opinion that Germany had prepared for invasion of Russia in both a military and political sense, Maj. Gen. F. S. Beaumont-Nesbitt, British military attache to the embassy in Washington, today said he expected sweeping initial successes by the Hitler war machine.

But Hitler can win military victories without defeating Russia, he said, and in the long run, the additional territory he will have to police will take its toll.

Beaumont-Nesbitt said in an interview that he had no doubt that the German war machine could maintain supply lines as far as 600 miles into Russia, "but that climatic conditions may eventually cause the same end to his mission there as befell Napoleon's.

"I was told in Washington only recently," the attache said, "that this would be a most extraordinary war. It certainly is. But while military victories will be achieved by Germany in Russia don't lose sight of the fact that Hitler no doubt has prepared politically for this campaign too. If he gains his military ends he never will leave Stalin in the Kremlin."

RED ENVOY TOLD U. S. TO GIVE AID

JUN 27 1941

Oumansky Obtains Promise When He Tells Welles Of Nazis' 'Predatory Attack'

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The United States informed the Russian ambassador today that it would give immediate attention to any request from the Soviets for aid against Germany.

The ambassador, Constantine

30.24— 10061

30.24—100 61

Oumansky, called on Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, to advise him officially about the "predatory attack of Nazi Germany."

Afterward it was learned that Welles stated that any request for help would be given as favorable consideration as possible.

The Russian envoy—in a jovial mood—met newspapermen in a State Department corridor and made this statement:

"I called on acting Secretary Welles to officially notify him of the predatory attack of Nazi Germany upon my country and received from the secretary a clear answer as to the attitude of the Government of the United States toward this attack and as to the future relations between the United States and the U. S. S. R.

"The acting secretary made it clear that all questions deriving from the German attack on the Soviet Union will receive immediate and friendly attention of the United States government."

Oumansky refused to comment when asked whether he had brought any request for aid.

The ambassador also declined any comment on President Roosevelt's statement in which he pledged the Soviet Union all possible assistance in defending itself against German invasion.

During the afternoon Welles also conferred with Lord Halifax, the British ambassador; Jan Ciechanowski, Polish ambassador; Hugh le Gallais, Luxembourg minister; W. Bostrom, Swedish minister; and Hjalmar Procope, Finnish minister.

The Swedish minister told newspapermen he had delivered to the acting secretary a statement by the Swedish Government which explained its action in permitting one division of German troops to be transported through Sweden to Finland. The other envoys spoke of all questions.

JUN 27 1941

TYDINGS SAYS RUSSIAN WAR CHECKS JAPAN

Senator Holds Indies Move Unlikely Till Winner Is Decided.

JUN 27 1941

HE WOULD BOLSTER SOVIET

But With Glass and Ball Thinks Best Means Is Increased Aid to Britain.

JUN 27 1941

Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—A prediction that Germany's attack on Russia would immobilize Japan at least temporarily and thus ease the tension in the Far East came today from Senator Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, as congressional leaders gave further study to this country's position in relation to the latest Nazi campaign.

Senator Tydings, who is chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, told reporters he considered it unlikely that Japan would move southward toward the East Indies or become an imminent threat to the Philippines so long as the success of the Nazi attack on Russia remained in doubt.

Beyond that, however, he said that if it became apparent that the Germans were about to score another conquest, Japan might join in dealing the death blow to Russia and thus free herself of a check on her expansion southward.

Best Help Through British.

The Maryland Senator said it therefore seemed to the advantage of the United States to bolster the Soviet effort against the Germans. He contended, however, that this ought to be accomplished indirectly by speeding up production for the British rather than by attempting to send supplies directly to the Russians.

Agreeing largely with this view, Senator Glass, Democrat, of Virginia, said he thought that help for the Soviet, which he described as the lesser of two evils when compared with Germany, ought to take the form of increased production for Great Britain's war machine.

Senator Ball, Republican, of Minnesota, another who has urged that even more aid be given to Britain than now is being extended, expressed the opinion that the United States could best make its weight felt by turning out larger numbers of bombing planes for the English to use in aerial attacks on Nazi industrial centers.

Supply Route Open.

President Roosevelt left a route for supplies to Russia open yesterday when he decided not to apply the neutrality act to the Russo-German conflict. The action left American ships free to carry arms or other cargoes across the Pacific to Siberian ports.

For the present, the effect of the President's decision was problematical. Russia is short of shipping facilities, and the American merchant marine, already depleted by transfers to Great Britain, has been hard put to meet the demand of defense and existing commercial requirements.

Discussing another aspect of the Nazi-Soviet developments, Senator Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, said that Great Britain's acceptance of Russia as an ally was certain to be reflected by increased sentiment in this country against American involvement in the war.

"This is further proof that we ought to stay at home and mind our own business," he asserted. "We never know who will be in bed with us or who will hold a dagger to our breast."

Believe Germany Almost Certain to Triumph in Her Invasion of Russia

JUN 27 1941

BY ED GOMAR

WASHINGTON, June 26 — (AP) — Some highly placed authorities expressed the opinion today that Germany is virtually sure to triumph in her invasion of Russia.

Despite conflicting claims from abroad, the view was expressed that the Russians are almost certain to be overwhelmed within three months. As for the immediate prospect, the red army's chances of escaping quick disaster were believed to hinge on the validity of Berlin's claims that the Russian airforce already has been dealt crippling blows.

If the red army has been deprived of aerial eyes, its prospects of being able to withdraw to escape envelopment were rated as slight.

The situation prompted official quarters to express official concern over the possibility that either Germany or Japan would ultimately win control of northern Siberia, almost within sight of Alaska.

This concern was of a long-range nature, because for the time being the two semi-autonomous far eastern armies of Russia are considered too formidable to tempt an attack by Japan. These forces were reported to include the equivalent of 52 divisions, as compared to 11 Japanese divisions in Manchuria.

But it is feared that ultimately the Trans-Baikal area of Siberia, the Bering sea shores of which are only 30 miles from Alaska, may shift from soviet Russia to a more aggressive neighbor.

Sources with access to the most authoritative reports on the Russo-German fighting and the forces unleashed by the invasion gave this summary of the outlook as viewed by an important segment of Washington officialdom:

The main German drive is toward the important rail center of Minsk, on the general line from Brest-Litovsk to Moscow, and reports of air raids and revolts on the northern and southern flanks are of relatively minor importance.

About equal numerically to their foes, the Germans and forces allied with them consist of some 167 divisions or about 2,500,000 troops. They ran into "trivial" bad luck at the outset because of unseasonal rains.

The German luftwage was estimated to be using a force of some 6,000 first-line planes, backed by even more numerous reserves as compared with a Russian force of about 4,000 planes, far less amply supported and maintained. The red army was credited with a 2 to 1 margin in the number of mechanized units, however.

If the Russians are crushed, it is expected that the soviet regime will be replaced by regional, nazi-dominated governments.

Seizure of the Trans-Siberian railway was considered a relatively minor subsequent step. One prospect mentioned was that Germany might then surrender claims on the far east to her axis partner, Japan.

The invasion was regarded as a victory by the German army over nazi party leaders, who were believed to favor an all-out attempt to conquer England. The flight of Rudolf Hess to England was interpreted in this light.

Germany was reported to have ordered 30,000 parachutes to be made in France by Aug. 1 but there was no hint whether this meant that an attempt at invading England was planned this year.

Red Tank Force Believed Twice Size of Hitler's

JUN 27 1941

Nazis Considered Abler; They Have 6-4 Edge in Air; Armies Equal in Number

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—Estimates came from authoritative sources today that the Red Army, outnumbered in the air, is fighting the German invasion with double the Nazis' strength in mechanized equipment.

The Russians were credited with forty-eight tank brigades, considered the equivalent of half as many full divisions, compared with twelve German panzer divisions.

In air strength the Red Army was estimated to possess at the start of the conflict a first-line force of some 4,000 planes, whereas the Luftwaffe was believed to be employing probably 6,000, backed by more numerous reserves.

The numerical strength of the ground forces was rated approximately equal in these estimates, accepted by officials as the most accurate obtainable. Computing a division at 15,000 men on the average, Germany and her allies were believed to be using 167, compared to 165 available to the Russians on the western fighting front, exclusive of forces in the Far East.

Five Million Locked in Battle

Thus probably 5,000,000 fighting men were believed to be engaged in one of history's greatest campaigns.

Offsetting the reported Russian margin in fighting vehicles such as tanks and scout cars was the judgment of informed sources that the German Panzer divisions, veterans of the triumph over the Allies in Flanders and France, are abler. The Nazi divisions are believed to be backed by ample replacements and skilled maintenance crews, which the Russians lack. The quality of both armies' mechanized and air equipment was considered substantially equal in design.

Using the rule-of-thumb gauge of 15,000 men to a division, the Russian forces were reported to be thus disposed: Twenty-three divisions east of Finland, 42 south and 12 southeast of Finland, 24 in the center on the Polish front, 48 in the south on the Ukraine frontier and 16 or more in reserve.

The estimated attacking strength, about which less detailed information was available in Washington, included some 130 German divisions, twenty Rumanian and ten Finnish.

Nazis Have Edge in Baltic

Germany was conceded a heavy advantage in naval strength in the Baltic Sea, but Russia was credited with an overwhelming margin in the Black Sea.

By military units of varying strength, these estimates were reported for Russia's various armies:

Leningrad Group—Twenty-seven infantry divisions, 540,000 men; eleven mechanized, 38,500 men; four air divisions, 14,000; total, 592,000 men.

Minsk Group—Twenty-five infantry, 500,000 men; ten cavalry, 73,000; fourteen tank battalions, 49,000; three air divisions, 10,500; total, 632,500.

Moscow Group—Six infantry, 120,000 men; three tank battalions, 10,500; seven air divisions, 24,500; total, 155,000.

Kiev Group—Fifty infantry, 1,000,000 men; thirteen cavalry, 94,900; eighteen mechanized, 63,000; eight air, 28,000; total, 1,195,900.

In the Far East, the First Army was credited with twelvt infantry divisions of 240,000 men; seven cavalry, 51,100; three tank, 10,500; three air, 10,500; total 312,100.

The Second Red Banner Army, also in the Far East, was rated as possessing twenty-two infantry divisions, 440,000 men; three cavalry, 21,900; eight tank, 28,000, and seven air, 24,500; total, 514,400.

leave

BLank

One Man Rebuilt Red Army

JUN 27 1941

Marshal Semeon Timoshenko Modernized Force With Ruthless Energy.

NY. JUNE 26-(AP) for WADE WERNER

By Associated Press.

If Russia's huge and mysterious Red Army demonstrates in the conflict with Germany that it is not only huge and mysterious but really an effective striking force, one man is sure to get a lot of credit. He is Marshal Semeon Timoshenko, who led the Soviet forces into Poland in September, 1939; who took them into five other neighboring countries while Adolf Hitler's legions were busy conquering elsewhere and, who, since his appointment as Defense Commissar fourteen months ago, has shaken up and modernized the army with ruthless energy.

Born a Bessarabian peasant forty-six years ago, Timoshenko served in the Czar's army in the world war and fought against the Germans as a machine-gunner in the Fourth Cavalry Division. When the revolution came in 1917, his division was the first to go over to the Bolsheviks, and subsequently he rose rapidly from the ranks of the Red Army. By 1919 he was commanding a division.

After the failure of foreign and pro-Czarist attempts to smash Bolshevist rule, Timoshenko dropped into the relative obscurity of routine army life, but he was not idle. In 1938 he emerged as commander of the strategically important Kiev district, and from then on his rise in Joseph Stalin's favor was rapid.

Made Commissar in 1940.

Seven weeks after he became Defense Commissar in May, 1940, he led his army into his homeland of Bessarabia, ceded to Russia by Rumania. Timoshenko's appointment did not, however, mean the eclipse of Marshal Klementi Y. Voroshilov, who had been Defense Commissar since 1925. Voroshilov was appointed chairman of the Defense Committee of the Cabinet, and today, while the younger and more vigorous Timoshenko serves as the active head of the Soviet armed forces it is Voroshilov who manages the huge task of co-ordinating all commissariats dealing with defense, including all the phases of war production.

His twenty-one years of intimate friendship with Stalin and his fifteen years' experience as Defense Commissar, make Voroshilov one of the pillars of the Soviet military structure.

Began as Strike Leader.

Voroshilov, 60 years old and gray-haired, with the chubby face and genial manner of a man who has had it easy all his life, actually came up just as hard a path as his successor. Born in the Donbas coal region of the Ukraine, the son of a worker and later a metal worker himself, he first climbed the revolutionary ladder as a leader of strikes—getting thrown into a Czarist jail at the early age of 18 and frequently thereafter.

During the world war he organized factory workers for the revolution, but after the Bolsheviks seized power he entered active military life.

Other Leaders.

Prominent among other Soviet military leaders are:

Gen. G. K. Zhukov, chief of staff of the Red Army. He is reputed to be a hard-boiled disciplinarian, ruthless in weeding out incompetent officers. Marshal Timoshenko has leaned on him heavily in whipping the Red Army into shape.

Gen. K. A. Meretskov, Vice-Commissar of Defense. He led the campaign against Finland in 1939-40.

Marshal S. M. Budyenny, Vice-Commissar of Defense. This dashing, flamboyantly mustached cavalry leader, hero of the war against Poland in 1920, is no outstanding disciplinarian, but his exploits have made his name a legend in Russia. He is a bolsterer of morale, a rousingly colorful conversationalist and acclaimed a good judge of whisky—which he once dubbed "American wine."

Lieut.-Gen. J. F. Smushkevich, chief of the Red air force. He succeeded Gen. Alexander Loktionov in this post early last year.

Gen. Grigori M. Stern, veteran Asiatic campaigner, who succeeded Marshal Bluecher as commander-in-chief in the Far East when Bluecher mysteriously disappeared some years ago. Recently Stern's transfer to the western frontier in a shift of generals that followed the signing of a Russian-Japanese pact was widely interpreted at the time as an indication that Stalin was becoming nervous about German intentions.

Admiral Nikolai G. Kuznetzov, Commissar of Navy and commander-in-chief of Soviet sea forces. He was formerly chief of the Soviet Pacific fleet.

Resistance of Vichy French Becomes Feebler in Syria

British and De Gaulle Forces Increasing Pressure in Every Sector of Mandate

By EDWARD KENNEDY

Associated Press Correspondent

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN SYRIA, June 26—Resistance of the Vichy French grew feebler today as the British and Free French forces followed up their occupation of Damascus with steadily increasing pressure on other points in this French mandate.

In the air, planes with French insignia but which appeared to be German models and were believed piloted by Germans, renewed their blows against the Allies, however.

The British said these attacks were hardly felt by them but caused casualties and damage in Damascus, Merdjayoun, and other towns.

Merdjayoun, a town of 10,000 population, has changed hands three times since the British-Free French campaign here started less than three weeks ago. It was badly damaged today by six French-marked bombers escorted by fighters.

Entering the town shortly after the raid, I found that almost every house along the main street was a wreck. Three civilians lay dead in the middle of the square in which a fountain still tinkled incongruously.

Many Have Fled

Only a few Arabs slunk along the streets. Everyone else had fled.

The British and Free French have made several small advances in the past 24 hours. They took few prisoners, however, because the Vichy French withdrew hastily except when supported by artillery or machine-gun nests. Close battle was difficult to achieve.

Documents and correspondence seized by the British in captured centers were said by them to indicate dissent among the Vichy leaders in Syria.

The British said several high Vichy officers were under arrest in Beirut on charges of not fighting seriously or of having opposed General Henri Dentz on certain points.

In many places the defenders appeared to be running short of ammunition.

At the front north of Merdjayoun, they were firing about one shell to every six from the British batteries.

On the coastal road, Australian troopers supported by Britons advanced a little without serious opposition. They reached a point some 11 miles south of Beirut, but still must face the main defenses of that city.

Advancing in Center

In the central sector—the name given to the difficult terrain between the mountain ranges of Liban and Anti-Liban—Merdjayoun was taken by a British flanking movement which compelled the Vichy French to withdraw. The British are continuing to push them slowly back.

At Damascus, the Free French proceeded some miles northward toward Homs as the Vichy forces retreated. The Vichy men still were entrenched on a ridge west of the city, however. Meanwhile, a clean-up of Vichy elements south of Damascus continued.

The civilians of the occupied areas which take in about one-third of the Syrian population, are tending towards cooperation with the British.

They were promised independence, the army chiefs asserting the occupation was undertaken solely to keep the Germans out. To do this will require the maintenance of an army of occupation in Syria, the British say.

Therefore, most of the Syrians realize there is not much chance for independence before the end of the war with Germany.

British Gaining In Syria Drive, Coast Is Shelled

JUN 27 1941

Opposing Air Forces Raid Damascus and Beirut; Petain Aid at Ankara

CAIRO, June 26 (AP).—British forces in Syria have made "substantial gains" west of fallen Damascus "in the face of increased resistance," the British Middle East command reported today.

Positions captured yesterday in the region of Merj Ayoun, southern Syria, are being consolidated, the daily communique said, while British land guns and guns of the British fleet off the coast are cooperating in supporting the British drive toward Beirut, Lebanese capital.

"Enemy aircraft" raided Damascus yesterday and caused a number of civil[illegible] casualties, the Royal Air Fo[illegible] command here said. Other r[illegible]s on Haifa and Acre in Palestine, which caused little damage, also were reported.

The R. A. F. communique said three French fighter planes acting as "protective patrols over our troops" were shot down on the Syrian front, and admitted the loss of one British plane.

Fleet Shells Damour.

Jerusalem, June 26 (A. P.).—The shelling of French positions around Damour by British warships and the aerial bombing of Beirut harbor itself marked the beginning of the final phase of the Allied campaign for the capture of the Lebanese capital, British spokesmen here declared today.

Australian troops who recaptured Merdjayoun from the French were moving toward Damour and were reported less than twelve miles from Beirut itself. French destroyers in the harbor of the capital were reported attacked by planes of the British fleet air arm.

In central Syria British columns from Iraq were said to have engaged Vichy troops at a desert oasis around Palmyra, an important air base. This thrust across the middle of Syria toward Homs threatens to cut the country in two. Allied forces operating out of captured Damascus occupied Deir Qanoun, twelve miles to the northwest, and were approaching Dimas, on the Damascus-Beirut road, a military spokesman here said. Vichy forces who avacuated Merdjayoun were reported still resisting at Hasbaye, ten mi[illegible]es to the northeast.

Denounces Raid on Damascus

London, June 26 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Jerusalem today quoted the Syrian Prime Minister, Khaled Bey Azem as saying that 400 bombs fell in the thickly-populated Bastouma quarter of Damascus and near the tomb of Saladin during an air raid yesterday. An earlier dispatch said that thirty persons were killed and many injured when German planes raided the Syrian capital now held by the British and Free French.

The attack was sheer savagery, Reuters quoted the Syrian as declaring. He added that there were no military objectives in the city.

Forecasts Armistice Plea.

Australias official war correspondent in Syria, quoting Australian staff officers, declared today that it would not be surprising if the Vichy defenders of the Levant States sought an armistice within the next few days, the Australian radio said.

The Vichy authorities now have all their reserves in action, the correspondent stated, and have already tried their main thrust without success during counter-attacks at Damascus and Merdjayoun.

The Australian broadcast was picked up here by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Vichy Admits Foe's Gains

VICHY, June 26 (AP).—The French acknowledged tonight that British forces in Syria had driven about fifty miles north of Damascus to Nebek, roughly halfway to the important railroad and desert bus route junction of Homs. French dispatches from the front, however, said that Nebek still was in the hands of Vichy forces.

The gains apparently were made by the British column which the French said this morning was fighting in the vicinity of Douma, only ten miles outside of Damascus.

The British push is along the road toward Nebek, between Damascus and Palmyra, and, farther north, toward Homs, which is beyond the oil pipelines from Irak to Lebanon.

Beirut Is Bombed

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 26 (AP).—Extending attacks which previously had been limited to the port, British planes attacked today the City of Beirut itself. The air raid began soon after dawn. The railroad station and homes were hit, the attack on the station being especially heavy.

About the same time, units of the British Mediterranean fleet began shelling French positions along the coast south of the city. French coastal guns opened up in defense, forcing the ships farther out to sea.

JUN 27 1941

30.24 — 1063 30.24 — 1063

JUN 27 1941

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—The National Broadcasting Company's Ankara correspondent reported tonight that Benoit Michaud, French undersecretary of state, had arrived in Turkey to negotiate for evacuation of 20,000 Vichy French troops from Syria to Turkey.

Vichy Vice President Arrives in Ankara

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, France, June 26.—Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Vice President of the Vichy cabinet, has arrived in Ankara carrying a special message from Chief of State Marshal Petain for the Turkish President, Ismet Ironu, it was announced officially today.

(Previous reports said Benoist-Mechin was flying to Turkey to ask permission for French troops retreating from Syria to cross Turkish territory. This has not been confirmed in Vichy.)

The message, the announcement said, "renewed expressions of traditional French-Turkish friendship." (The two countries had an alliance—to which Britain was a party—before the fall of France.)

Rome, June 26 (A. P.).—The Italian garrison holding out at Debra Tabor in northern Ethiopia has repulsed two more massed attacks by British troops, the Fascist High Command reported today. At the same time British pressure on Italian forces in the Galla Sidamo region to the west was reported relieved by sharp counter-attacks.

For the second successive day, the High Command declared, Axis war planes attacked British ships off the north African coast yesterday. The Italians said their planes had intercepted a British bombing squadron in the central Mediterranean and shot down one Blenheim bomber. They acknowledged that British aircraft had again raided the Italian Libyan stronghold of Bengasi.

Berlin, June 26 (A. P.).—A British heavy cruiser, a light cruiser and a tanker were sent to the bottom off the Libyan port of Tobruk by German warplanes on Tuesday, informed spokesmen reported today.

BRITISH REPORT TOBRUK GAINS

Berlin Says Planes Sank Two Cruisers There.

Cairo, Egypt, June 26 (A. P.).—Britain's besieged garrison at Tobruk, Libya, yesterday made strong new gains against the Axis front "and thereby considerably strengthened our own position in this sector," the British Middle East Command reported today.

This sign of new British offensive strength on the western desert was coupled with claims of gains also in East Africa and what the communique called progressive "disintegration" of Fascist forces in Ethiopia. British mopping-up operations were said to be nearing completion in the Jimma sector and "bulk desertions" of Italy's African soldiers were reported south of Soddu.

Italian Force Still in Desert

Since April 23 Lost Battalion Has Been Wandering in Northeast Ethiopia.

By GODFREY H. P. ANDERSON,
British Journalist.

Cairo, June 26.—Down in the bad lands of the Danakil Desert between the Red Sea and the eastern escarpment of the Ethiopian Plateau, hunger and thirst fight Britain's battle against one of Italy's lost legions.

In a wilderness of purplish volcanic ash covering the ground like petrified foam, broken units of the forces defeated by the South Africans at Komblotcha on April 23 still wander in the great Danakil trough, often below the level of the Red Sea, in one of the hottest areas of the world. Harried ceasely by the natives, they are driven from one brackish well to the next on a journey which can have no end, it is believed, but ultimate surrender. A few have escaped to an internment camp in French Somaliland. The rest just stumble wearily on.

In the Ethiopian highlands, where the rains are turning mountain streams into torrents, odd forces of Italians still put up a half-hearted resistance. Sudanese and Indians are now encircling Gondar, in the north, where Gen. Nasi's troops are known to be short of food, and possibly low in morale. South of this area two pockets of Italians are already surrounded. The forces in the Gondar region are estimated at three brigades, more than half of them native troops.

Gen. Gazzera is holding out amid the towering mountains of the southwest despite the loss of 8,000 prisoners at Jimma. His force is estimated at 2,000, the biggest remaining, but his food problem is less serious because this region is one of the most fertile parts of Ethiopia. Far eastward, near the Sudanese frontier, a few Italians still resist in the Gambela area along the Baro River in a primitive part of the country.

Sinking of Turkish Ship Charged To Italian Submarine; 160 Perish

By the Associated Press

ANKARA, June 26.—The Turkish steamship Refah, sunk in the Mediterranean with a loss of 160 out of 180 passengers and crew members, was reported reliably today to have been sent down by an Italian submarine.

The 2,500-ton ship carried Turkish naval personnel assigned to bring back from England several warships built there for the Turkish Navy.

Some of the twenty survivors were reported to have landed in Palestine, others at the British Mediterranean island of Cyprus.

It was understood here that all the belligerent powers had been notified before the vessel sailed three days ago. Previous reports from survivors had not identified the attacking submarine's nationality.

They said that the ship, brightly lighted and with the Turkish colors painted on her sides, was torpedoed Monday night, sinking in two hours. The torpedo disabled the radio, so that no distress call could be sent.

German sources here said that no German submarines were operating in the area where the sinking occurred. No statement was available immediately from the Italian Embassy.

Britain Blames Submarine

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 26 (AP).—British naval sources here asserted today that a submarine sank the Turkish steamer Refah off Karatas, southeastern Turkey. It was stated officially that no British or Allied submarines were operating in those waters.

JUN 27 1941

RAF Hammers Reich In 16th Night of Raids

London, Friday, June 27—(AP)—British bombers in their relentless round-the-clock air offensive against Germany last night attacked military objectives in northwestern Germany, it was learned today.

It was the 16th successive night of blasting at Germany proper and the Nazi-held French channel bases, and the RAF claimed mastery of the skies over those fronts.

R. A. F. PLUNGES INTO 16TH NIGHT OF NEW DRIVE

Raids Invasion Coast And Nazi-Held France. Bags 9 More Planes

British Flyers Lowering Luftwaffe's Morale, Magazine Says

[By the Associated Press]

London, Friday, June 27—London had a brief air-raid alarm early today and heavy gunfire was heard before and during the alert. No planes overhead or damage to the capital were reported.

Considerable anti-aircraft gunfire was heard even before the sirens. German planes were also reported in the vicinity of a town in East Scotland.

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 26—The Royal Air Force, having claimed mastery of the skies over the western front by relentless 'round-the-clock offensives, tonight plunged into its sixteenth successive night of blasting German targets without sign of slackening.

During the day the R. A. F. repeatedly raided the invasion coast and Nazi-occupied northern France and reported destruction of nine German fighters. Three British fighters did not return.

In the ten days ended June 25, the British officially claimed the destruction of 161 German warplanes against a British loss of sixty-six, while in the last six days the Germans lost 108, and the R. A. F. nineteen planes, sixteen pilots.

New Attack Studied

With the Royal Air Force reporting its greatest 24-hour offensive—a rolling assault in which 400 to 500 planes were said to have taken part—British observers were studying new means of striking at the *Luftwaffe*.

The authoritative magazine *Aeroplane* said the recent R. A. F. initiative was a "valuable element" in lowering morale in the *Luftwaffe*.

"To force back to the defensive an air force which has known nothing but offensives in war," the magazine said, "is to impose upon it, first, doubts as to its effectiveness and ultimately, by heavy repeated losses, to persuade it of its inferiority."

Supremacy Established

The article asserted the R. A. F. has established its supremacy over the French coast up to the present limit of its fighter capacity and "for anything beyond that must look either to new fighters of equal performance and greater range—and some of these are crossing the Atlantic—or to seizure for its use of advanced bases by successful military enterprise."

Developing the theme of British invasion of the Nazi-held coast, *Aeroplane* said, "If local air superiority could be so built up that military operations could be conducted in the shelter of it then that supremacy could serve to preserve seized landing grounds in daytime as refueling bases and to make a good show of protecting and defending them at night.

"Embarrassing Effects"

"The cumulative effect of such advancing, step by step, as the R. A. F. pushed an umbrella forward, might have most embarrassing effects on the enemy now busily occupied with a new piece of aggression beyond his eastern frontiers."

Along with their policy of daring the *Luftwaffe* by day and night, the R. A. F. has indicated that the threat of foul weather will not ground their planes.

In last night's heavy raids on Kiel and Bremen, the returning pilots told of flying 200 miles through the most violent electrical storm any of them had experienced.

Despite lightning, rough air and severe icing conditions, the bombers were able to keep formation and drove through to their targets, the British said.

The biggest and newest bombers have been used in these forays over western Germany. The R. A. F. was reported daily dropping more than three times the weight of bombs they were able to shower on Nazi targets last fall.

R. A. F. SWEEPS TO NEW ATTACK OVER CHANNEL

Nine More Nazi Fighters Are Reported Destroyed in Shattering Raid.

BREMEN AND KIEL BATTERED

Seaports Feel Brunt of Fifteenth Consecutive Night Assault on Germany.

JUN 27 1941

London, June 26 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force, re-enforcing its mastery of the daylight skies over northern France, swept over the English Channel again today for another shattering raid, and returning squadrons reported the destruction of nine more German fighters. Three British planes were missing.

Only a few hours after the R. A. F. had wound up the greatest twenty-four-hour offensive it had ever attempted—a continuous assault in which from 400 to 500 planes were said to have participated—the roar of aircraft could be heard along the south coast as planes raced across the channel to hammer the Nazi-occupied territories again. The sky was overcast and mist shrouded the French coast, but prolonged explosions could be heard in the distance and later the planes could be seen winging home.

An authorized British spokesman declared that losses in the air battle on the western front from June 15 to 25, inclusive, were 161 German planes against 66 British.

Bremen and Kiel Attacked.

Yesterday's great raid culminated last night in another smashing attack on western Germany, where Bremen and Kiel were the main objectives. The short summer nights were said to be forcing the R. A. F. to concentrate on western Germany, but when the nights lengthen they expect to reach out to the virtually untouched eastern section.

In both Bremen and Kiel a number of large fires were started, the Air Ministry said, and docks at Boulogne on the occupied French coast also were bombed. The raids cost the British only one plane, the communique added.

Last night's raids on Germany were the fifteenth in as many nights, and the British Broadcasting Corporation declared that the R. A. F. was just hitting its stride. "The most gigantic aerial offensive known in the world's history is only beginning," it said.

While the R. A. F. thus smashed at the Reich, the Germans — apparently preoccupied with operations in the east—contented themselves with light raids at points in the south of England. Two Nazi raiders were shot down after bombings had caused comparatively minor damage, the Government said, and a small number of casualties.

German Radio Silent

LONDON, Friday, June 27 (AP).—All long-wave radio stations in Germany went off the air Thursday night, Reuters, British news agency, reported early today. It said the only medium-wave station to be heard was at Breslau and that it was badly jammed. All German short-wave stations were badly jammed, it said. (Silence often indicates air raids in the vicinity, but the jamming was unexplained. Thus far in this war, Britain and Germany have generally refrained from jamming each other's programs, since "two can play at that game.

JUN 27 1941

Nazis Report on Raids.

Berlin, June 26 (A. P.).—The Germans acknowledged today that British bombers again attacked western Germany during the night, causing some damage and casualties. But, they said, no military targets were hit. Two British planes were reported shot down.

Meanwhile port facilities at Southampton and vital objectives in the center of the city were bombed successfully in attacks on England, the Germans said.

British daylight attacks Wednesday on the Calais area were "ineffectual" and cost the R. A. F. twenty-six fighter planes, the High Command said, and "weak" night forays into Germany cost the British another two.

It summed up losses for the period from June 15 through June 22 at 136 British planes and 35 German.

The communiqué reported a 1,500-ton merchantman sunk off the British east coast and Wednesday night German air raids on English south coast harbors, including Southampton.

JUN 27 1941

Mails for United States Sunk

LONDON, June 26 (AP).—The British Post Office announced today the loss "by enemy action" of mails sent from Great Britain May 8, 9, 10 and 11 for the United States.

Six British Bombers Shot Down, Berlin Says

Berlin, *Friday*, June 27 (AP)—German pursuit planes shot down six of twenty-five British bombers making a mid-day raid on the French co: yesterday, DNB said early today.

The British bombers were accompanied by fighter planes, the agency said.

JUN 27 1941

London Open-Air Parties

Al Fresco Entertainments Renewed, a Tribute to R. A. F.'s Work

LONDON, June 26 (AP).—Confidence in the Royal Air Force's ability to clear Great Britain's skies of German bombers was seen today in an announcement of the return of Merrie England's open-air entertainments.

Begining tonight, a gay time is planned. Bands will play in two London parks and in four others actors, singers and dancers will entertain from bandstands. On Sunday the lush oompahs of bass horns will float over fifteen London parks and big open spaces and beginning Wednesday there will be open-air dancing.

The "merrie" season will continue through July 5. The entertainments will be suspended at nightfall, but night comes late at this time of the year.

JUN 27 1941

Raider Scheer Home, Sank 152,000 Tons, Germans Declare

Berlin Chiefs Acknowledge Auxiliary Cruiser Was Sunk in Indian Ocean

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 26.—The German high command acknowledged today the loss of one of its surface raiders in an Indian Ocean battle with a British cruiser, but announced the return of the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer from a raiding cruise in the Atlantic which netted 152,000 tons of shipping.

The daily communique said that the auxiliary cruiser Pinguin, "which had been active in foreign waters against enemy merchant shipping, was lost in the Indian Ocean in a fight against the much superior heavy British cruiser Cornwall."

Most of Crew Killed.

"The commander and the majority of the crew were killed after a heroic fight," the communique continued. "Some of the crew were captured by the enemy."

(Authoritative sources in London said the German auxiliary cruiser whose exploits were mentioned by the high command was sunk by the 10,000-ton Cornwall long ago and its sinking announced officially last May 9.

(Authoritative British sources identified the ship then as the 21,131-ton liner Hansa and said she had a crew of about 300 aboard and armaments probably including six 5.9-inch guns, torpedo tubes and minelaying equipment.

(Although a 34-year-old German steamer Pinguin of 983 tons, is listed in Lloyds, shipping experts said it was highly unlikely this was the raider and probably the Hansa had been renamed for war purposes.

(An authoritative British source also declared aerial reconnaissance had shown that the Admiral Scheer has been home from raiding "since the middle of April" and that today's German naval claims show how far "Germany is obsessed with anxiety to prove she is capable of fighting war on two fronts at once.")

German sources would give no details as to the Pinguins identity on the grounds that it would betray a military secret, but the official Berlin news agency, D. N. B., said she had seized three British whalers, all loaded with whale oil, before being lost. It said the three ships totalled 36,500 tons.

86,000 Tons in One Convoy.

The communique said the 10,000-ton Admiral Scheer, commanded by Capt. Krancke, "arrived at a German base after a long, successful cruise in the North and South Atlantic." It credited her with the sinking of 86,000 of her total of 152,000 tons in the destruction of a single convoy.

The Admiral Scheer is a sister of the Admiral Graf Spee, which was beaten by three British cruisers off the coast of Uruguay in December, 1939, and later was scuttled off Montevideo.

The communique declared the Cornwall was damaged in the Pinguin's last fight.

It said the Pinguin, commanded by Capt. Krueder, "in operations covering many points plied the Atlantic and Indian Oceans and sank over 140,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping and captured a great number of merchantment with valuable cargoes, which, meanwhile, have arrived at German bases.

"All told, this glorious and successful cruise resulted in the loss of nearly 200,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping space."

JUN 27 1941

Berlin, June 26 (A. P.).—Eight more ships totaling 48,000 tons have been sunk by submarines, informed German sources said today. The location of the sinkings was not given, although the submarines previously were reported to have made "a good bag" in attacks on British shipping in the North Atlantic.

Dutch Sub Scores Hits

London, June 26 (AP)—A Netherlands submarine operating with the British navy has sunk "an enemy tanker of about 7,000 tons and an enemy supply ship of about 500 tons," the Netherlands Admiralty announced today.

It gave no indication of where the sinkings occurred.

JUN 27 1941

British Say Elbe Was Bismarck Supply Ship

London, June 26 (A. P.).—The 9,000-ton German merchant vessel Elbe, reported sunk by a British aircraft in the Atlantic, was undoubtedly a supply ship for the sunken German battleship Bismarck, an authoritative spokesman said today. Seven of the Bismarck's auxiliary vessels had previously been accounted for since that battleship was sunk on May 27.

Iceland Parliament Rea Is Deported by Britain

Island Government Protests Anti-Communist Steps

LONDON, June 26 (AP).—The British government disclosed today that the Iceland government had protested against the British occupation authorities' deportation of a Communist member of the Iceland Parliament and banning of a Communist daily paper, but insisted British-Icelandic relations remained friendly.

[British forces, chiefly Canadian, have been occupying the island, formerly linked to German-occupied Denmark through common allegiance to the Danishh crown, since May, 1940. Iceland recently declared a severance of her ties with Denmark.]

Richard Austen Butler, Foreign Affairs Under Secretary, disclosed the protest in a written reply in Commons to William Gallacher, only Communist member of the House of Commons here. He said three persons altogether had been deported "for endeavoring to spread disaffection among British troops."

He added: "While His Majesty's government regrets that this action should have been necessary, they have no reason to believe that it has impaired the friendly relations existing between them and the Icelandic government and led to ill feeling between the British forces and the inhabitants of Iceland."

Butler said the protest had been under consideration.

Greek Freighter Sunk

The 5,637-ton Greek freighter Rokos Vergottis engaged recently in ferrying American supplies to England, has been sunk in the North Atlantic, Maritime sources said yesterday. The Associated Press reported the twenty-two-year-old vessel traded between New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Newport News, Jacksonville and Liverpool.

JUN 27 1941

6 IRISHMEN ATTEND OWN INQUEST

Belfast, Northern Ireland, June 26 (A. P.).—Six grinning Irishmen attended their own inquest today.

They were in a party of twelve thought to have been in a bombed house and the coroner was about to return a verdict of presumed death when the supposed casualties walked in. They explained they had left the house to go to a wake.

The other six were killed.

JUN 27 1941

U. S. FLAGS IN BIG DEMAND IN LONDON

London, June 26 (A. P.).—There has been such a heavy demand for American flags since passage of the lease-lend bill that the newest United States embassy can't get one.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., Ambassador to Poland and Belgium, is also short of chairs, carpets and a plaque for his door.

JUN 27 1941

WODEHOUSE TAKES BERLIN RADIO JOB

JUN 27 1941

British Humorist To Relate Amusing Side Of Nazi Internment Camp Life

To Make Weekly Broadcast. Puzzled As To Why He Was Freed, He Insists

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 26—P. G. Wodehouse, the British humorist, free after forty-nine weeks' imprisonment in a German civilian internment camp, said today he had been given the freedom of the Reich and would make a weekly broadcast over the German short-wave on the amusing side of life in an internment camp.

The first broadcast, arranged by the Foreign Office, probably will be made tomorrow, but the time has not yet been fixed.

"What's humorous about being in an internment camp?" an interviewer asked.

Enjoyed Washing Own Clothes

"Well, offhand, no particularly amusing incidents occurred to me," said the 59-year-old writer, "but the series of talks should present the lighter side of camp life. For instance, washing one's own clothes. I have never been used to that sort of thing you know, but I enjoyed it."

"I also liked being with the men—1,200 of them—from all walks of life," he added. "Their experiences and their views were interesting."

In his camp in eastern Germany, Wodehouse said, there were 200 Dutch prisoners, 700 British subjects picked up in France, 200 British merchant seamen, and a group of Norwegians and Yugoslavs.

Never Felt Better, He Says

Wodehouse insisted today, "I have never felt better in my life."

He said the simple fare of the camp, together with Red Cross parcels and food packages from friends, relatives and readers of his stories, "kept me

JUN 27

30.24 — 10065 30.24 - 10065

living about as well or better than most people in Germany."

The creator of *Jeeves*, the all-wise butler known to millions of readers, explained: "I was very lucky. Many people who had read my books sent me packages. Thus, at different times, I received food from Denmark, Switzerland and Holland."

At the same time Wodehouse admitted his suite at one of Berlin's swankiest hotels (the Adlon), where the Gestapo had lodged him, was more attractive than the camp, where his workroom was a cell in a former asylum for the insane.

Free "Without Reservations"

The writer said he was given only a few minutes to prepare for a two-day visit to Berlin. When he arrived here, Gestapo officers who had escorted him kept him under close surveillance at the hotel.

"As if one would try to escape from this!" said Wodehouse, sweeping his hand toward the comfortable furnishings of his suite.

Then, suddenly and unexpectedly, came the order for his release. The Gestapo agents withdrew from his quarters.

"I'm free without any reservations, so far as I can see," said Wodehouse.

Release Mystery, Says Wodehouse, Now in Berlin

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 26.—P. G. Wodehouse, the British humorist released from a German interment camp recently, still doesn't know why he was freed.

"I really don't know why," he said today. "I just wanted to broadcast, that's all."

Mr. Wodehouse has taken a room in Berlin's Adlon Hotel and is continuing writing he began when interned after being captured by German soldiers in June, 1939, at his villa at Le Touquet, France. German officials said he is completely free.

"I do know, however," Mr. Wodehouse said, "that some of my German, as well as my American friends, have been active in my behalf."

Timely Turner for Sale

LONDON, June 26 (AP).—An art advertiser with an eye to timing put this notice in "The Times" today: "Napoleon and Officers Watching Moscow Burning. Turner. For sale."

Funds Of Americans In Germany Frozen

Embassy And Consular Officials Included In Order—Allowed $400 A Month

Berlin, June 26 (AP).—American citizens with bank accounts in Germany, including Embassy and consular officials, may draw no more than 1,000 marks a month (about $400) from their accounts under an order published today in retaliation to the American measure freezing German assets in the United States.

American citizens who have made their homes continuously and exclusively in Germany since June 17, 1940, are exempted from terms of the measure, however.

The order also provided that the United States Embassy, American consulates in Germany and the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin as well as American citizens may dispose of their property in Germany only with the approval of authorities.

The allowance of 1,000 marks a month from bank accounts is the combined total for all members of depositors' families.

French-Thai Captive Exchange

SAIGON, French Indo-China, June 26 (AP).—Exchange of prisoners captured in the recent war with Thailand (Siam) began today with the arrival of eighty French soldiers—mostly natives—from Thailand. Fifteen Thai prisoners were returned to Bangkok.

6 New Posts Created In Australian Cabinet

Menzies Announces Enlargement for War Needs

CANBERRA, June 26 (AP).—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies announced today that the Australian Cabinet had been enlarged by addition of six new posts—Munitions, Aircraft Production, Transport, War Organization, Home Security and External Territories.

The Cabinet was reorganized as follows: Prime minister and minister of defense co-ordination, Menzies; treasurer, A. W. Fadden; attorney general and navy minister, W. M. Hughes; army, P. C. Spender; supply development and vice-president of the executive council, Senator G. McLeavy; air and civil aviation, John McEwen; interior and information, Senator H. S. Foll; commerce, Sir Earle C. Page; external affairs, health and special services, Sir Frederick Stewart; munitions, Senator P. A. M. McBride; customs, E. J. Harrison; labor and national service, H. E. Holt; repatriation, Senator H. B. Collett; postmaster general, T. J. Collins; aircraft production, Senator J. W. Leckie; transport, H. L. Anthony; war organization and industry, E. S. Spooner; home security, Senator M. Abbott, and external territories, Allen McKenzie McDonald.

Collett, Collins, Leckie, Anthony, Spooner, Abbott and McDonald are new members of the Cabinet. All of the new posts went to new members except munitions, which went to McBride, formerly as supply minister.

Menzies relinquished the information ministry to Senator Foll, interior minister, in the shuffle.

Brazil Denies Maps to Nazis

Atlantic Air Line Wanted Charts of Coast Over Which It Flies

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 26 (AP).—The official gazette disclosed today that a request by the Italian trans-Atlantic line for maps of the Brazilian coast and airports over which it flies had been refused. The reasons for the request and for its rejection were not disclosed.

It was recalled that other requests had been denied previously to this line, the Companhia Aerea Italiana a La Littoria, and that it had been fined $1,000 some months ago for flying a plane for seven hours over the northeast coastal region—a crucial defense area—on the plea it was making gasoline consumption tests.

Troops 'Occupy' Toronto In Mock Defensive Coup

By The Associated Press.

TORONTO, June 26—The Canadian Army, in a spectacular surprise manoeuvre today, "took over Toronto in a mock coup designed to forestall a theoretical attack by fifth columnists.

The city was taken completely by surprise—even civil officials and the police department had no warning. Only Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn said he had been informed of the raid, but even he did not learn details until after the coup had been executed.

More than 2,000 trained and equipped men of the Canadian Armored Brigade dashed southward sixty miles from Camp Borden and swiftly took possession of all strategic points in this provincial capital of more than 500,000 population, Canada's second largest city.

Entering the city by four different routes, they established control within a half hour over such points as reservoirs, waterworks, hydro-electric and radio stations, the offices of Premier Hepburn and the provincial Parliament buildings.

Moscow, Friday, June 27.—(AP)—The Russian communique issued early today follows:

During the 26th of June in the Minsk direction our troops fought infiltrating enemy tank units. Fighting is in progress.

In the Lutsk (Luck) direction violent large scale engagements of tank troops continued throughout the day with a manifest advantage for our troops.

In the Cernauti direction our troops successfully were repulsing the enemy's attempts to force the Prut river.

In the Bessarabian sector front our troops were firmly holding the State frontier and repulsing attacks of German and Roumanian troops.

The enemy, who attempted to advance near Skuleni, sustained heavy losses and was repulsed to the western bank of the Prut river.

During the day our air force bombed Bucharest, Ploesti and Constanta. Oil refineries in the Ploesti area are burning.

At the Soviet-Finnish frontier no encounters of land troops took place on June 26.

In the Baltic sea our air force and light naval forces sank two enemy submarines.

During June 26th the enemy air force displayed no particular activity. Enemy fighters offered weak resistance to our bombers. The number of enemy aircraft destroyed and our losses are being established.

Roumanian war prisoners state that in each Roumanian regiment there are 40 German soldiers and officers because the German command does not trust the Roumanian soldiers. As a rule German artillery is placed in the rear of the Roumanian troops. The Germans force the Roumanians to fight because the Roumanian soldiers are opposed to the war and to the Germans.

Our aircraft bombed military objectives in Iasi (Jassy) Roumania, causing extensive destruction.

The commander of an artillery unit, Manzii, a participant in battles against the Finnish white guards, ably assisted our infantry in repulsing the enemy's attempt to force the Prut River.

Manzii thoroughly organized his observation, precisely established the enemy's most vulnerable spot, and suddenly opened a devastating fire at the very moment when the enemy started crossing the river. In this engagement our artillery destroyed three of the enemy's pontoon bridges, put out of commission six guns. Here the enemy was unable to step in on Soviet land.

In one sector of the Soviet frontier a small group of our scouts crossed the Prut River and raided the enemy territory. The daring fighter took prisoner 10 enemy soldiers, captured a sub-machine gun and eight rifles and safely returned to our lines.

It has been established that groups of the enemy clad in Red Army uniforms appeared in certain sectors of the front in Belo-Russia. Thanks to the vigilance of our troops this imposition of the perfidious enemy was exposed in time and the diversionist groups annihilated or captured.

For espionage purposes the enemy landed several groups of four to six parachutists with wireless stations on the territory of Belo-Russia. All these parachutists were caught by local residents and handed over to military authorities.

Every attempt of the enemy to land parachutists encountered the strongest resistance. For instance, when the enemy was effecting a parachute landing in a small Ukrainian town the Red Army Cavalry unit stationed nearby immediately attacked and exterminated all the parachutists at the moment of landing.

In the vicinity of Kulei, an infantry regiment was surrounded by superior enemy forces. Acting skilfully and energetically the commander broke through the enemy's ring and led the whole regiment out of the encirclement, preserving all men and equipment.

A German soldier, Alfred Liskoff, not desiring to fight against the Soviet people, went over to our side. Alfred Liskoff addressed the German soldiers, calling upon them to overthrow Hitler's regime.

British

CAIRO, Egypt, June 26 (AP)—British Middle East Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

Libya—At Tobruk yesterday our troops again made a further substanial penetration on a wide front into a salient held by the enemy in the outer defenses of the perimeter, thereby considerably strengthening our own position in this sector.

Abyssinia—Clearing-up operations in the Jimma area are nearing completion. At the south of Soddu the disintegration of Italian forces continued with bulk desertions of their African troops.

Syria—West of Damascus, British troops, in the face of increased resistance, have made substantial gains. In the Merdjayoun sector, positions captured yesterday are being consolidated. In the coastal sector, our artillery has now come into action in cooperation with the Royal Navy in bombarding the defenses of Ras Damour.

A Royal Air Force Middle East Headquarters communiqué:

Malta—R. A. F. aircraft intercepted a Savoia 79 and a number of Macchi 200s over Malta yesterday. Without loss to themselves they shot down three Macchis into the sea and seriously damaged the Savoia.

Cyrenaica—Our bombers raided landing grounds at Gazala and in the same area our fighters shot down a Fiat G-50 and damaged a number of enemy aircraft. Bombs were dropped on shipping in Bengazi during the night of June 24-25, a number of fires being started near moles.

Syria and Palestine—Protective patrols were carred out over our troops, and fighters of the Royal Australian Air Force intercepted and shot down three Potez-63 fighters and damaged others. Enemy aircraft raided Damascus yesterday and caused a number of casualties. Minor raids were carried out on Haifa and Acre on the previous day. Little damage was reported. One of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

LONDON, June 26 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

The naval base at Kiel and the port of Bremen were attacked by aircraft of the Bomber Command last night and a number of large fires were started.

Fleet Air Arm aircraft operating with the Coastal Command bombed docks at Boulogne during the night.

One aircraft of the Bomber Command is missing from these operations.

Two enemy aircraft were destroyed during raids on this country last night.

Another Air Ministry communiqué:

The R. A. F. carried out an offensive sweep over the Channel and coast of Northern France this morning.

Visibility was poor but there were a number of combats between our fighters and the Germans' fighters in which nine of the enemy were destroyed.

Our losses in this operation were three fighters missing.

A communiqué by the Air and Home Security Ministries:

Enemy activity over this country last night was not on a large scale. Bombs were dropped at a number of points, mostly in South England and at a place on the northeastern coast of Scotland. Some damage was done and a small number of casualties has been reported.

One enemy bomber was destroyed during the night.

A Home Security Ministry communiqué:

There were no reports of German air activity over Britain up to 8 P. M.

German

BERLIN, June 26 (AP)—The German High Command communiqué, issued from "The Fuehrer's Headquarters," today:

In the east, operations on land and in the air continued on schedule yesterday. After decisions fell in our favor in numerous border battles successes in operations of

great dimensions are beginning to show themselves.

While naval units are participating in the fight against the Soviet Union, the fight against Great Britain is being successfully continued. Submarines on North Atlantic shipping lanes to the British Isles attacked convoys which were protected by a large number of destroyers. Further attacks were directed against individual ships. A total of eight enemy merchantmen comprising 48,800 tons was sunk.

The heavy cruiser Admiral Scheer, commanded by Captain Krancke, arrived at a German base after a long successful cruise in the North and South Atlantic. During the ship's operations a total of 152,000 tons, among which was a complete convoy with 86,000 tons, was sunk as previously reported.

The auxiliary cruiser Pinguin which had been active in foreign waters against enemy merchant shipping was lost in the Indian Ocean in a fight against the much superior heavy British cruiser Cornwall.

The commander and the majority of the crew were killed after a heroic fight. Some of the crew were captured by the enemy. The Cornwall was damaged.

This auxiliary cruiser, commanded by Captain Krueder, in operations covering many months plied the Atlantic and Indian Oceans and sank over 140,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping and captured a great number of merchantmen with valuable cargoes, which meanwhile have arrived at German bases.

All told, this glorious and successful cruise resulted in the loss of 200,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping space.

In the fight against British supplies, the air force sank a 1,500-ton merchantman off the English coast and scored bomb hits on another large freighter.

British bomber and fighter formations yesterday again suffered severe losses during ineffective thrusts toward the occupied region in the Calais area. Fighters downed twenty-one and anti-aircraft five British pursuit ships.

Air attacks last night were directed against ports on the English south coast. With visibility favoring operations, a number of large fires were started in facilities of the supply harbor of Southampton, extensively damaged in previous raids.

German Stukas June 24 attacked British naval forces in waters around Tobruk, sinking one light cruiser and a tanker. A heavy cruiser was hit by a bomb.

German bomber units made an effective day raid yesterday on military objectives at Haifa.

A small number of British bombers last night dropped a few incendiaries and explosives in the Northern German coastal area. Several war prisoners were killed and wounded at one camp.

Night fighters downed two of the attacking British planes.

In the period from June 15 through 22, 136 British planes were shot down, of which 107 were in air encounters and by night fighters, fourteen by anti-aircraft artillery and five by units of the navy. In the same period thirty-five of our own planes were lost in the fight against Great Britain.

Italian

JUN 27 1941

ROME, June 26 (AP)—An Italian communiqué:

This morning in a city in the Po Valley, Il Duce reviewed the first motorized division of an expeditionary corps chosen to be sent to the Russian front. Il Duce was accompanied by General Ugo Cavallero, chief of the General Staff of the armed forces, General Von Rintelen, chief of the German military mission in Rome, and General Francisco Pricolo, chief of the Air Force General Staff. The Secretary for the Fascist Party also was present for the review.

Il Duce arrived by plane and went to the place where the troops were drawn up. The troops presented themselves in a supberb manner, complete with men, arms and motor vehicles. The troops then passed before Il Duce in an impeccable manner.

After the review Il Duce praised warmly the division's commander.

Il Duce then visited a group of wounded soldiers and relatives of fallen soldiers gathered in a special stand.

Il Duce thereafter walked past the line of compact files of Blackshirts while the crowd, which filled the streets and windows of houses, all flag-draped, cheered him enthusiastically.

Then Il Duce went to the air field where he departed, piloting his own airplane. A few hours after, he visited two military hospitals, chatting with the wounded and sick.

At the end of the visit he praised Colonels Archangely Lazzari and Umberto Comeli, together with their staffs. Soldiers under treatment in the hospitals greeted Il Duce with great acclamations.

The Italian High Command communiqué today:

Airports on Malta were bombed the night of June 25. Two British planes were shot down in air fights over the island between our fighter planes and those of the enemy.

Our fighter planes intercepted a formation of enemy bombers in the Mediterranean. A Blenheim was shot down.

In North Africa, Italian and German planes attacked enemy ships in navigation north of Lucch, east of Tobruk.

British planes bombed Bengazi.

In East Africa, the enemy attempted two attacks in force against our garrison at Debra Tabor. They were promptly repulsed. In the western region of Galla Sidamo, our successful counter-attacks forced the enemy to slow down his pressure.

French

JUN 27 19

VICHY, France, June 26 (AP)—The French High Command issued this communiqué today:

While part of his forces still are halted before Tadmur, the adversary is trying in other sectors to reduce French resistance on the flanks of his lines and communications.

In Southern Syria, on the one hand, he launched important forces in the direction of Es Suweida, capital of the Jebel Druz, and on the other hand started this morning with an infantry and cavalry attack on the positions which are north of Qatana, and in the vicinity of Damascus cover the road to Beirut. Operations are going on and combats continue.

In the mountainous region of Southern Lebanon—always with the idea of disengaging their rear—the British attacked east of Merdjayoun against the peaks of Hermon and against Casale Gezin. These two attacks were repulsed. That against Casale Gezin especially was worked by very hard fighting with heavy losses on both sides.

Along the coast the English fleet bombarded our positions and the adversary profited by it to resume his efforts at infiltration.

In the desert, the resistance of the garrison of Tadmur continues. Its units successfully carried out local counter-attacks and raids on British elements which oppose them.

Our aviation continued its attacks on enemy columns in all theatres of operations.

During last night and this morning Beirut and Homs were bombed by the R. A. F. Only material damage was reported.

U. S., MEXICO MAKE ECONOMIC DEFENSE PACT

JUN 27 1941

Washington, June 26. (AP).—The United States and Mexico have virtually concluded negotiation of an economic defense pact under which Mexico will prohibit exports of vital war materials to countries outside the Western Hemisphere, and the United States will purchase from her millions of dollars worth of strategic supplies needed for defense production.

Informed officials said today the pact would be signed and full details announced as quickly as final decisions were reached on prices and delivery schedules for the supplies involved.

None of the Mexican products involved in the deal was disclosed, but Mexico produces considerable lead, zinc, copper, antimony, cadmium, molydbenum, mercury, graphite, henequen and other fibers—all basic materials in the production of military supplies.

A similar economic pact was recently concluded with Brazil, also a producer of many essential metals, rubber and industrial diamonds, under which American government purchases estimated at $16,000,000 are in progress.

In Brazil, it was explained, buyers for American manufacturers will have first call on the raw materials desired, and then representatives of the government-owned metals reserve company, rubber reserve company, or defense supplies corporation, will purchase ony surplus at a guaranteed price.

Report Mexico Plans Embargo

MEXICO CITY, June 26 (AP).—Rumors circulated today that Mexico will embargo shipment of war materials outside the Americas in order to halt Japanese purchases of mercury and other prime metals. The Japanese demand for mercury, which many Mexicans assume is going to Germany, has stepped up Mexican production from 15,000 flasks annually to more than 26,000.

JUN 27 1941

FRENCH SHIP CAUGHT

JUN 27 1941

British Cruiser Balks Crew's Attempt to Scuttle Her.

A British cruiser has captured the French Government-owned freighter Indo-Chinois in the South Atlantic and taken her to Freetown, West Africa, after thwarting an attempt by the French crew to scuttle the new 6,500-ton vessel, it was reported in New York maritime circles today.

The Indo-Chinois, completed before the war began, made several trips carrying American munitions, planes and supplies to France before that country fell

MEN WHO JOIN BRITISH MAY BE DEFERRED HERE

JUN 27 1941

New Order to Draft Boards Is Expected to Follow President's Idea.

CHINESE SERVICE INCLUDED

Registrants to Be Reclassified as Engaged in Work Vital to U. S.

JUN 27 U.S.

Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—The United States probably will give formal, full-fledged approval within a few days to the enlistment of American men in the British or Chinese services, either for actual combat duty or for technical work behind the lines. The enlistments would be sanctioned officially as service in the interest of national safety.

Informed persons predicted that this development would come with issuance by Selective Service Headquarters of a memorandum to State directors, formally directing that deferment be given to registrants who wish to volunteer for duty abroad.

Follows President's Lead.

A final decision to issue the memorandum has not been made, officials said, but at Selective Service Headquarters it was looked upon as a step inevitable after President Roosevelt told his press conference Tuesday that any man who wants to enlist in Britain's or China's fighting forces has a perfect right to do so.

The President explained that the British no longer require Americans to take an oath of allegiance to the King, a procedure by which they would lose their American citizenship and become British subjects.

President Has Approved.

The President's statement about the right of young men to join the British armed forces, generally was looked upon here as little more than an invitation to American youths so inclined to enlist. Canada, it was pointed out, was convenient for this purpose, as far as volunteers for Britain are concerned.

The hitch at present to any general movement of that sort, however, lies in the fact that most men of fighting quality are registered for military training here under the selective service act. They may not leave their registration districts without permission from their draft boards and none may leave the country without written proof to the State Department that they have permission of the draft authorities. In effect, this means they must be put in a deferred classification before they go abroad.

Oficials here said this meant that deferments should be granted by placing the registrants signing up for service in Britain in Class 2-A, which is for those engaged in an occupation or service necessary to the national health, safety or interest. Going abroad to fight for Great Britain or China, or to help behind the lines, it was said, would be held for the national safety.

The British campaign for technicians was announced here and in London last week. Any such undertaking must be entirely informal, since the neutrality act forbids recruiting in the United States by a belligerent.

NAVY ASKS RIGHT TO HOLD SAILORS

Seeks Law Keeping Them After Enlistment Term.

JUN 27 1941

Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—The Navy asked authority today to hold enlisted men in the service beyond the time of their present enlistment if Congress finds that the national interests are imperiled.

Rear Admiral C. W. Nimitz told the Senate Naval Committee that the navy was suffering from a tremendous dilution of personnel on ships because of the rapid expansion of the fleet. The time might be near, he said, when discharges of enlisted men who had completed their service should be halted.

The Admiral, who is chief of the Bureau of Navigation, urged speedy approval of legislation which he said would apply to enlisted men in the navy the same rule that now holds for one-year army conscripts—that they may be kept in service longer if Congress orders it.

Navy volunteers are taken for an enlistment period of six years, and Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, protested that if they were held longer such action would involve a breach of contract.

"We feel that the situation is sufficiently acute that we ought to discard even a solemn contract if it is to the interest of the maintenance of this Government," Admiral Nimitz replied.

He said that men were not held over on enlistments in the last war, but added that he believed the situation was even more dangerous now.

Chairman Walsh said that the proposed legislation would apply to the Marine Corps as well as to the navy.

30.24 — 10067

30.24 — 10067

SAYS U.S. MUST CONTROL SHIPS

Senator Bailey Finds Cargo Situation Critical.

JUN 27 1941

Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—Senator Bailey, Democrat, of North Carolina, said today it was necessary to put the entire American merchant marine on a war economy to cope with critical shortages of ships both coastwise and trans-oceanic.

The chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee said that this could be accomplished under the merchant ship priorities bill pending before his committee after House approval.

"This is war economy as opposed to normal economy," he said to reporters. "We must get a total effort without totalitarianism. We'll keep every ship busy, we'll build up our merchant marine and it will be strong for years."

Defense and maritime officials asked the drastic ship control legislation after experimenting for several months with a voluntary control of shipping. They said government agencies needed ships immediately to bring 4,000,000 tons of defense material to this country.

Senator Bailey said the ships bill would give the government control over the cargo, routes and operation of these ships and put a ceiling on soaring cargo rates.

John J. Dempsey, speaking for the Maritime Commission, told Congress that most ship owners had co-operated under the voluntary system, but a few preferred to haul cocoa at $40 a ton when this country needed ore at $18 a ton.

"In other words, the almighty dollar is the measure of patriotism of some people, unfortunately," Mr. Dempsey added.

Mr. Dempsey testified that steamship lines had been making fabulous sums with rate increases of as much as 400 per cent in a year.

"This will put a ceiling on these rates just as we have put a curb on everything except strikes," Senator Bailey said.

U. S. MAY APPOINT CZAR OF SHIPPING

Move Would Coordinate Operation Of Vessels In Defense Work

Goal Would Be To Eliminate Army And Navy Bickering

JUN 27 1941

BY CHARLES HARNER
[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 26—Reports spread through shipping circles today that the Washington Administration, annoyed by bickerings among the army, navy and Maritime Commission, was considering the appointment of an ocean shipping czar.

It would be his duty to coordinate the transportation of the various priorities demanded by the two armed services with the national defense materials requirements of the Office of Production Management and the needs of the British as represented by the Maritime Commission.

Ship operators, doing the biggest business in the history of the American merchant marine and moving every pound of cargo their vessels can hold, say there is extreme confusion as to what kinds of supplies they must carry and routes they must take.

Inefficiency Charged

"Individually," one operator explained, "we are efficient. Ships are moving at their maximum speeds and turning around at each end of voyages in minimum times.

"But there is a lot of collective inefficiency that is shocking. There is a lot of duplication of effort, changing of orders and general lack of policy which is cutting down on what the merchant marine could really do."

For example, it was said that the new navy bases under construction are served exclusively by navy ships while only army ships serve the new army bases. Private contractors often are delayed in their work by the various orders in which army and navy officials think priorities should be filled.

Joint Service Urged

On many occasions, one merchant ship—or an army or navy vessel—sailing from a central point would be the most efficient way to supply jointly nearby army and navy needs.

"A czar over us could stop such nonsense," a shipper said.

It was suggested that the Bland bill, now in Congress, is intended to set up machinery for coordination of ship movements with national needs. It provides for a system of warrants without which an American-flag ship would not be able to sail.

An operator could obtain a warrant for a ship only if it were carrying the kind of cargo the Government wanted when and where the Government wanted it.

Close Cooperation

Operators said the Maritime Commission, with its authority over the merchant marine, was working in closest and smoothest cooperation with the British Ministry of Shipping in a twofold program:

1. To aid the war effort.
2. To hold shipping prices down.

A high degree of success is being achieved on both counts but, with the present fundamental shortage of ships and with needs so great, the immediate effect is a throttling of commercial business.

For example: Although chocolate is a basic item of army rations, some ships which ordinarily transport chocolate's raw material, cacao, from Africa to the United States have been told to bring in metal ores instead. And the operators know just as well as they know their own names that, one of these days, they'll get frantic requests to shift back to cacao cargoes.

Plea For Calmness

"I wish a few fellows would start getting calm," was a succinct comment.

Incidentally, it was said that some boot and shoe manufacturers, with gigantic army contracts, were inundating Washington with telegraphic requests to put quebracho, an essential for leather tanning, on the priorities list. The erstwhile quebracho carriers are being used for copper and manganese shipments from South America.

Ocean men are intensely interested in the Russo-German campaign, hoping the smashing of the Nazi-Communist peace means they can resume the highly profitable trade run to Vladivostok, previously blocked to prevent the transport of supplies to Germany by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Russian agents were reported to be busily engaged in trying to book shipping space from New York for the contents of three or four warehouses filled with materials bought by Russia in the United States for cash, but frozen here by the Pacific ocean blockade.

BRITAIN'S REC LOAN EXPLAINED

Morgenthau Says It Should Be Temporary.

JUN 27 1941

Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau approved today a proposed RFC loan to Great Britain as a temporary measure, but said that he still believed the British should eventually sell all their American investments.

He said at a press conference that Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, had consulted him before announcing yesterday that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was considering a loan to the British with the British-owned American investments as collateral.

"Mr. Jones is doing this after consultation with me," Mr. Morgenthau said. "In fact, I sent the British to him.

"Our markets have been so difficult recently that not only the British but any American manufacturer would have difficulty making any large flotation of securities.

"Under these conditions, the British could not get a good price for their American investments. I favored the loan, for the time being, because I want the British to get the maximum value out of their American securities so that they will get enough dollars to pay their bills in this country. That's the important thing."

The Secretary said he could not estimate how much the British owed American manufacturers at present. At the beginning of the year, he said, the bill was between $1,300,000,000 and $1,400,000,000. This represented the unpaid contracts for war supplies in this country made before the lease-lend program enabled the British to get supplies without

NEW BRITISH BILL OF RIGHTS IS SEEN

Crowther Pictures Post-War England As Democratic Economy

London Editor Addresses Institute At University Of Virginia

JUN 27 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Charlottesville, Va., June 26—Geoffrey Crowther, editor of the London *Economist*, visualized today the political structure of England after the successful conclusion of the war as a democratic economy which would offer the common man "security and prosperity—all this and freedom, too."

Under this new bill of rights, he told the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs, the British Government would best be described as co-operative, rather than Socialistic or Communistic. While the post-war nation might do many of the things Socialism wants to do, he said, it would not "swallow the theoretical postulates of Socialism."

Democratic Economy

"We will create a democratic economy and will say to parties of both the Right and Left that we will safeguard the common man, offer him security and prosperity — all this and freedom, too."

Crowther, who has been associated with the British purchasing commission since his arrival in America this month, said he thought it would be possible for England to produce as much wealth after the war as before and accordingly return to prosperity.

The necessary rebuilding that would follow the peace, he said, would require about two years and would provide jobs for a great number of men released from the armed forces and the munitions factories.

Points To Cooperation

He said all Englishmen are cooperating toward winning the war and that high taxes and food and clothing rationing were actually popular. The tax structure and rationing have served to bring about a comparative equality of income which he thought would be continued in the nation's life after the war.

Crowther said that out of the wartime service that Englishmen are giving their country "may come the idea that every individual in peacetime owes to the community a service of one year of his life and one fortnight of every year."

John Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to the United States, asserted tonight that the peace established after the present war would constitute "the test case of democratic statesmanship."

"This conflict," he declared, "is the first outburst of total warfare. It is up to democracy to establish total peace."

Urges New World

The gravity of the world crisis, he asserted, warrants the greatest collective effort of all civilized humanity to recreate "a new and better world in the future."

"If this can be achieved, and it must be achieved," the Ambassador declared, "then the present conflict may become a turning point in the history of humanity, provided new and courageous democratic statesmanship, free from petty inhibitions and sentimentality, emerges from this war."

Democratic statesmanship has suffered of an "overclassical, overpolite and diplomatic mentality, worthy of the times of the Congress of Vienna, which, to say the least, was out of place when faced by the ruthless methods of rising totalitarianism," asserted Ciechanowski.

Terms Victory Indispensable

He declared that an Allied victory was indispensable if the world was to have a "last chance" of saving the principles of freedom, civilization and legality, and added that "such a victory will be but a necessary prelude to the stupendous task of establishing a fair, just and permanent peace."

The Versailles peace, he said, failed because it sought to place international behavior on the "honor system" when the war world of 1919 was not ripe for the system.

"It is a moot question whether any human world will ever be ripe for it," he commented.

"It has been proved that it is impossible to outlaw war unless the nations resolved to do so are prepared to resort to the use of armed force as an ultimate means of coercion."

Technological Research

Robert L. Lund, of St. Louis, past president of the National Association of Manufacturers, offered the prediction that the greatest single factor in the solution of post-war economic problems would be industrial research and technology.

"Other measures will be needed," he said, "but the great hope for re-employment, for investment opportunity and for the utilization of war production plants lies in technological research."

Lund, chairman of the N. A. M.'s committee on patents and research, said the American patent system was the keysone to the "new economy of technological advance."

DANGEROUS POSITION IN ALUMINUM

JUN 27 1941

President, Defence Officials, American Co. Criticised

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Caustic criticism of the defence production programme was heard in the Senate today as its special defence investigation committee reported a

shortage of aluminum that may cause curtailment of electric power in homes.

In a bluntly-worded report on its inquiry into aluminum—vital metal for fighting airplanes — the Senate group said production of 1,600,000,000 pounds annually was needed, with only slightly more than half of that in sight immediately.

MAY CUT CURRENT IN HOMES

Some electric power may have to be diverted from home use to the production of aluminum, it was indicated.

"This situation is especially serious as we can not have confidence in our estimates of needs for aluminum, and as we may want to increase our airplane programme still further," the special committee reported. "Unless we proceed at once to create new facilities, we may be unable to get aluminum when we need it, or we may have to ration private consumption of electricity in the home."

After the [illegible] aluminum report had been explained by Senator Mead of New York, Senator Brewster of Maine told the Senate the "biggest bottleneck in our preparedness effort is on the President's desk."

The Maine legislator said it was "fantastic" to expect the President to handle details of national defence production along with other heavy responsibilities and urged co-ordination of all defence production under a single responsible head, similar to the War Department's industrial mobilization plan.

Called Tragic Failure

"Aluminum presents a tragic case history of failure to co-ordinate," Brewster said. "Today Germany is producing around 2,000,000,000 pounds of aluminum a year while we are unable to produce 1,000,000,000. The country needs aluminum. The country gets an alibi."

Asserting that "swarms of airplanes" must be produced, the committee said both the Defence Advisory Commission and the Office of Production Management had made "serious miscalculation" of aluminum needs, stocks and production.

The report, prepared under direction of Chairman Truman of Missouri, criticized both OPM and The Aluminum Company of America. OPM was said to have relied on The Aluminum Company, and "discouraged anyone else from going into the business of producing aluminum" at the time that the Reynolds Metal Company, new and only competitor of The Aluminum Company, was constructing facilities at Lister, Ala., and Longview, Wash. for aluminum production.

"It is reasonable to conclude that The Aluminum Company had convinced OPM of the adequacy of the supply in order to avoid the possibility that anyone else would go into a field which they had for so many years successfully monopolized," the report added.

The committee also said OPM "actually had discouraged research and experimentation" in alternative processes for production of aluminum "for low-grade bauxite or other sources such as alunite."

The Aluminum Company was said to have "promised to build up its stock pile of bauxite, but did not do so, and the committee estimated that the present available supply of bauxite in this country would be exhausted in less than two years.

PRICE OF TIRES ORDERED FIXED BY HENDERSON

JUN 27 1941

Dealers Must Post List That Was in Effect on June 16.

MOVE PART OF WIDE DRIVE

Legislation Expected to Be Asked Giving Greater Powers to Administrator.

Washington June 26 (A. P.).—Leon Henderson, price administrator, announced today that both wholesale and retail prices of automobile tires and tubes would be frozen at the levels prevailing June 16. He said that conferences with the tire industry would be held within the next few days to smooth out certain details of the proposed schedule, which is expected to be ordered next week.

An advance announcement of the pending move was decided upon, Mr. Henderson said, to advise the trade what to expect and to avert any price changes before the schedule is issued.

Sweeping Government action to fix mandatory price levels appeared imminent as a result of the Chrysler Corporation and part of the furniture manufacturing industry.

Authority to fix prices by mandate would have to come from Congress.

Aids of Mr. Henderson said that thus far no legislation had been prepared, but that considerable material had been collected for a report to President Roosevelt and Congress. This they believed might be used in drafting a measure.

Present methods available to enforce price ceilings these aids regarded as cumbersome and harsh. A simpler and more direct method was deemed advisable in view of failure of certain important industries to submit.

The methods open to Mr. Henderson for enforcing his price orders at present are based on the selective service act, a world war transportation act, and the Government's control over stores of strategic materials.

Can Commandeer Plants.

It was explained that the administration now could resort to compulsory orders and then commandeer a plant if it refused to comply; could withhold transportation serving an industry; and thus deprive it of materials; release stores of materials to keep prices down in specific instances, or lower the tariffs on certain materials to make more supplies available and thus tend to keep prices down.

In connection with freezing tire and tube prices, Mr. Henderson made the points that price ceilings on new or newly retreaded tires and new tubes sold by producers, wholesale distributors and retailers will be those charged on the most recent sales prior to June 17; provision will be made to take care of retailers who may have been selling below the general price level prior to June 17, and producers and wholesale distributors will be required to file a price list covering June 16 sales for each size, design, quality and make of tire and tube.

Retailers will be required to draw up a similar list which must be attested to under oath and posted in a conspicuous place on their premises. Customary quantity differentials will continue in effect.

Lines of Tires Frozen, Too.

Provision will be made to prevent a seller from attaching conditions to tire and tube sales which might require a buyer to purchase additional merchandise or services or pay a consideration of any kind in addition to the selling price. An exception will be made, however, so that the seller may continue to require the turn-in of old tires and tubes.

Manufacturers will be prohibited from changing the construction, quality or lines of tires and tubes except after conference with the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

Packard Prices Rise.

Detroit, June 26 (A. P.).—Packard Motor Car Company increased prices from $20 to $45 on its entire line of automobiles, a company official said today. The increases are effective immediately.

JUN 27 1941

The Packard price increase, according to M. M. Gilman, president of the company, was made with the approval of Leon Henderson, price control administrator.

Mr. Henderson yesterday, in criticising the Chrysler Corporation because, he said, it had refused to withdraw recent price increases ranging from $15 to $53, had commended Packard for having deferred similar action for several weeks at his request.

Chrysler Says Costs Compel Auto Price Rise

JUN 27 1941

Reply to Henderson Cites $31,666,171 in Defense Work, 1-25 of 1% Profit

DETROIT, June 26 (AP).—Recent retail price increases were necessitated by rising labor and material costs, the Chrysler Corporation asserted today in a statement replying to a charge by Leon Henderson, Federal Price Control Administrator, that the corporation has refused to co-operate with his office.

Mr. Henderson made the charge last night in announcing that Chrysler had declined to withdraw the retail price increases at his request. The increases applied to Chrysler, De Soto, Dodge and Plymouth units of the corporation, and were announced at about the same time Ford, Studebaker, Hudson and Nash increased their retail listings.

Mr. Henderson last night released Studebaker, Hudson and Nash from his request for a withdrawal of the increases, and commended Packard for having deferred similar advances at his request. Today, however, Packard announced immediate increases ranging from $20 to $45, and said the advances had Mr. Henderson's approval.

The Chrysler statement today included a review of the corporation's participation in the defense program, which was cited as evidence of its desire to co-operate with the government. The corporation has been building an army tank arsenal designing anti-aircraft guns, its own type of airplane engine, aircraft landing gears, a new type of marine propulsion engine, trucks and other items.

Ickes Compares Lindbergh With Quisling And Laval

Flyer Attacked Again As Friend Of Hitler—U. S. Urged To Make Supreme Fight For Freedom

JUN 27 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Hartford, Conn., June 26—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, tonight assailed Charles A. Lindbergh, saying that "the understanding between the dictator (Hitler) who bestowed the medal and him upon whose breast it was pinned is not accidental. He also compared him with Quisling and Laval."

Ickes made his remarks in an address before a meeting sponsored by the Fight for Freedom Committee and the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

In his attack on Lindbergh, he said:

"If Lindbergh is for Hitler now, as every act and word of his seem to indicate, it is because through an understanding with Hitler, or as an expected favor from him, he glimpses a political future which a free people would not accord him voluntarily. Thus it was with Quisling, who betrayed Norway to Hitler, and with Laval, who is doing the same thing to France. . . .

"Lindbergh said recently that we need new leaders. This shocking exposure of personal political ambitions—ambitions which, apparently, he would attain by unconstitutional means—made even his simple-minded adherents gasp. . . .

"As Hitler's designs upon America are becoming clearer, so is the role that Lindbergh has cast for himself The understanding between the dictator who bestowed the medal and him upon whose breast it was pinned is not accidental."

Secretary Ickes asserted the American people must "make their supreme choice," now "whether we are willing to buy a craven's truce" or "work, sacrince, fight and die, if need be, for liberty."

"A War For Liberty"

"This is a war for liberty," the Interior Secretary said. "If we win it, we may live, but at any rate we will pass on to our children, undamaged, the great heritage that has come to us from our fathers. If—God forbid—we lose the war, some of us may live, but those who do would much better be dead."

Ickes made his remarks in an address prepared for delivery before a meeting sponsored by the Fight for Freedom Committee and the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

Urges Aid To Russia

While declaring that "democracy and Stalin today have nothing in common save the enmity of Hitler," Ickes said practical considerations dictated that "Russia, undoubtedly weaker than Germany, should be aided so that Hitler will be required to waste greater quantities of men and more pieces of equipment, thereby weakening him in his struggle with the democratic forces."

Declaring "Hitler has us on his list of the doomed," Ickes said, "We must use more than words in defense of our liberty. We must offer in full measure the sweat and blood and tears that the heroic English have been yielding at the call of Churchill." He added solemnly:

"Make no mistake. The situation is so serious that if America does not quickly go all out for Britain, America may find herself all-in—without Britain."

AIRPLANE FLIES UNDER 3 NIAGARA FALLS SPANS

JUN 27 1941

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 26 (AP)—An airplane believed by observers to have been a Canadian Army bomber flew under all three bridges spanning the Niagara gorge today.

Immigration and custom officers stationed on the Whirlpool Rapids Bridge, marvelling at the feat because of hazardous air currents, said the plane was travelling so fast they were unable to distinguish the insignia or number.

It flew into the gorge under the Whirlpool Rapids and Michigan Central bridges after passing over Niagara Falls, Ont, zoomed under the new Rainbow Bridge, and sped Westward.

30.24— 10069

30.24— 10069

9 OF ROBIN MOOR CREW REACH U. S.

Survivors, At New Orleans, Undaunted And Ready To Put To Sea Again

Argument Develops Over Wages. And Pay Day Is Postponed Short Time

JUN 27 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New Orleans, June 26—Nine rescued crew members of the torpedoed American merchant ship Robin Moor reached United States soil here today—undaunted and ready to put out to sea again.

The survivors were brought here on the Deltargentino, on its final voyage before being taken over by the navy.

The ship took them aboard at Recife, Brazil, where they had been taken by the Brazilian steamer Ozorio after it picked them up in the Atlantic June 8. They had been seventeen days at sea in a lifeboat.

All In Good Spirits

All were in good spirits, agreed it was a German submarine that sank their ship which they said did not carry war munitions, that fair play was not shown because the submarine did not radio for a ship to pick them up, and to the man they said they would return to the sea shortly.

The men lived on crackers and tomatoes all the time they were in the lifeboat, but had plenty of water as a result of rains.

Others Picked Up

Thirty-five other survivors of the Robin Moor were picked up June 1 from open lifeboats by a British vessel and taken to Cape Town, South Africa, where the American ship had been headed when it was sunk.

Richard Carlisle, firemen, of Maywood, Cal., bluntly said, "Sure, it's back to the sea for me."

Donald Schablein, able seaman, Yonkers, N. Y., no less emphatically declared: "It's back to New York for a short vacation and then off on another boat for me."

Hitch Over Pay Develops

The crewmen were met here by Joseph J. Condon, personnel director of the Robin Line, who was prepared to pay them off for the time they were at sea, time spent in returning to the United States, and other allowances.

Some argument developed about pay, however, and pay day was postponed until Condon consulted his New York office.

The crew said Antonio Santos, ship's cook, saved two hand-embroidered pillow cases, five pairs of silk socks, a two-pants suit and some shirts, but forgot to put any food aboard the lifeboat. Santos, Portuguese-born American citizen, said he was excited.

Arming Believed Danger

The crew mostly agreed it would be dangerous to arm American merchant ships, because it would provide a "sink without warning" policy.

"It's pretty bad on a black night to have a torpedo slammed into your ship and have to go overside on the quick," one of the crew said.

"I don't know about arming our ships; it could be worse," he added.

The War Today

JUN 27 1941

Tragedy of Finland Grimmest of War

By FRED VANDERSCHMIDT

Assaulted by one aggressor and "protected" by another over the span of a year and a half, Finland becomes, perhaps, the grimmest small nation tragedy of a war replete with the cynical subjection of the little countries.

Even the Poles in Russian prisons may now get a chance to fight for the liberation of their twice-ravaged country, but the Finns, if they fight today, fight not for themselves or their homes. They fight for Germany, their "protector."

Finland calls her present hostilities with Russia measures of defense and the Germans say "Finland has declared war," but this makes no real difference, for Finland has had no choice at all since Adolf Hitler told the world Sunday morning: "United with their Finnish comrades, the fighters of the victory of Narvik are standing in the northern Arctic . . . German divisions commanded by the conqueror of Norway, in cooperation with the heroes of Finnish freedom under their marshal, are protecting Finnish soil."

What this kind of protection is worth has been stated long ago by Hitler in Mein Kampf: "We are not protective police for the well-known "poor little nations," but soldiers of our own nation."

Finland, therefore, can have few illusions about getting back with German aid the soil which Russia snatched by the peace of 1940; nor can she hope to rebuild her sovereignty or her independent economy under the "protecting" heel of the Nazi army, which, once planted on any soil, can be lifted only by force.

At the start of the Russian conflict it appeared that Hitler's primary place for Finland was one of immobilization or distraction on large Russian air forces; now, as the course of the German panzer columns and the resistance of the Red Army takes form, it seems possible the Finns may be forced to join the Germans in a march on Leningrad, across the Karelian peninsula, and on the nearby Soviet naval base at Kronstadt.

In any event, the Russians are devoting no small part of their air power to widespread raids on Finnish objectives, raids reminiscent of the days in the very near past when the peninsula was an actual battlefield.

In Amsterdam in November of 1939, I used to hear the woman announcer on the Moscow radio proclaiming night after night: "Finland is a pistol pointed at Leningrad." The idea, as later compounded, was that Finland was a place d'armes for England and France. This, of course, was as shady as the German charge that Holland was a conspirator for invasion of the Ruhr.

Finland intrigued with nobody; indeed, Finland got precious little help from anybody, once the Red Army struck. The Allies hesitated, and when they did decide to send men, Finland's neighbors, Sweden and Norway, barred the way with their own ideas of neutrality. The Finnish army bled to death and, in the bitterness of the March defeat, Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim cried out to the survivors: "We have paid to the last penny any debt we may have owed to the west."

It may now be seen why Germany was the arranger for the Finnish-Russian peace; why, after the Norwegian campaign, it became necessary for so many German troops to pour into Finland from Norway and the Reich, ostensibly relieving each other for "rest periods."

Now Finland is in reality a pistol pointed at Leningrad, but it is Hitler who squeezes the trigger.

ANKARA-FIRST ADD TURKISH (PRECEDE LONDON DAY)

ADD JUN 27 1941

XXX GERMAN-RUSSIAN WAR.

ACCORDING TO THE REPORT, SIR HUGHE WAS INFORMED AT THE TURKISH FOREIGN OFFICE MONDAY OF THE "HANDS OFF" SUGGESTION AND REPLIED THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S SPEECH OF SUNDAY HAD ADEQUATELY DEFINED BRITISH POLICY.

THE NAZI SPOKESMAN TODAY SAID, "THE ENTIRE STORY IS CRAZY. GERMANY IS NOT CONCERNED OVER WHAT CHURCHILL TALKS OF DOING FOR BOLSHEVISM, NOR DOES GERMANY FEAR THAT BRITISH INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA WILL BE ANY MORE EFFECTIVE THAN IN NORWAY AND GREECE." ##

LONDON, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE CANADIAN PRESS SAID IT HAD LEARNED FROM INFORMED SOURCES TODAY THAT THERE IS "A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF TRUTH" TO REPORTS IN ANKARA, TURKEY, THAT GERMANY SOUGHT BRITISH COOPERATION AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA.

JUN 27 1941

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S PROMPT BROADCAST OF SUNDAY, HOWEVER, BLASTED ANY GERMAN HOPES OF RALLYING RIGHTIST OPINION BEHIND AN ANTI-

COMMUNIST CRUSADE, ACCORDING TO THE CANADIAN PRESS' INFORMANTS.

CERTAIN PROPOSALS INVOLVING THE UNITED STATES, REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED FROM ANKARA TODAY, WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN PASSED ON FROM FRANZ VON PAPEN, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, TO BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR HUGHE KNATACHBULL-HUGESSEN BY TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGLU SUNDAY.

(THAT WAS THE SAME DAY THAT ADOLF HITLER SENT HIS LEGIONS INTO RUSSIA ANDIWINSTON CHURCHILL DECLARED THAT WHOEVER WAS GERMANY'S ENEMY WOULD GET BRITAIN'S HELP.)

JUN 27 1941

THAT THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN SIR HUGHE AND SARACOGLU LASTED ONLY A FEW MINUTES, REUTERS SAID, IS BELIEVED TO INDICATE HOW UNEQUIVOCAL WAS BRITAIN'S REPLY.

THE REPORT GIVEN THE CANADIAN PRESS SUGGESTED THAT THE NAZIS MISINTERPRETED BRITISH FEELINGS IN THE BELIEF THAT IF THEY ONCE APPEARED AS CRUSADERS SOME ELEMENTS IN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WOULD URGE PEACE. #

THE WRITER INSISTED HE WAS STILL PUZZLED TO KNOW WHY HE WAS FREED. WODEHOUSE

"I DO KNOW, HOWEVER, THAT SOME OF MY GERMAN AS WELL AS MY AMERICAN FRIENDS HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN MY BEHALF."

WODEHOUSE SAID IT TOOK FIVE MONTHS TO FINISH HIS LATEST NOVEL, "MONEY IN THE BANK" WHICH THE GERMANS ALLOWED HIM TO SEND TO THE UNITED STATES FOR PUBLICATION.

PART OF THE NOVEL WAS WRITTEN IN PENCIL IN THE CAMP DINING ROOM DURING THE MORNINGS, THE WRITER SAID, THEN TYPED ON A "PRIMITIVE GERMAN TYPEWRITER" IN THE AFTERNOONS IN PRIVATE IN "WODEHOUSE'S PADDED CELL."

THE AUTHOR SAID HE FOUND IT GOOD TRAINING TO WRITE UNDER SUCH UNFAVORABLE CONDITIONS.

"I FEEL NOW THAT I COULD WRITE ALMOST ANYWHERE -- EVEN IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE."

WODEHOUSE SAID HE HAD ANOTHER NOVEL, "FULL MOON," ONE-THIRD COMPLETED WHEN HE SUDDENLY WAS BROUGHT TO BERLIN. ALTHOUGH THE AUTHORITIES MADE HIM LEAVE THE MANUSCRIPT AT THE CAMP, HE SAID HE HOPED TO RECOVER IT AND RESUME WRITING SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY.

HE EXPRESSED HOPE THAT ARRANGEMENTS COULD BE MADE TO BRING HIS WIFE, WHO IS NOW IN THE OCCUPIED ZONE OF FRANCE, TO JOIN HIM IN THE REICH.

THE WODEHOUSES HAD LIVED IN A VILLA AT LE TOUQUET, FRANCE, FOR EIGHT YEARS, EXCEPT FOR ONE YEAR SPENT IN HOLLYWOOD IN 1936. JUN 27 1941

WODEHOUSE IS ONE OF SEVERAL BRITISH SUBJECTS, MOST OF WHOM REGULARLY LIVED OUTSIDE ENGLAND, WHO HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT IN RECENT MONTHS. GERMAN OFFICIALS SAID THE WRITER WAS COMPLETELY FREE.

HE WAS INTERNED AFTER BEING CAPTURED BY GERMAN SOLDIERS IN JUNE 1939, AT HIS LE TOUQUET VILLA. #

LONDON, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU REPORTED TONIGHT THAT A GIGANTIC TANK BATTLE WAS RAGING IN POLAND, WITH THE GERMANS GETTING THE WORST OF IT AT THE HANDS OF THE RED ARMY.

JUN 27 1941

ITS COMMUNIQUE, PICKED UP BY RADIO HERE, SAID ALSO THAT IN THE CERNAUTI SECTOR OF OLD BUCOVINA NEW GERMAN AND RUMANIAN ATTEMPTS TO FORCE ACROSS THE RIVER PRUT BOUNDARY LINE HAD BEEN FRUSTRATED, AND THAT RUSSIAN POSITIONS WERE MAINTAINED ALL ALONG THE BESSARABIAN BORDER IN THE FACE OF REPEATED ATTACKS.

30.24 — 10071

30.24 - 10071

THE GERMANS AND RUMANIANS SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES ALONG THE PRUT, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

WHILE THE RED ARMY WAS HOLDING THIS LINE, THE RUSSIAN AIR FORCE BOMBED BUCHAREST, THE RUMANIAN BLACK SEA PORT OF CONSTANTA, AND THE OIL FIELD CITY OF PLOESTI.

"SEVERAL OIL PLANTS AT PLOESTI ARE IN FLAMES," IT SAID.

THE TANK BATTLE, APPARENT HIGHLIGHT OF THE DAY'S FIGHTING, WAS IN SOUTHEAST POLAND.

"IN THE LUCK SECTOR, A BIG AND FIERCE TANK BATTLE HAS BEEN RAGING DURING THE DAY WITH OBVIOUS ADVANTAGE TO OUR TROOPS," THE RUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

JUN 27 1941

"FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS."

IT SAID THAT ON THE SOVIET-FINNISH FRONTIER THERE WAS NO FIGHTING BUT THAT IN THE BALTIC SEA TWO "ENEMY" SUBMARINES WERE SUNK BY RUSSIAN AIR AND NAVAL UNITS.

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE "CARRIED OUT NO PARTICULAR ACTIVITY DURING THE DAY," THE INFORMATION BUREAU ASSERTED. "THE ENEMY FIGHTER FORCE PUT UP ONLY A SLIGHT RESISTANCE TO OUR BOMBERS."

SAYING THAT THE GERMANS' RUMANIAN ALLIES ARE NOT WHOLE-HEARTEDLY IN THE CONFLICT, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED:

"RUMANIAN SOLDIERS WHO WERE TAKEN PRISONER HAVE REPORTED THERE ARE 40 OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS IN EACH RUMANIAN REGIMENT.

"BEHIND THE RUMANIAN TROOPS THERE IS GERMAN ARTILLERY, THE GERMANS BY FORCE DRIVING THE RUMANIANS INTO BATTLE BECAUSE THE RUMANIANS ARE AGAINST THE WAR AND AGAINST THE GERMANS."

THE RUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT IN WHITE RUSSIA GERMAN DETACHMENTS APPEARED IN RED ARMY UNIFORMS.

"THEY WERE PARTLY ANNIHILATED AND PARTLY TAKEN PRISONERS," IT SAID. "IN ANOTHER AREA OF WHITE RUSSIA, SOME PARACHUTE TROOPS WERE DROPPED FOR DESTRUCTIVE PURPOSES AND ATTEMPTED TO DESTROY A RADIO STATION. THEY WERE EVERYWHERE SHOT DOWN DURING THEIR DESCENT."

THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE TOLD ALSO OF "GREAT HAVOC" DONE TO MILITARY OBJECTIVES AT IASI (JASSY), RUMANIA, JUST ACROSS THE PRUT RIVER, BY THE RUSSIAN AIR FORCE.

JUN 27 1941

BERLIN, JUNE 26-(AP)-SWEDEN'S DECISION TO ALLOW A GERMAN DIVISION TO CROSS HER TERRITORY ON THE WAY TO FINLAND AND RUSSIA WAS REGARDED BY BERLIN TODAY AS A "SIGNIFICANT AND FRIENDLY ACT."

AN AUTHORIZED SPOKESMAN SAID THE REICH WAS PLEASED AND THERE WAS NOW SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE THAT "IN SYMPATHIES, SWEDEN IS ON OUR SIDE IN THE FIGHT TO PREVENT A WESTWARD SURGE OF COMMUNISM."

JUN 27 1941

(IN STOCKHOLM, THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED ITS LEGATIONS WOULD HANDLE RUSSIAN INTERESTS IN GERMANY AND HUNGARY, THUS INDICATING SHE DOES NOT EXPECT INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR.)

FINLAND'S ATTITUDE, THIS SOURCE SAID, HAS BEEN COMPLETELY CLARIFIED BY ACTIVE MILITARY COOPERATION WITH THE GERMANS. AS IT WAS EXPLAINED HERE, FINLAND'S OFFICIAL DISPOSITION WAS TO REMAIN NEUTRAL, BUT SHE COULD NOT IN VIEW OF PROTRACTED RUSSIAN BOMBING OF FINNISH COMMUNITIES DESPITE FORMAL FINNISH PROTESTS.

(ADOLF HITLER PROCLAIMED FINLAND A GERMAN ALLY WHEN HE ANNOUNCED THE WAR AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA SUNDAY, BUT THE FINNS SAID THEY WERE NEUTRAL. THE GERMANS LATER REPORTED AN OUTRIGHT FINNISH DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE SOVIET WAS IMMINENT BUT IN HELSINKI LAST NIGHT A POLICY OF ACTIVE DEFENSE ONLY BUT NOT WAR WAS DECLARED. THE ONLY FINNISH MILITARY OPERATIONS SO FAR REPORTED HAVE BEEN ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES.)

NO ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE AS YET FOR AN EXCHANGE OF MEMBERS OF THE RUSSIAN AND GERMAN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS.

A "FAIRLY COMPLETE REPORT" FROM A FRIENDLY NATION, IT WAS SAID HERE, INDICATED THAT GERMAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN MOSCOW WERE SAFE UP TO TODAY.

JUN 27 1941

BERLIN, JUNE 26-(AP)-A GERMAN REGIMENT SURROUNDED A RUSSIAN AIR FIELD AND DESTROYED 28 SOVIET FIGHTER PLANES ON THE GROUND IN TAKING THE FIELD BY STORM, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB REPORTED TONIGHT.

JUN 27 1941

WITHOUT GIVING THE LOCATION OF THE ENGAGEMENT, WHICH IT SAID OCCURRED YESTERDAY, DNB RELATED THAT A REGIMENT OF TROOPS AND A BATTERY OF ARTILLERY FOUGHT FORWARD ALMOST INCH BY INCH TO SEIZE THE FIELD.

"EVERY HOUSE AND EVERY CORNFIELD HAS TO BE SEARCHED," THE AGENCY STATED.

FINALLY THE FIELD GUNS AND MACHINE-GUNNERS WERE PLACED AROUND THE AIRPORT, AND ONLY ONE SOVIET FIGHTER PLANE ESCAPED THE WITHERING FIRE WHICH CRISS-CROSSED THE FIELD. FIRE SOON ENVELOPED THE BUILDINGS, DNB SAID, AND THE INFANTRY MOVED IN AND TOOK POSSESSION.

MJ&JS443PED

LONDON, JUNE 26-(AP)-INFORMED SOURCES INTERPRETED TODAY THE ADDITION OF SIX MINISTERS TO THE AUSTRALIAN CABINET AS "SIMPLY AN EFFORT TO SPEED AUSTRALIAN WAR EFFORT BY LETTING ADDITIONAL MINISTERS MORE CLOSELY SUPERVISE THE OUTPUT OF WIDESPREAD INDUSTRIAL CENTERS."

ALL NEW MINISTERS WERE EITHER FROM THE UNITED AUSTRALIAN PARTY OR THE COUNTRY PARTY WHICH COMPRISE THE MENZIES COALITION GOVERNMENT.

"THAT MEANS THE LABOR PARTY HAS REFUSED TO JOIN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT," LONDON SOURCES SAID.

THE REORGANIZATION FOLLOWED A MENZIES BROADCAST JUNE 18 IN WHICH HE ANNOUNCED HE PLANNED "A COMPREHENSIVE SERIES OF NEW MEASURES FOR EXTENDING AND CONSOLIDATING THE WAR EFFORT."

EJ&OSAED NM

JUN 27 1941

NEW YORK, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE 5,890-TON ITALIAN MOTORSHIP FREIGHTER MONTE PIANA HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH AND IS BEING USED TO HAUL SUPPLIES TO ENGLISH FORCES FIGHTING AXIS POWERS, MARITIME SOURCES SAID TODAY. THE MONTE PIANA, BUILT IN 1926, WAS WELL-KNOWN IN THE ITALY-FAR EAST TRADE BEFORE THE WAR.

JUN 27 1941

U1243AED

30.24— 10073

TORONTO, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN WATER-WORKS ASSOCIATION, IN CONVENTION HERE, TODAY NAMED A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO COOPERATE WITH FEDERAL AUTHORITIES AT WASHINGTON IN DEFENSE MATTERS CONCERNING WATERWORKS SYSTEMS.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION WERE ASKED TO CONSULT WITH THE COMMITTEE IN NEW YORK CONCERNING ALL DEFENCE PROBLEMS AND THE PROBLEMS OF PROCURING MATERIALS FOR WATERWORKS SYSTEMS. CHLORINE FOR CIVILIAN USE NEEDED BY THE 15,000 WATERWORKS SYSTEMS OF AMERICA NOW IS ON A PARITY WITH MILITARY DEFENCE MATERIALS ON THE UNITED STATES PRIORITY LISTS.

JUN 27 1941

THE COMMITTEE CONSISTS OF LOUIS R.HOWSON OF CHICAGO, CHAIRMAN; ABEL WOLMAN OF JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, EUGENE DUGGER OF NEWPORT NEWS, VA., BOYD BENNETT OF NEW YORK CITY, AND HARRY JORDON OF NEW YORK CITY.

JJ525PED

30.24 - 10073

BY EDDY GILMORE

(ADVANCE) SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN, JUNE 25 — (AP) — BRITAIN, IT MAY BE TOLD NOW, HAS JUST COMPLETED HER BIGGEST SCALE DEFENSE EXERCISES OF THE WAR WITH 150,000 MEN ENGAGING IN A REALISTIC "INVASION" OVER AN AREA OF 2,000 SQUARE MILES.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS ATTACHED TO THE LONDON EMBASSY WATCHED THE MANEUVERS IN WHICH 20,000 HOME GUARDS, REGULARS AIDED

JUN 27 1941

BY CIVIL DEFENSE WORKERS HELPED "DEFEND" BRITAIN IN A MANNER WHICH WON EVEN THE "INVADERS'" PRAISE.

WHOLE CLOUDS OF PARACHUTISTS LANDED AT ONE AIRFIELD AND SPED THROUGH A CITY DESIGNATED AS THE "CAPITAL," SEIZING THE ANCIENT CASTLE WHICH WAS CALLED ITS CITADEL.

JUN 27 1941

THE HOME GUARDSMEN, TAKEN BY SURPRISE, WERE OVERWHELMED BY THE PARACHUTISTS WHO SCALED THE CASTLE WALLS IN MEDIEVAL STYLE -- BUT ARMED WITH TOMMY GUNS.

OTHER HOME GUARD UNITS WENT INTO ACTION, HOWEVER, AND RECAPTURED THE CASTLE, ROUNDING UP THE PARACHUTISTS.

THE EXERCISES, INCLUDING AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO LAND FROM BOATS, COMMANDEERING OF TRUCKS AND OPERATIONS BY TWO ARMORED DIVISIONS WITH HUNDREDS OF TANKS, WERE DESIGNED TO SIMULATE CONDITIONS EXPECTED IF THE GERMANS MANAGED TO GET A FOOTHOLD IN BRITAIN.

THE BEST HOME GUARD EFFORT WAS SAID TO HAVE

BEEN IN HOLDING UP A CRACK REGULAR REGIMENT'S ATTEMPTS TO AD-
VANCE FOR THREE HOURS. HOME GUARDSMEN ARE A "MINUTE MAN" ORGANI-
ZATION, SLATED MERELY TO MEET THE GERMANS IF A REAL INVASION

COMES AND HOLD THEM UNTIL REGULAR TROOPS CAN TAKE THE FIELD.

THE MOCK INVASION GOT SOME VIVIDLY REALISTIC TOUCHES
WHEN, FOR INSTANCE, A SCOTTISH SOLDIER HAD A NO-MAKE-BELIEVE
FIGHT WITH A PRIVATE FROM ANOTHER UNIT AND WHEN A TRUCK DRIVER
CRASHED INTO AN ANTI-TANK OBSTACLE WRECKING HIS CAR AND IN-
JURING TWO OCCUPANTS.

JUN 27 1941

SOFIA, BULGARIA, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE SOVIET LEGATION HERE
INFORMED THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT TODAY [redacted] RUSSIA WOULD CONSENT
TO BULGARIA REPRESENTING THE GERMAN, HUNGARIAN AND RUMANIAN
INTERESTS IN MOSCOW.

THOMAS F. HAWKINS, WHO WROTE THE FOLLOWING
DISPATCH, WAS AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT [redacted] ON THE
FINNISH FRONT DURING THE RUSSO-FINNISH CONFLICT OF 1939-40. HIS

DESCRIPTION IS BASED ON PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF ACTUAL WAR CONDITIONS
ON THE FAR-FLUNG FRONTIER, GAINED IN REPEATED VISITS TO THE FIGHTING
FRONT.

JUN 27 1941

BY THOMAS F. HAWKINS

BERNE, JUNE 26 - (AP) - FINLAND'S ENTRANCE INTO THE
RUSSO-GERMAN WAR [redacted] WOULD OPEN A LONG AND TREACHEROUS NEW FRONT OF
IMMENSE DIFFICULTIES FOR EITHER SIDE.

ROADS [redacted] INTO RUSSIA [redacted] FROM FINLAND
ARE FEW; MOST OF THEM SIMPLY DIRT ROADS, BARELY TWO LANES WIDE
AND WINDING THROUGH THICK FORESTS PAST VAST SWAMPS.

IF BOTH A NORTHERN AND A CENTRAL OFFENSIVE ARE
LAUNCHED FROM FINLAND, THE MAIN ROUTES LIKELY WOULD BE FROM
THE GERMANS' ROVANIEMI BASE TO KEMIJAERVI TOWARD SALLA, TO WHICH
THE RUSSIANS HAVE BUILT A RAILWAY. THIS ROAD IS FAIRLY WIDE

JUN 27 1941

30.24—— 10075

30.24-10075

BERLIN, JUNE 26-(AP)-CEREMONIAL RATIFICATION OF THE GERMAN-TURKISH FRIENDSHIP TREATY WAS SCHEDULED TODAY FOR JULY 1 in Berlin.

AND PASSES THROUGH COMPARATIVELY FLAT COUNTRY FOR 30 MILES, THEN STRIKES ROLLING HILLS.

JUN 27 1941

IT IS LESS FORESTED THAN THE NEXT ROUTE FARTHER SOUTH, THE ROUTE TO SUOMUSSALMI. HERE THICKETS AND FORESTS FLANK THE NARROW ROAD BUILT FOR PEACETIME TRAFFIC, AS WELL AS A NEW ROAD CUT THROUGH THE FORESTS BY THE RUSSIANS. IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER THESE COULD BE USED BY MECHANIZED FORCES IN THE SUMMERTIME, WHEN LAKES AND SWAMPS HAMPER HEAVY TRAFFIC.

TWO ROADS LEAD OUT FROM LIEKSA, SKIRTING SWAMPS AND LAKES. THEY TOUCH RUSSIA FROM THE CREST OF FORESTED HILLS OF ABOUT 1,000 FEET IN ALTITUDE, DIP INTO A SWAMPY VALLEY AND CLIMB THROUGH FORESTS TO CLEARINGS ALONG THE FRONTIER, THEN INTERMITTENTLY SKIRT LAKES AND THREAD THROUGH FORESTS.

JOENSUU, A BASE IN THE LAST WAR, MAY OFFER ANOTHER POINT OF DEPARTURE, FOR A PUSH SOUTHEASTWARD TOWARD LAKE LADOGA.

JUN 27 1941

NEXT IS THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS ROUTE, CRAMMED WITH LAKES, SWAMPS, HILLS, TREES AND HUGE ROCKS FREQUENTLY SCATTERED OVER THE TERRAIN THICKLY ENOUGH TO FORM NATURAL TANK OBSTACLES. THE ROUTE IS DIFFICULT, BUT IS THE NATURAL PATH FOR A DRIVE INTO VIIPURI (WHICH THE FINNS EVACUATED IN 1940 AFTER A STUBBORN THREE-MONTHS DEFENSE OF THE ISTHMUS) AND THENCE INTO LENINGRAD.

JUN 27 1941

SWEDEN'S DECISION TO PERMIT A DIVISION OF GERMAN TROOPS TO CROSS HER TERRITORY FROM NORWAY INTO FINLAND PRESUMABLY CONCERNS REINFORCEMENTS BEING SENT VIA HAPARANDA TO ROVANIEMI.

THE FLEXIBLE NEUTRALITY INVOLVED IN GRANTING SUCH PERMISSION AT THIS TIME MAY INVOLVE SWEDEN IN THE CONFLICT. SHE CAME CLOSE TO INVOLVEMENT IN 1939-40, WHEN MANY SWEDISH VOLUNTEERS JOINED THE FINNISH FORCES AND PRIVATE CITIZENS DID WHAT THEY COULD TO HELP FINANCE THE FINNS' DEFENSE.

STOCKHOLM, FRIDAY, JUNE 27-(AP)-RADIO STATIONS AT RIGA AND TALLINN IN THE SOVIETIZED BALTIC STATES OF LATVIA AND ESTONIA STILL WERE HEARD BROADCASTING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE REPORTS OF SOVIET VICTORIES OVER THE GERMAN ARMY LAST NIGHT.

THE TALLINN STATION SAID EIGHT GERMAN PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND THAT ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE WAS SUFFERED BY THAT CAPITAL IN A NAZI AIR RAID.

THE FORMER LITHUANIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN STOCKHOLM, IGNAS JURKUNAS-SCHEYNIUS, DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE VERY DAY RUSSIA WENT TO WAR ALL LITHUANIA AROSE IN ARMS AGAINST THE SOVIETS.

HE SAID THERE WAS NO DOUBT THAT A NEW LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT JUN 27 1941 WAS FUNCTIONING IN KAUNAS BECAUSE RUSSIAN RADIO TRANSMISSION HAD BEEN INTERRUPTED SUNDAY NIGHT.

REPORTS SINCE THEN HAVE TOLD OF GERMAN OFFICERS RAISING THE SWASTIKA OVER THE WAR MUSEUM IN KAUNAS.

QUADALAJARA, SPAIN, JUNE 26-(AP) A CAFE OWNER WAS FINED 2,000 PESETAS TODAY AND FORCED TO CLOSE HIS ESTABLISHMENT FOR "LACK OF PATRIOTIC SPIRIT DURING THE (RECENT) MANIFESTATIONS AGAINST RUSSIA."

NEW YORK JUNE 26 -- (AP) -- THE ITALIAN RADIO HINTED TODAY THAT THE SENSATIONAL WAR REPORT ADVERTISED BY BERLIN AS IMMINENT MAY N O T BE ISSUED FOR A WHILE.

"THE MUCH EAGERLY AWAITED NEWS FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT IS STILL LACKING," THE BROADCAST, HEARD HERE BY CBS, SAID.

"THE WORLD MUST, THEREFORE, WAIT A LITTLE LONGER."

IT EXPLAINED THAT MILITARY OPERATIONS WERE ON A SCOPE UNPRECEDENTED IN HISTORY & AND SPREAD OVER SUCH WIDE AREAS IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE EXACT INFORMATION ON DEVELOPMENTS.

JUN 27 1941

BUT, IT DECLARED, WHAT IS KNOWN SO FAR SHOWS "SUCCESSES

30.24 —— 10077

30.24 - 10077

HAVE IN MANY CASES EXCEEDED ALL EXPECTATIONS."

#

tokyo, June 26--(ap)-- japanese newspapers remined silent today on a washington announcement that the u.s. neutrality act would not be invoked in the russian-german war, thus leaving american ships free to carry war supplies to the soviet via vladivostok.

JUN 27 1941

it appeared unlikely that any official comment would be forthcoming before ~~tomorrow~~ when kan ichii, cabinet information bureau spokesman, will hold a foreign press conference. #

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, JUNE 26--(AP)-- THE MASTER OF A GASOLINE-LADEN PANAMANIAN TANKER WHICH CLEARED CONSTANTA HARBOR IN RUMANIA JUST AHEAD OF A SOVIET AIR RAID SUNDAY NIGHT THUS DESCRIBED THE ATTACK TODAY:

"JUST AS WE WERE PULLING OUT, AT ABOUT 10 O'CLOCK, A LARGE RUSSIAN FORMATION SWEPT OVER THE TOWN AND BEGAN DROPPING BOMBS IN THE PORT AREA. I COUNTED 30 SEARCHLIGHTS IN PLAY TRYING TO LOCATE THE RAIDERS.

"WHILE WE MOVED OUT AS FAR AS POSSIBLE WE WATCHEDTHE PROGRESS OF THE RAID, WHICH LASTED ABOUT AN HOUR AND WAS IN SIX MAJOR WAVES. BY THE TIME OF THE THIRD ATTACK THE NUMBER OF DEFENSE SEARCHLIGHTS HAD BEEN REDUCED TO 15. WHEN THE RAID WAS OVER ONLY TWO WERE IN PLAY.

JUN 27 1941

"WE OBSERVED LARGE FIRES IN THE PORT, WHICH SEEMED TO HAVE SUFFERED MOST HEAVILY. OUR SHIP WAS TOO FAR FROM PORT TO MAKE OUT THE EXACT RESULTS OF THE ATTACK, BUT I BELIEVE THAT ELABORATE HARBOR INSTALLATIONS AND A LARGE OIL PLANT WERE HEAVILY IS DAMAGED.

ONLY ONE VESSEL-- THE LOLA, OF SWEDISH REGISTRATION-- REMAINED IN CONSTANTA HARBOR SUNDAY.

BOTH OF RUMANIA'S LARGE PASSENGER LINERS, THE BESSARABIA AND THE TRANSYLVANIA, ARE LYING HERE. #

NIGHT LEAD SYRIAN

BY J. REILLY O'SULLIVAN

JERUSALEM, PALESTINE, JUNE 26--(AP)-- AN INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL RAGED AROUND RAS DAMOUR, WITHIN EARSHOT OF BEIRUT, TONIGHT BRITISH LAND AND NAVAL FORCES POUNDED STRONG FRENCH POSITIONS DEFENDING THE COASTAL ROAD LEADING NORTH TO LEBANON'S CAPITAL CITY.

JUN 27 1941

A (British) MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAID THAT FOR THE SECOND DAY NAVY GUNS HURLED STEEL AND EXPLOSIVES INTO THE FRENCH BATTERIES, SUPPORTING AUSTRALIAN TROOPS WHO WERE also BACKED UP BY THEIR OWN HEAVY LAND ARTILLERY.

DUG IN ALONG A DEFENSE LINE ONLY 12 MILES FROM BEIRUT, THE FRENCH WERE REPORTED HOLDING STUBBORNLY.

THE SITUATION WAS DESCRIBED AS UNCHANGED AT PALMYRA, IMPORTANT GARRISON IN THE HEART OF THE SYRIAN DESERT WHICH IS UNDER SIEGE BY BRITISH FORCES.

(THE FRENCH COMMUNIQUE SAID THE PALMYRA GARRISONS SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT COUNTER-ATTACKS AND RAIDS ON THE BESIEGING BRITISH. OF FIGHTING IN SOUTHERN SYRIA AND LEBANON, THE VICHY COMMAND REPORTED HARD FIGHTING AND HEAVY LOSSES TO BOTH SIDES AROUND DJEZZINE, SOUTH OF BEIRUT.)

THE BRITISH SPOKESMAN DESCRIBED THE EX ALLIED POSITION IN MERDJAYOUN--FIERCELY CONTESTED STRONGHOLD IN SOUTHERN LEBANON--AS "NOW SECURE".

JUN 27 1941

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT LIEUT. GEN. J.D. LAVERACK, OF THE AUSTRALIAN FORCES, WAS IN COMMAND OF THE ALLIED TROOPS IN SYRIA, INCLUDING A BRITISH COLUMN HEADED BY MAJ. GEN. JOHN FULLERTON EVETTS. #

JUN 27 1941

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE FREE FRENCH SUBMARINE MINERVE HAS SUNK A GERMAN TANKER THE BRITISH RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY CBS.

(AN EARLIER BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT SAID A NETHERLANDS SUBMARINE HAD SUNK TWO ENEMY SHIPS). #

JUN 27 1941

30.24 — 10079 30.24-10079

LONDON, JUNE 26-(AP)-AMERICAN CURTISS P-40 PLANES OPERATING UNDER BRITISH COMMAND IN THE LIBYAN DESERT AS "TOMAHAWK" FIGHTERS HAVE [redacted] TAKEN A FEW AXIS SCALPS, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE SAID TONIGHT.

JUN 27 1941

AS AN EXAMPLE OF THEIR MERIT THE SERVICE CITED THE [redacted] STORY OF ONE RAF SQUADRON LEADER FLYING BETWEEN TOBRUK AND LIBYA.

"I DEVELOPED ENGINE TROUBLE AND GLIDED DOWN LOOKING FOR A SUITABLE LANDING GROUND WHEN AN ITALIAN MONOPLANE SUDDENLY CAME AT ME WITH GUNS BLAZING.

"TO MY DELIGHT MY ENGINE CLEARED, AND I TURNED INSIDE THE ITALIAN AND LET GO WITH MY GUNS.

JUN 27 1941

"I HIT HIM IN THE COCKPIT AND HE WENT CRASHING INTO THE SEA--ALL WITHIN ABOUT TWO MINUTES.

"HE MUST HAVE BEEN VERY SURPRISED."

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 27-(AP)-MANY GERMAN AND DUTCH WERE BELIEVED KILLED APRIL 8 WHEN MORE THAN 100 TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS OCCURRED IN A LARGE GERMAN AMMUNITION DUMP AT AMERSFOORT IN CENTRAL HOLLAND, THE FREE DUTCH NEWSPAPER VRIJ NEDERLAND REPORTED TODAY.

JUN 27 1941

THE [redacted] BLASTS WHICH CONTINUED FOR SIX HOURS [redacted] SHATTERED WINDOWS AND DOORS OF HOUSES SIX MILES AWAY, AND RESIDENTS HAVE NOT LEARNED [redacted] THE CAUSE, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

VICHY, FRANCE, JUNE 26 (AP)---ADMIRAL JEAN MARIE ABRIAL, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ALGERIA, ARRIVED TODAY TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF [redacted] HIS TERRITORY WITH THE VICHY [redacted] GOVERNMENT.

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 26 -- (AP) -- THE TOBACCO SHORTAGE IS GROWING SO ACUTE SHOPS NOW ARE OPEN ONLY HALF AN HOUR TWICE A DAY AND SALES ARE LIMITED TO ONE PACKAGE OF CIGARETTES OR ONE PACKAGE OF PIPE TOBACCO TO EACH CUSTOMER.

JUN 27 1941

IT IS NOT UNCOMMON TO STAND ON LINE AS LONG AS AN HOUR TO PAY BETWEEN 30 AND 40 CENTS FOR A PACKAGE OF FRENCH CIGARETTES -- NOR TO HAVE THE TOBACCO KIOSK CLOSED JUST AS YOUR

TURN COMES AND THE SIGN GO UP: "NO MORE TOBACCO TODAY."

THE SCARCITY HAS PRODUCED A FLOURISHING BLACK MARKET WHICH CHARGES PRICES THREE AND FOUR TIMES HIGHER THAN THOSE ESTABLISHED AND WHICH THE GOVERNMENT IS TRYING TO SUPPRESS.

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 26 (AP)-- IN A SWEEPING LAW PUBLISHED TODAY IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL, THE PETAIN GOVERNMENT OUSTED ALL ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL AND ARRONDISEMENT COUNCILS WHICH IN THE PAST FORMED THE BASIS OF FRENCH LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

JUN 27 1941

THE LAW AUTHORIZED DEPARTMENTAL PREFECTS TO NAME OFFICIALS TO TAKE OVER THE DUTIES OF GENERAL COUNCILLORS AND UNDER-PREFECTS AND TO APPOINT ARRONDISEMENT COUNCILLORS.

SINCE THE NATIONAL REVOLUTION GOT UNDER WAY INDIVIDUAL COUNCILLORS HAVE BEEN REPLACED THROUGH DECREES ISSUED IN VICHY.

BERLIN, JUNE 26 - (AP) - GERMAN Y.M.C.A. FACILITIES HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE [redacted] GOVERNMENT, AMERICAN S[redacted] TODAY, IT WAS EXPLAINED, [redacted] THAT THE GERMAN Y.M.C.A. (CHRISTLICHER VEREIN JUNGER MAENNER) SEVERED ITS INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO.

JUN 27 1941

ONE LARGE BUILDING, INCLUDING A LODGING HOUSE, WAS INVOLVED IN BERLIN. VARIOUS OTHER UNITS SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE REICH CAME UNDER THE SAME ORDER. AMERICAN SOURCES WERE [redacted] UNAWARE OF THE REASONS FOR THE MOVE.

JUN 27 1941

THEY RECALLED THAT THE EXTENSIVE Y.M.C.A. FACILITIES IN [redacted] PRAGUE AND WARSAW, WHICH ARE AMONG THE MOST PRETENTIOUS BUILDINGS IN THOSE CITIES, FOR A LONG TIME HAVE BEEN [redacted] TO THE ARMY. MOST OF THE STRUCTURES INCLUDED UNDER THE NEW ORDER HOUSED ONLY READING ROOMS AND ASSEMBLY HALLS.

30.24 — 10081

30.24-10081

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, JUNE 26--(AP)-- POLICE GUARDS WERE PLACED AT ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS, BRIDGES, DOCKS AND RAILWAY TERMINALS THROUGHOUT COSTA RICA TODAY IN WHAT THE GOVERNMENT DESCRIBED AS AN ANTI-SABOTAGE MOVE. #

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS, JUNE 26 (AP)- TWO ITALIAN CONSULATES WERE AFFECTED BY A GOVERNMENT ORDER TODAY CANCELLING PERMISSION FOR THE CONSULS TO OPERATE IN HONDURAS. THE CONSULATES ARE IN TEGUCIGALPA AND THE ATLANTIC PORT LA CEIBA. #

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, JUNE 26--(AP)-- LUIS ROMANA, GOVERNOR OF MISIONES PROVINCE--SO-CALLED HOTBED OF NAZIISM [redacted] AT THE JUNCTION OF ARGENTINA, BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY--MADE A SURPRISE APPEARANCE TODAY BEFORE A CONGRESSIONAL [redacted] COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING SUBERVSIVE INFLUENCES IN ARGENTINA.

JUN 27

THE COMMITTEE REMAINED SILENT REGARDING ROMANA'S TESTIMONY BUT ANNOUNCED HE HAD PLACED HIMSELF AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE GROUP AND WOULD [redacted] AGAIN MONDAY.

MISSIONES, SINGLED OUT FOR ESPECIAL ATTACK BY DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS DURING A RECENT CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES DEBATE, [redacted] WAS SAID TO HAVE A LARGE POPULATION OF POLITICAL REFUGEES. [redacted] NEAR THE CENTER OF BRAZIL'S LARGE GERMAN POPULATION [redacted] IT HAS BEEN A HISTORIC TROUBLE SPOT IN WARS AFFECTING THE FOUR NATIONS.

JUN 27

MEANWHILE, WAR MINISTER GEN. JUAN TONAZZI, WHO WILL APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE TOMORROW, ANNOUNCED THAT FOUR HIGH-RANKING GENERALS--NICOLAS ACCAME, JORGE GIOVANELI, EDUARDO LOPEZ AND ADOLFO ESPINDOLA--HAD [redacted] PLEDGED THEIR SUPPORT OF HIS PLAN TO INVESTIGATE REPORTS THAT NAZI INFLUENCE WAS STRONG IN THE ARMY RANKS.

GENERAL TONAZZI EMPHASIZED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED NO EVIDENCE OF SUCH TOTALITARIAN INFILTRATION [redacted] //

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE" Jan 26

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSS ES REPORTED SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 21:

NATION	SUNK BY SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	SUNK BY MINES	SUNK BY OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	5	0	2	(z) 20,311	30	33
GREECE	4	0	1	15,235	0	0
BELGIUM	1	0	0	7,886	1	28
NORWAY	1	0	0	5,590	0	15
NETHERLANDS	1	0	0	4,802	1	0
PORTUGAL	1	0	0	4,333	3	0
TURKEY	1	0	0	3,805	0 (x)	0
DENMARK	1	0	0	2,252	0	0
TOTAL	15	0	3	64,214	5	76
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	899	243	554	6,406,134	14,019	8,607
GRAND TOTAL	914	243	557	6,470,348	14,024	8,683

(z) TONNAGE ONE BRITISH SHIP UNKNOWN.

(x) FATALITIES UNKNOWN THIS TIME.

Reds Admit Withdrawal In Poland Before Nazis, Claim Drive in Rumania

JUN 28 1941

MOSCOW, June 28 (Saturday) (AP).—The Soviet Command acknowledged today that fierce Nazi tank thrusts have forced its army back toward the old Russian-northern Poland frontier, but said elsewhere Red troops held fast and even counter-attacked across the Danube into Rumania to seize 500 prisoners.

A Soviet Information Bureau communique said the Red withdrawal to new defense positions occurred along a three-point line formed by Siaulai-Vilna-Baranowicze—the path of a German drive to capture Minsk, White Russian capital and rail center.

In counter-attacks during this retreat the Soviets said they destroyed 40 German tanks and a German field headquarters, and killed a Nazi general.

JUN 28 1941

The communique gave this picture elsewhere:

In the Luck and Lwow areas in central and southern Poland, a great tank battle went through its second day. German attempts at a break-through toward Kiev, capital of Russian Ukraine, were beaten back with heavy Nazi losses, and the Soviet capture of much booty and many Germans.

River Flotilla Aids Reds.

Along the Prut River, Soviet defense forces still held their lines, while a stab into Romania across the Danube near its mouth was aided by a Red flotilla.

The Russians said they had taken 800 German and Romanian prisoners along the Prut.

At Scuieni on this river, Red troops forestalled "enemy preparations for a large-scale offensive."

In heavy fighting to recapture an unidentified village, Soviet troops were reported to have killed or wounded 700 Germans.

Russian bombers were described as especially active against German ships at Constanta. The Russian Black Sea fleet also was declared to have attacked Constanta.

[The Moscow radio in a broadcast heard by NBC in New York said Soviet bombers again attacked Bucharest and the Rumanian cities of Ploesti and Jassy as well as several points in Hungary and Slovakia. Ploesti, important oil city, was said to be a "maze of flames."]

Baranowicze, which is in Poland, is 120 miles within Russian territory from the nearest German point, is still some 30 miles short of old Russia itself.

There was no indication as to whether the new Russian defense line had been formed east or west of the town.

In this most vital of all the battle areas, the Nazi thrust against Minsk was in twin columns headed across the Polish plains, north of the Pripet marshes in the regions of Vilna and Baronovichi. In the Siaulai sector, the Germans appeared trying to strike northeastward in the direction of Riga.

It was declared without details that Russian troops had fallen back to "new positions and reformed themselves for new operations."

No mention was made of any penetration beyond the recently Sovietized border areas—such as Lithuania and Russian Poland—into old Russia proper.

Unending offensive action by the Red air fleet was stressed. Devastating raids were leveled on Bucharest, capital of German-occupied Romania; Ploesti, Romania's major oil city, and Constanta, its chief port, it was stated officially.

At Bucharest and Ploesti, the Russian Command said, there was "great destruction;" Constanta was hard hit.

Afield, Red bombers beat "again and again" at Nazi tank columns, it was added, and caused "considerable losses in armored vehicles."

JUN 28 1941

Overnight, the Russian cities of Borisov, northeast of Minsk; Bobruisk, to the southeast, and Mogilev, each of Minsk, were repeatedly bombed.

Accusations that German parachutists captured in Soviet territory wore Red Army uniforms were repeated, and it was declared here that they are being wiped out as fast as they land. In this work the peasants were reported co-operating.

"Special destruction battalions" to deal with parachutists were organized.

(Assertions that Germans are fighting in Russian uniforms were denied in Berlin as "absurd falsehoods.")

BRITISH ARMY

Cripps Returns

During the day, Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow, returned here by plane, bringing a mission representing the Navy, Air Force and economics. It was assigned to integrate the British-Russian war effort against the Germans.

Anglo-Russian "naval cooperation" has been arranged, authoritative London sources announced yesterday.

Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, praised British aviation now active on the Western Front, declaring that the Germans had lost 2,000 planes in the west and that British aviation already was superior in quality and soon would be in quantity, too.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet empowered the directors of industrial, transport, agricultural and trade enterprises to introduce, with authorization of the Council of Peoples' Commissars, compulsory one to three hours' overtime work daily.

Tass, the official Russian news agency, broadcast a declaration: "The Soviet giant will destroy the unbridled enemy."

Japanese Ambassador Yoshitsugu Tatekawa conferred with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff at 2 P. M. today.

JUN 28 1941

30.24—1083

30.24-10083

Moscow Hints Retreats as Deep as 120 Miles in Buffer Zone While Blasting Foe's Columns.

JUN 28 1941

Moscow, June 27 (A. P.).—Abandonment of sectors of its western "buffer front" as deep as 120 miles within the borders of Greater Russia was indicated tonight by the Russian High Command but the price of Germany's gains was said to be heavy destruction in her armored columns.

"After fierce fighting in the directions of Siauliai, Vilna and Baranowicze, as a result of which a heavy defeat was inflicted on the enemy, during the night of June 26-27 our troops withdrew to new positions and were reformed for new military operations," said the latest Kremlin communique.

Minsk, capital of White Russia, about 400 miles southwest of Moscow, apparently was the objective of the converging panzer columns driving through the Vilna and Baranowicze areas. The Siauliai thrust apparently is aimed at Riga, capital of Latvia, following the Baltic coast.

Old Frontier Not Reached.

[Baranowicze, deepest of the three towns within Russia's borders, is 120 miles from the nearest German territory, but it is likely that the route of the advance was even longer. It is within the newly occupied buffer zone of Baltic and Polish territory through which the German thrusts have not yet carried to the old Russian frontier and its heavier fortifications.]

The Soviet communique also reported punishing raids by the Red air forces on Bucharest, Ploesti and Constanta, the capital, oil industry center and chief port, respectively, of Rumania.

Throughout yesterday, it said, the Russian warplanes without cessation slashed at the Nazi tank columns operating in the "directions of Vilna, Brody and Baranowicze" in which heavy losses were exacted of the armored units.

The communique, issued in addition to the usual early morning war report, said great destruction was caused by the bombing of Constanta. German planes repeatedly bombed the Russian cities of Borisov, northeast of Minsk, Bobruisk, to the southeast, and Mogilev, east of Minsk, it added.

'Intrepid Courage' Hailed.

Fighting in the Luck region (250 miles south of Minsk) and in the Sculeni sector of the Bessarabian front raged throughout the night, the communique reported. The rest of the front was quiet.

In the Vilna, Brody and Baranowiecze regions Soviet airplanes were described as attacking "again and again" throughout Thursday prior to the retirement of the Soviet troops. Russian officers and soldiers continued to fight with "intrepid courage," the communique declared.

JUN 28 1941

The Germans were attempting, by driving two panzer columns across the Polish plains north of the Pinsk marshes (the Vilna and Baranowiecze operations) to bite off Minsk, which lies just inside the old Soviet boundary.

No mention has yet been made in Russian communiques of a penetration beyond the Russian occupied section of Poland and Lithuania into Russia Proper.

Baranowiecze lies just to the north of the Pinsk marshes and is only about forty miles from the pre-1939 Soviet border. Vilna is on the Lithuanian side and if the German drives in both areas were successful the two columns could converge on Minsk.

The German drive in the Brody sector is considerably to the south and may be aimed at Kiev, capital of the Ukraine.

In the Luck sector of former Poland the Russians declared in an earlier statement that a great tank battle had turned to their advantage after raging all day yesterday. Luck is about sixty miles inside Soviet territory, but the Russians did not indicate the actual depth of the German penetration.

Along the Balkan end of the front the Russians said their troops were successfully holding the Prut River boundary between Rumania and Soviet Bessarabia and had frustrated repeated German attempts to cross the stream, which were said to have cost the Nazis heavily. At one point, the Russians said, their artillery laid down a devastating fire that smashed three pontoon bridges the Germans were attempting to lay across the Prut. At another point Russian scouts were reported to have made a foray across the river, returning with prisoners and equipment.

Report Two U-Boats Sunk.

[An NBC broadcast last night from Ankara, Turkey, said the Rumanian Government was reported to have left Bucharest following Russian air attacks.]

In the Baltic Sea, the Russians declared, their air force and light naval units sank two submarines.

No land operations were reported on the Russo-Finnish frontier, but Tass, the official Russian news agency, declared that German planes were using Finland as a base for attacks on Soviet territory, adding: "These bandit activities of the Finnish militarists constitute the grossest violation of the peace treaty between the Soviet Union and Finland."

The Russians again declared that the Germans were making extensive use of parachute troops in their offensive, but that these were being swiftly mopped up. At one point in the Ukraine a Red cavalry unit was said to have charged a number of parachute troopers and to have exterminated them all at the moment of landing.

Some of the German parachute troopers who landed in White Russia were clad in Red Army uniforms and apparently were assigned to espionage work, the Russians alleged, but, "thanks to the vigilance of our troops, this imposition of the perfidious enemy was exposed in time and the diversionist groups were annihilated or captured."

SIAULAI

The retirement in the north was in the Siauli-Vilna-Baranowicze area. The Russians apparently were moving back toward Minsk, White Russian capital 160 miles east of the new Soviet frontier and just a few miles inside the old. Apparently the Russians intended to take up prepared positions along the old frontier.

[The Moscow radio, in a broadcast heard by the National Broadcasting Company at New York, said last night that Soviet bombers had again attacked Bucharest, the Rumanian oil city of Ploesti, the Black Sea port of Constanta and Jassy, as well as several points in Hungary and Slovakia. Ploesti was said to be a "maze of flames."]

"Throughout the whole length of the front from Przemsyl (in southern Poland) to the Black Sea our troops are steadfastly holding the frontier," the communique said.

"In fighting the German usurpers, our commanders and the rank and file of the whole Red Army display exceptional heroism, resourcefulness and daring.

"An infantry regiment, by a lightning blow, drove the Germans out of a small town, taking twenty-two prisoners. The enemy retreated, leaving over 700 killed and wounded on the spot.

"In the fighting on the Rumanian frontier, units of an infantry division took prisoner 800 Germans and Rumanians.

"Our Black Sea fleet, in co-operation with the air force, dealt blows at the German shipping base at Constanta."

JUN 28 1941

Russian Troops Retreat to New Posts at Minsk

JUN 28 1941

Report Heavy Losses for Foe, Counter-Blow in South; Bomb Bucharest Again

LONDON, June 28 (Saturday) (AP).—Soviet troops fell back slowly on Friday before the Germans in northern Poland, but held fast to their positions in the south, even counter-attacking across the Danube into Rumania to seize 500 prisoners and much equipment, the Soviet information bureau announced early today.

The Red Army also was reported sporadically counter-attacking in the vicinity of Luck, a village in central Poland, about fifty miles east of the Bug River boundary, where a great tank battle went into its second day.

Red Air Force Claims Damage to Oil Fields

LONDON, June 27 (AP).—The broadcast said that great damage had been inflicted by the Soviet air force on Bucharest, Rumania's capital, and Ploesti, center of the Rumanian oil industry, while the Black Sea port of Constanta also had been heavily pounded.

"Innumerable attacks," the broadcast said, were made by the Russian air force against the Nazi tank columns. It indicated these were advancing in three main drives, in the Vilna region northwest of Minsk, capital of White Russia; near Baranowiecze, southwest of Minsk, an dnear Brody, south of the Pripet marshes.

Reports From Other Fronts

It also mentioned continued fighting "in the direction of Russka" (presumably Rawa Russka, near the southern end of the border between German and Russian Poland).

The communique reported that "in the region of Sculeni, on the Bessarabian sector, the battle has continued during the night."

"On other parts of the front the night passed quietly," it said.

"Enemy aviation on the night of June 26 repeatedly bombed the towns of Borisov, Bobruisk and Mogilov" (all near Minsk).

"Our commanders and soldiers are fighting with great courage.

"Flight-Lieut. Matlak destroyed three enemy planes in air combat. Flight-Lieut. Shiyan successfully fought for a whole hour against five German fighters and, although three times wounded, he brought his plane safely back to base.

"The population is aiding our troops in every possible way and fully understand their duty toward the fatherland."

'Qualitative Superiority'

JUN 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, June 27—*Pravda*, Communist party organ, declared the Germans have lost more than 2,000 planes in a thwarted attempt to win air mastery over Britain.

"Now British aviation, constantly reinforced from America," it said, "has grown greatly. They already have qualitative superiority and soon will have quantitative superiority."

Of Germany's two-front struggles, *Pravda* said "partial successes or failure on one stage or the other, or one sector or the other, will not determine the outcome of the war."

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, June 27—Japanese Ambassador Yoshitsugu Tatekawa conferred with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov this afternoon.

JUN 28 1941

BRITAIN'S ENVOY BACK IN MOSCOW

Cripps Arrives There With London War Missions.

Moscow, June 27 (A. P.).—Great Britain's Ambassador, Sir Stafford Cripps, returned to Moscow today and with him came a British military and economic mission with representatives from all branches of Britain's armed forces.

JUN 28 19

Sir Stafford quickly presented the mission of top-ranking British military and civilian officials and the diplomatic staff of the British embassy to Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov

Lieut. Gen. F. N. Mason MacFarlane headed the delegation which also included Acting Col. K. G. Exham, Rear Admiral Myles, Air Vice Marshal A. C. Collier and Laurence Cadbury, representing the Bank of England.

Their coming had been indicated to the Soviet people yesterday in a press report that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had informed the House of Commons of Russia's acceptance of the mission.

(Although no announcement was made of the route over which Sir Stafford returned to Moscow, it was presumed that he flew via Stockholm. This was the method he used in returning to London June 11 from the Soviet capital. Since the beginning of the war, a big British stratosphere plane has landed fairly regularly at Stockholm from the British Isles, carrying diplomatic passengers and dispatches. From Stockholm, a regular airline was operated to Moscow.)

SEND PROTEST AGAINST NAZI TROOP PASSAGE

Formal Protest To Stockholm's Envoy Is Delivered By Eden

JUN 28 1941

London May Act Against Helsinki, Terming It "Dupe Of Germany"

JUN 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 27—Putting its military and economic mission in Moscow less than a week after the outbreak of Russian-German hostilities, Britain was trying its utmost tonight to give Germany "a two-front war."

Diplomatic pressure on Finland and Sweden in an effort to keep them out of the Axis sphere was part of the British strategy along with whatever can be done materially to aid Russia.

Arrival of Ambassador Sir Stafford Cripps and his mission in Moscow tonight surprised most Britons, who had not been informed of their departure.

JUN 28 1941

Only Aid Is Bombing

Tangible evidence of aid to Russia so far is limited to the constant pounding by the R. A. F. of northern France and western Germany, a move Britons hope may force the Germans to withdraw part of their air force from the eastern front for defense purposes.

In the diplomatic sphere, Britain has protested Sweden's decision to allow German troops to pass over her territory from Norway to Finland, informed sources announced. The Swedish action was regarded here as "deplorable."

The British Minister in Stockholm, Victor Mallet, was said to have voiced "strong condemnation" when he first was informed of the Swedish Government's decision, and then Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, it was reported, delivered a formal protest to Swedish Minister Bjorn Gustaf Pritz when the latter called at the Foreign Office.

"Deplorable," British Say

The British view was that it was "deplorable that the Swedish Government should have consented so readily" to the German request and that it would now be "increasingly difficult" for her to resist German pressure in the future.

Similarly, it was reported diplomatic steps may be taken against Finland since, authoritative quarters said, there are "all too many signs that the Finnish Government is allowing itself to become the dupe of Germany."

The head of the military and economic mission to Moscow is Lieut. Gen. F. N. Mason MacFarlane, who was director of military intelligence in the British Expeditionary Force in France and who is regarded as Britain's leading expert on the German army. Before the war he was military attache in Berlin.

Other Members Of Mission

Other members of the mission with Sir Stafford are:

ACTING COL. K. G. EXHAM, the army's Russian language interpreter, credited with having an extensive knowledge of Poland and the Baltic states.

REAR ADMIRAL G. J. A. MILES, former captain of the battleship Nelson and also once director of the navy's tactical school.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL A. C. COLLIER, recently director of intelligence and formerly director of Allied air cooperation. He served with the R. A. F. in north Russia in 1919 and later was air adviser to the Estonian army and air attache in Moscow.

Laurence Cadbury, representing the Bank of England, was in the party.

JUN 28 1941

London Protests to Sweden For Letting Nazi Troops Cross

Berlin Says Whole Continent Is in Revolt Against Soviet—Hungary Joins War —Danes Break With Moscow.

London, June 27 (A. P.).—Great Britain has protested against Sweden's announced decision to permit German troops to cross her territory from Norway to Finland, informed spokesmen said today. The British Foreign Secretary, Major Anthony Eden, was stated to have delivered the protest to the Swedish Minister, Bjorn Gustaf Pritz, when the latter called at the Foreign Office.

This reinforced a "condemnation" of the Swedish position which the British Minister of Stockholm is stated to have delivered to the Swedish Foreign Minister yesterday.

Informed spokesmen foresaw a general worsening of Britain's relations with Sweden and Finland as a result of the Swedes' giving the Germans the right of way and the Finnish President's war declaration. In view of a statement issued in authoritative quarters today that there are "all too many signs that the Finnish Government is allowing itself to become the dupe of Germany" the feeling prevailed that diplomatic measures may be taken against the Finns.

Earlier today an authoritative spokesman declared that Britain regards as deplorable Sweden's decision to permit the German troops to cross her territory, and said that Sweden will soon be asked to join Hitler's New Order in Europe.

The Finnish Government, this spokesman said, is slowly becoming dissociated from the democracies.

[The Swedish Government, in announcing its decision, said that one German division would be permitted to pass through the country from Norway to Finland, and that it had been advised that German troops already in Finland were there solely to protect the Finns against aggression.]

JUN 28 1941

Nazis Claim Pocket Has Been Driven Into Soviet Defense Line

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 27—A pocket gouged out of the Russian defense lines by *Panzer* forces, annihilation of an entire Red army division and extensive disruption of Russia's rail system by air bombs were claimed for the German military today by DNB.

The field headquarters of Adolf Hitler delayed its promised announcement of great and detailed successes in the six-day-old war with Russia, but DNB, primarily describing yesterday's fighting, was more specific.

Informed German quarters also said with optimism that the main decision over Russia already had been won.

Division Declared Cut Off

Without mentioning places, DNB said the Soviet division which it claimed was destroyed had lost contact with the main body of Russian troops and lost heavily in every branch, particularly in heavy tanks, guns and trucks.

The lines of Russian prisoners trudging back in the summer heat to prison camps have lengthened considerably in the last twenty-four hours, the agency stated, and piles of booty are mounting steadily. A German spokesman said figures on prisoners and booty could not yet be disclosed, however.

DNB also said reports from the entire front indicated that innumerable soldiers of the minorities on the Russian side had voluntarily thrown down their arms and surrendered to the advancing Germans.

JUN 28 1941

200 Cossacks Go Over

It mentioned a Lithuanian battery which, it said, deserted yesterday, and 200 Cossacks who came over to the Nazi side in a body.

The *Luftwaffe*, for which mastery of the air over the fighting fronts already has been claimed, again struck at Russian airports, railways and highways.

Germans said Russia's transport system was far less efficient than those of western Europe in the first place, and that well-placed German bombs had caused the clogging and breakdown of those lines still usable.

Destruction of twenty-one Russian planes standing on the ground near the Rumanian border was claimed for the Nazi air force. Another German squadron was credited with smashing a Russian column of trucks without the loss of a single plane.

Reds Well Prepared

German radio war reporters describing achievements of the infantry said long forced marches were broken by the toughest kind of fighting against well-prepared Russian positions or in defended villages. The Russians were especially clever in constructing concealed pillboxes from which the flank of approaching troops could be strafed.

The Germans frequently silenced machine gun nests with hand grenades and pushed forward, but suddenly Russians would be at their rear or side in excellently camouflaged positions which they reached through interconnecting tunnel work. Once the resistance was broken, however, the steady march forward continued in choking dust and stifling heat with infantry men suffering from smarting eyes and thickened, parched lips, the Nazis reported.

One Gun Smashes 15 Tanks

One German anti-tank gun was said to have smashed fifteen Russian tanks.

Bavarian mountaineer troops were declared to have clashed with a Red army armored division at another point, tearing the Reds apart and destroying more than one hundred of their cars and capturing numbers of guns.

The high command announced generally that the German army had been "victorious on all fronts."

The only reason for the delay in announcing details of the five days of fighting, it was said, was to withhold "valuable information from the enemy."

DNB said: "The battles along the Soviet frontier started as planned. Successes decisive for the further development of the situation are in view."

Two Major Battles

This agency slightly lifted the secrecy regarding the names of places involved in the war by stating that "two major battles are raging—around Lwow and Bialystok."

The reason for this disclosure was that the official agency sought to prove that Russia had planned a German invasion.

"If the Soviets as they now claim had had no aggressive intentions," DNB argued, "but had solely massed troops for defense along the western frontier, then it would have been better for them to form a continuous defense front along the border.

"A glance at the map, however, shows that Lwow, in Galicia, and Bialystok, on the upper Narev, each lie almost in the center of a border sector jutting forward in a westerly direction.

"The massing of troops in these sectors clearly proves the aggressive intentions of the Soviets."

Anti-Red Crusade Seen

In the German official opinion, all Europe, with the possible exception of Switzerland, has rallied on the Axis side in a general crusade against Bolshevism. Even in occupied and defeated Holland, Belgium and France volunteers are "begging" to be permitted to join actively in the fight against Communism, the Germans declare.

Spain was described as the most enthusiastic of the so-called neutrals in the matter of sending volunteers.

Just how these volunteers were being accepted remained a military secret, although authorized persons said light would be thrown on this phase as on others when the proper moment arrives.

Axis Lineup Given

It was not yet clear, therefore whether Norwegian, Swedish and Danish volunteers would, if and when they are accepted, be assigned to Finland's forces or whether they would be inducted into the Nazis Scandinavian fighting formation known as the "*Standarte Nordland*."

The *Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondez*, an information service, speculatively envisaged the following lineup, however:

The Swedish youth to fight on Finland's side, the Danish on Germany's, the Norwegian in the "*Standarte Nordland*," the Baltic states in a "*Standarte Westland*," Croatia with Germany, Spain with the Axis and Bulgaria, Portugal and France "sympathizing the least."

JUN 28 1941

U. S. Held Negligible

So completely has the German press and radio taken up their "holy war" on Communism that England and the United States are regarded as negligible. *Dienst Aus Deutschland* put it:

"According to German opinion, the moral union of European peoples against the Soviet Union now in the process of formation is the fundamental fact of European development in comparison with which the decisions in Washington or London may be regarded merely as marginal phenomena accompanying great happenings."

The Foreign Office's mouthpiece, *Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondez*, added that the anti-Communist slogan launched by Hitler in declaring war on Ruusia proved to have "powers of attraction far transcending all expectations."

Europe's Fate In Balance

Friends, neutrals and "even nations which only a short time ago crossed swords with us" now realize that Europe's fate hangs in the balance, *Korrespondez* declared.

According to this Foreign Office organ, the fundamental principles for which Europe is fighting under Germany's leadership are "the restoration of the dignity and liberty of human personality, of the family as the standard-bearer of the moral and natural life of every people, of private property, of religious and cultural freedom."

German High Command Is Still Withholding Details of Gains.

BUT CLAIMS WIDE ADVANCE

Says Hitler's Armies Are Driving Ahead on All Fronts—Nazi Spokesmen Optimistic.

JUN 28 1941

Berlin, June 27 (A. P.).—**The main decision over Soviet Russia already has been won, informed German spokesmen declared optimistically tonight after the High Command had reported the German Army victorious on all fronts.**

The High Command, on orders from Adolf Hitler's headquarters postponed again, however, its heralded announcement of "successes baffling to the imagination."

It withheld all details of the vast, five-day-old struggle, but this was said to have been solely for the purpose of keeping secret valuable information and did not mean a delay in the progress of operations.

The war bulletin promised that the scope of "big decisions" won by Der Fuehrer's legions will be made known shortly, but DNB, the official German news agency, slightly lifted the veil of secrecy. Two major battles, it said, are raging in the regions of Lwow and Bialystok, in Sovie-

30.24-10085

30.24-10085

tized Poland, where the High Command said massed Red Army forces had been encountered at the beginning of the struggle.

Report Red Planes Felled.

DNB also said a squadron of dive-bombers, returning from a raid on the eastern front, shot down twenty-eight Russian fighter planes which tried to intercept it.

As Germany behind the lines sought to rally Continental Europe into a far-flung coalition for what the Germans call a crusade against Communism, the war bulletin averred that its army struck against the Soviet just as the Red Army was preparing an invasion of Central Europe.

The communique, issued again from Der Fuehrer's headquarters, limited its report on the eastern front to these four paragraphs:

"The first five days of operations in the east furnished proof that Soviet Russian armies had been ready to attack central Europe.

"Even in those border regions protruding toward the west around Lwow and Bialystok (in Sovietized Poland), which from the very outset were exposed to German encirclement and therefore were unsuitable for purely defensive purposes, our troops encountered masses of Russian troops ready for attack.

"Thus, in the first frontier battles, clashes occurred with the Soviet army and airforce.

"Our troops, which were victorious on all fronts, obtained big decisions which will be made known shortly."

Other German sources, however, claimed absolute German mastery in the air on the entire eastern front and DNB said that Russian raiders were kept out of the Reich yesterday even though some bombers tried to cross into east Prussia at an extraordinary height.

JUN 28 1941

News that Nazi bombers have been attacking the Russian industrial city of Leningrad for two days was handed out earlier today to a public eager for information on the progress of the Russian campaign.

Black Sea Bases Bombed

Reports from the Balkans indicated that Rumanian flyers had cooperated with German pilots in dealing swift blows to Russian bases on the Black Sea.

DNB, which announced the Leningrad raids, emphasized that that city was a vital tool and explosives manufacturing center and hence an important military target. DNB did not say from what bases the raids were made.

The impression conveyed by reports of German soldier-reporters, however, is that the main drive of the Nazi forces is being launched in the central sector of the long battle front—that is, from the East Prussian frontier.

The German High Command communique, still vague on details, reported again today "great successes" and the "development of strategic plans" in the campaign against Soviet Russia. The war bulletin, broadcast by the Berlin radio, was heard here by the National Broadcasting Company.

JUN 28 1941

Another broadcast by a German military spokesman, said that from the general claims of the communique "it is rightly concluded all over the world that the German offensive has penetrated quickly deep into enemy territory." This second broadcast was heard here by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"The Soviet troops were forced back everywhere," the second broadcaster said, "although at many points they put up stiff resistance. Our mobile forces, which are followed closely by the infantry, are in hot pursuit of the enemy."

(The spokesman declared that Britain had lost 136 planes in eight days of cross-channel raiding and if she believes "she would get a breathing spell by events in the east, she was greatly mistaken."

(In a German language broadcast heard by NBC, the Berlin radio declared that air attacks on the British Isles were to grow heavier and "there will never be any letup in the war against Britain."

("If Great Britain thinks that the comparative lull in German air attacks over the British Isles is due to the fact that the Luftwaffe is engaged on the eastern front, she is greatly mistaken," the announcer said.

("We need only recall the full force of the German retaliatory attacks last year.")

Vast Clash of Tanks Depicted

German War Correspondent Says Entire Russian Unit Was Annihilated.

JUN 28 1941

Berlin, June 27 (A. P.).—The destruction of a whole Soviet tank brigade of forty or more vehicles in a great panzer battle was reported today by a German war correspondent, Hans Huffzky, who described the clash as "a tremendous drama on one of the most important roads leading into the heart of the Soviet Union."

The encounter was said to have occurred somewhere far to the east of the Bug River boundary, but the date was not given. A German tank regiment which had been through Poland and France struck an annihilating blow, the reporter said, and not a single one of the Reds escaped.

The first fighting contact occurred early in the morning, Huffzky declared, but the real battle did not develop until afternoon when an advancing Nazi tank regiment encountered about twenty "greenish-brown enemy panzers with the muzzles of their guns pointed toward the road."

The Germans fanned out, enveloping the Russians and attacking from the rear. Before they could turn around, "most of them had a shot in the conning tower and were finished," the reporter declared, and the Nazis were then said to have slashed their way through a forest, combing it for hidden tanks amid the crash of falling trees, the boom of tank guns and the rattle of caterpillar treads.

"The Soviet tanks hopped and ran like rabbits through the forest," the reporter said.

Those that were left were said to have reassembled on a knoll controlling the road along which the Germans were advancing. Again, Huffzky said, the Russians fell for a sham German frontal attack while the death blow was delivered from behind

Hungary announced today that she is in a state of war against Russia, and Croatia indicated to the Germans that she is prepared to and will take part in the war, while from other States, some under German domination and others free to make their own decisions, the spokesman said, offers have come of volunteers to fight against Communism.

Volunteers are offering themselves in Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium and Norway, while Sweden is extending sympathy and important material assistance to Finland, he said.

Sees Historic Coalition.

"It is a historic coalition of the continent for a common purpose, to eliminate once and for all the common danger," the spokesman declared. "The extent of this feeling of solidarity and purpose is surprising to us. Germany is proud of her leadership in this crusade and proud of the response of these States to the call of the hour."

The desire to raise volunteers also is being expressed in France and Portugal, the Germans asserted, and the Baltic States were represented as being happy that the Russian yoke is being raised.

The Deutsche Diplomatische Politische Korrespondenz said that new combat units from conquered territory were recently organized under a Westland standard, while Nordland Norwegian units were also reported on the march. Each standard was understood to approximate the strength of one regiment (about 2,000 men).

Although the units are allied with the German Army, this was the first hint that they were prepared to fight on foreign soil. In the case of the Nordland contingent, Major Vidkun Quisling, the Norwegian Nazi leader, made special inducements to recruits months ago, promising Government jobs in return for one year's service and farms for volunteers who engaged in combat.

Sees Revolt Against Russia.

Berlin, June 27 (A. P.).—Continental Europe was described by an authorized German spokesman today as being in a spontaneous uprising against Soviet Russia.

JUN 28 1941

JUN 28 1941

A Falsehood, Say Nazis.

Berlin, June 27 (A. P.).—DNB official German news agency said tonight that the charge in the Russian communique that Germans were fighting in Soviet uniforms in White Russia was "an absurd falsehood."

SPANISH LEGION TO FIGHT SOVIET

Force Being Recruited to Help Germany.

JUN 28 1941

Madrid, June 27 (A. P.).—A Spanish legion, 75 per cent of which is to be composed of Spanish civil war veterans, is being formed to fight with Germany against the Soviet Union, it was announced today.

The remaining 25 per cent of the legion will be men "who can prove their service to the nationalist cause," the announcement said. Enlistments are for the duration of the campaign against Russia. Recruiting stations will close July 2.

Other conditions of enlistment are that the volunteer must be betwen the ages of 20 and 28 and he must pass a physical test. Legionnaires will wear the traditional Falange uniform of blue shirt and red beret, and their families are to receive money equal to the salaries they are now receiving. Employers are obliged to keep jobs open until the volunteers return from the front.

Recruiting agents said many had expressed a desire to serve.

Anti-Red Demonstrations.

Anti-Soviet demonstrations spread throughout Spain today. Thousands of Falangists marched through the streets of Spanish cities. Demonstrations took place at Ubeda, Cartagena, Toledo, Jaen, Gerona, Palma de Mallorca and El Escorial. At Seville crowds of students marched to the cry of "Long Live Hitler, Mussolini and Franco and Death to Communism!"

The Falange recruiting followed a report here that Adolf Hitler had demanded the formation of a token anti-communist force in each nation of his New Europe.

Thousands of Spains youth were expected to sign the roster, however.

Official declarations and the controlled press, meanwhile, made clear that Spain was virtually at war with Russia.

"Spain must avenge the destruction done by Russia in the civil war," Jose Luis de Arrese Magraz, general secretary of the party, proclaimed to the Falange last night.

It brought to a climax a week long series of party demonstrations urging Spanish intervention in Germany's fight against the Soviet. Even before the order was issued thousands of men had sent letters to the Foreign Ministry and Falange headquarters volunteering for the fight, Felipe X. Imenez de Sandoval, the Foreign Ministry's diplomatic chief, declared.

"All are clamoring for the occasion of avenging their martyrs," he declared, "of marching in the old uniform of the Alcazar and Ebro, side by side with their German comrades to attack the principal responsible for our civil war."

Asks Labor to Save Europe.

The demonstrations and letters of volunteers, coming as they did after a declaration by the Foreign Minister, Gen. Ramon Serrano Suner, that the extermination of Russia was necessary for the future of Europe, constituted proof that the attitude of the Spanish people concurs exactly with the thoughts of the Government, Mr. Ximenez de Sandoval said.

The Falangist proclamation ordering the establishment of recruiting offices, sent to all provincial party chiefs by Jose Luis de Arrese Magraz, the party's secretary-general, gave no indication how many volunteers would be sent to fight beside the Germans.

"We have to avenge Spain," the proclamation said. "Help Labor to save Europe. Our natural ways and legitimate interests will not be forgotten, but Spain today restricts herself to raising the passion of her youth for battle in a grand European crusade."

First Hint of Open Demands.

The report that Hitler had asked for active aid in fighting Russia was the first open indication that any such demand had been made on countries dominated by or influenced by Germany, although the Paris press reported yesterday that a legion of volunteers was being raised in German-occupied France to fight against Russia.

Spanish Cities Speed Signing of Volunteers

JUN 28 1941

Youths As Well As Veterans Registering For Service In Fight Against Reds

Madrid, June 27 (AP)—Registration of volunteers for Spain's legion to fight beside Germany against Russia went forward rapidly today in Madrid and provincial capitals.

A queue of men, most of them middle class youths with a sprinkling of Spanish army regulars and civil war veterans, lined up at Madrid's enlistment booths.

(Here two paragraphs were deleted by censor.)

Enlistment routine was rapid with immediate medical examinations for those accepted by recruiting officers of the Falange, Spain's only political party. The lists will be closed next Wednesday, and it is expected that three fourths of the legion will be civil war veterans, the remainder men who can "prove their service to the Nationalist cause."

Danes Break With Moscow.

Copenhagen, June 27 (A. P.).—The Danish Government reaffirmed today its policy of non-belligerency, but expressed its disapproval of Soviet Russia by breaking off diplomatic relations with Moscow.

JUN 28 1941

Declares Hungary at War.

Budapest, June 27 (A. P.).—The Hungarian Premier, Laszlo de Bardossy, told Parliament today that Hungary is at war with Russia and will pay back the attacks made upon her territory by the Soviet air force. The announcement was received enthusiastically by the House.

Members of the Hungarian Nazi party immediately demanded that five Social Democratic deputies be excluded from Parliament.

JUN 28 1941

Bombed by Russians.

Earlier dispatches from Budapest said that Soviet planes attacked two Hungarian frontier villages yesterday, killing six persons and wounding several others.

Berlin, June 27-(AP)-DNB said tonight that an infantry division of 15,000 men will make up the first Spanish volunteer contingent for battle against Soviet Russia.

JUN 28 1941

By Clyde A. Farnsworth

Associated Press Cable Staff Member

By force, by coercion or exploitation of long-standing national feelings, Nazi Germany appeared today to be sweeping most of the governments of Europe along in her announced reversion to an anti-Communist crusade platform.

But the same propaganda directed against England, designed to enlist her in the crusade or at least to deflect some British hatred toward Russia, apparently had failed. And there were no indications that the United States, against whom the campaign also appeared to have been directed, could be swerved from a course of all-out anti-Hitlerism.

In Spain, an old battleground of the ideologies, there was a report that Hitler had demanded formation of a token anti-Communist force in each nation of the Nazi-planned new Europe.

Italy only yesterday announced that a motorized division would be sent into the fighting at Germany's side. Rumanians have been waging a so-called "holy war" alongside the Germans since the start of the battle with Russia, and Finland, named ally by Hitler from the beginning, now considers herself again at war with the U. S. S. R.

Recruiting Offices

The crusade promised to be a march of all the captive states as well as some which merely have fallen under the shadow of German power. The situation to date by countries:

SPAIN—Recruiting offices opened throughout the nation by the Falange, Spain's only political party, for the purpose of enlisting "a legion of combatants to fight against Russia."

PORTUGAL—A German spokesman said that the desire to raise volunteers had been expressed by Portuguese.

"Hungary At War"

HUNGARY—Premier Laszlo de Bardossy told Parliament that "Hungary is at war with Russia" and would retaliate for Russian air attacks on her territory. Hungary, seat of Bela Kun's Red dictatorship after the World War, long has regarded herself as one of Europe's anti-Bolshevist bulwarks.

SWEDEN—Striving for technical neutrality, without angering Germany, Sweden already has given permission for passage from Norway to Finland of one German division. Now a volunteer force for defense of Finland is being reformed.

Danes Break Ties

DENMARK—Under German occupation, she has reaffirmed her policy of non-belligerency, but expressed disapproval of Soviet Russia by breaking diplomatic relations with Moscow.

NORWAY—Completely in Nazi hands by conquest, she is reported to be sending a "volunteer" legion to Finland.

JUN 28 1941

FRANCE—The German-controlled Paris press has announced that enlistment is under way in the occupied zone for an anti-Communist fighting force. This may not be true. The German spokesman said today that a desire to send volunteers merely had been expressed in France.

Slavs In Action

SLOVAKIA—So closely "protected" as to be almost a part of the Reich, she has announced that her troops were crossing the border into Russian territory.

CROATIA—New-born as an Axis child, Croatia was said in Berlin to be ready "to march with Germany against Russia."

An organ of the Berlin foreign office said even Dutch and Flemish and Walloon volunteers from Belgium had joined the crusade. This publication, *Deutsche Diplomatische Politische Korrespondenz*, told of new "Westland units formed in the conquered lowlands while Norwegians were said to be marching in the "Nordland" units fostered in recent months by the pro-Nazi Quisling regime of their country.

British Concerned

Britain's greatest concern seemed to be over Sweden and Finland.

The British declared Finland had become the "dupe of Germany" and slowly was cutting herself away from the democracies. Britain deplored Swedeen's agreement to permit the passage of German troops across her territory from Norway to Finland. British sources said Sweden soon would be asked to join Hitler's "new order" of Europe.

Sweden's official stand has been that German troops were in Finland or going there solely to protect the Finns against aggression.

"Act Of Weakness"

The British said there was little doubt that the Nazis would take full advantage of this "latest act of weakness" by Sweden and exploit it to the limit of her "independence and neutrality."

These things were but the surface bubbling of a foment deep within Europe, out of which Hitler hoped to distill his new order.

Their effect, if any, on Russia hadn't the immediacy of his tank and plane thrusts into the Soviet Union and thus it might appear that the Führer, not so confident of the *Blitz* technique, was massing political strength for a long haul.

RED RAIDERS BLAST ANEW AT FINNISH CITIES

JUN 28 1941

Port And Shipbuilding Center Of Turku Hit Hardest By Bombs

Casualties And Heavy Damage Reported—Thousands Homeless

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, June 27—Soviet Russian bombs struck anew today at Finnish centers, still scarred by aerial raids of the 1939-40 Red army invasion, in the northernmost activity of a new battle front stretching from the White Sea to the Black Sea.

As in the winter conflict which Finland maintained for three and one half months before accepting the peace terms of Moscow on March 13, 1940, the port and shipbuilding center of Turku was a target most heavily hit.

Casualties Reported

In that city on the Gulf of Bothnia with a normal population of 66,500, more than one hundred buildings were destroyed, other property was damaged and numerous casualties were reported.

[Turku is a logical port for the landing of German troops which are reported to have been assigned to bolster the Finnish defense.]

Two planes dropped eight bombs, killing a postman and burning a house and two barns today at Tammisaari, near the Russian naval base on the Hango peninsula. There were fifteen air-raid alarms, but only the two planes appeared.

JUN 28 1941

Air Raids Slacken

There was a general slackening of air raids over Finland during the day.

Postal service was suspended tonight to Russia, Britain, Canada and British possessions, Egypt, Dutch and Belgian possessions, and to French possessions in America and Asia.

President Risto Ryti indicated in a broadcast last night that the nation would resort to defensive warfare to ward off the blows which have been aimed at her since Adolf Hitler declared war on Russia Sunday and, as evidence of this, Finnish fighter planes patrolled the skies above this capital today.

Thousands Homeless

Thousands of persons were believed by Finnish observers to be homeless. Reports of raids, however, were so terse as to be of little value in attempting an estimate of the total casualties and property damage.

The newspaper *Karjala*, which was published at Viipuri before the Karelian isthmus was yielded to Russia under the Finnish-Russian peace treaty, declared that the Red army planes were bombing "small Finnish towns, which really are no more than overgrown rural villages."

The normal unconcern of Finns over air raids caused authorities to warn citizens today that those who do not go into bomb shelters during alarms are liable to punishment.

Populace Calm

In the last raid on Helsinki there were a series of incidents which illustrated the cool reactions of the populace, now only a third of the normal 350,000 because of voluntary withdrawals.

Sightseers filled the streets.

A window washer worked on despite the scream of sirens.

A couple of youngsters played ball in a back yard until the Soviet machines were sighted.

A young woman chose to stare at hats in a shop window rather than at the sky.

Others ducked into the underground havens only when the Red raiders were almost overhead.

JUN 28 1941

Finns Deny Russ Charge

Moscow's declaration that Soviet attacks in Finland were aimed against German objectives was officially branded by Finnish authorities tonight as "a malicious lie."

The Finns, in denying the Russian charges that German activities here menace the Soviet Union, cited alleged territorial violations by the Soviets beginning on June 22 (the day Germany invades Russia) with the bombing of Finnish vessels and coastal bases, artillery fire against Petsamo fjord in the Arctic and shooting at a border patrol at Immola.

Later frequent devastating raids were made against Finnish civilian centers, the Finns charged.

verging on the reckless. Most of the people duck underground only when Red Army flyers are almost overhead.

With about two-thirds of its normal population of 350,000 voluntarily removed, Helsinki was protected by fighter patrols overhead. Finnish air raid precautions authorities warned citizens that those who don't go into bomb shelters during air alarms are liable to punishment. The measure was taken to end actions

BUDAPEST IS SHAKEN

JUN 28 1941

Munition Store in Suburb Is Believed Blown Up.

Rome, June 27 (A. P.).—Stefani, the official Italian news agency, reported from Budapest that a heavy explosion was felt throughout the Hungarian capital today, and that windows were shattered. The blast is believed to have occurred in a munitions dump at Nagyteteny, a few miles from Budapest.

Riga Captured By 'Chutists?

HELSINKI, Finland, June 28 (Saturday) (AP). — Persons listening to the Riga radio said the program from that Latvian capital suddenly was interrupted last night by a commotion and that a garbled announcement in German then said the city had been occupied by the Nazis.

They said a German dance program subsequently was carried on the Riga wave length at midnight. Parachutists earlier had been reported invading Riga.

JUN 28 1941

Bombs Blast Finnish Cities

Turku Is the Worst Devastated—Helsinki Is Two-thirds Evacuated.

JUN 28 1941

Finland, June 27 (A. P.).—Finnish observers said today that devastation from the sky such as typified the Soviet Russian winter invasion of 1939-40 had marked the outbreak of hostilities between Finland and Russia—officially acknowledged here last night

Turku, on the southwest coast, was reported to be—as it was in the 1939-40 war—Finland's worst devastated city. More than 100 buildings were destroyed there and other property was damaged. Turku would be a logical debarkation point for German troops sent to Finland.

Observers expressed the belief that thousands of persons were homeless. Incoming reports laconically listed places raided, but the number of casualties and the extent of the damage were impossible to estimate.

30.24-10087

Budapest, June 27-(AP)-The Hungarian General Staff announced today that the Hungarian air force with a considerable number of planes bombed Russian military objectives this morning in retaliation for Soviet attacks.

(A Hungarian radio report, heard in New York by NBC, said the Russians attempted to storm the Hungarian front after heavy artillery barrages near the towns of Nadworna and Delatyn but were driven off.

(Russian planes also bombed and partly damaged the Bulgarian Danube port or Ruse, the same source said.) JUN 28 1941

New York, June 27-(AP)-The German-controlled Oslo radio, attributing the report to sources in Ankara, Turkey, said tonight the Soviet government had fled Moscow and taken up temporary quarters in Sverdlovsk. (Sverdlovsk is nearly 1,000 miles east of Moscow, across the Ural Mountains) JUN 28 1941

London, June 27, (AP)-Reuters, British News Agency, reported tonight from Budapest by way of Rome that a huge fire was burning in an oil refinery 40 miles from the Hungarian capital.

(The Rome radio said the fire was caused by damage to machinery and was put under control after three hours. The refinery was owned by the Oil Vacuum Alsasfusite Company, the radio said.) JUN 28 194

Rumanian Agents Reported Fomenting Anti-Red Revolts

JUN 28 1941

Writer Tells Of Revolutionary Work Going On In Bessarabia, Bucovina And Ukraine

(Robert St. John, Associated Press Balkan correspondent now en route to the United States, gives the following behind-the-scenes picture of the current German-Russian war. In the last year he has told of the German conquest of the Balkans, the dethronement of King Carol of Rumania, Iron Guard rioting and the Yugoslav debacle.)

By ROBERT ST. JOHN
[Associated Press Correspondent]

Aboard the S. S. President Garfield, June 27—Rumanian secret agents scattered widely throughout Bessarabia, Bucovina, and the Ukraine for the past six months have been laying the groundwork for an anti-Communist revolution which they hoped would be set off as German and Rumanian troops moved forward into Russia.

How far they have succeeded is not known due to a wall of secrecy presently surrounding eastern front developments.

The plan was outlined to me by a highly-placed Rumanian official when I was last in Bucharest—long before the Berlin-Moscow break. But due to censorship regulations it then was impossible to write the story.

Reports Smuggled Back

As proof of how well organized this campaign was organized, my informant showed me on several occasions the reports smuggled back into Rumania by these espionage and counter-revolution agents.

These described economic and living conditions within Russia, military moves, and the progress "in organizing for chaos," as the revolution plan often was celled.

On one occasion Rumanian agents were described as prematurely successful and widely scattered revolutionary disorders broke out in Bessarabia. JUN 28 1941

Nazi Financing Implied

My informant implied that the entire scheme was financed indirectly from Berlin with copies of all reports being submitted to the German legation in Bucharest immediately upon receipt.

The agents themselves, however, were at first unaware they were working for the Nazis, and believed they were merely spreading the groundwork for an eventual Rumanian attempt to regain territory lost to the Soviets.

Most of them had homes in Bucovina and Bessarabia. Others got into those areas before the Russian occupation was completed and automatically became Russian citizens.

Only Aided Agents

When the Russians took over, vast numbers of Soviet secret agents arrived with the army and spent months attempting to put their fingers on Rumanians likely to be engaged in espionage. As a result, thousands of Rumanians were moved deep into the Ukraine away from the new "buffer frontier."

But this only aided agents who were caught in this transfer to one of the sections on which Bucharest—meaning Berlin—was most anxious to get reports.

My informant declined to discuss specifically how reports were smuggled across into Rumania but it was learned in other quarters that a chain of sympathizers who had become Russian citizens against their will had established vertiable underground courrier services across Ukraine, Bessarabia and Bucovina right up to the frontier.

Came As No Surprise

Germany's attack on Russia came as no surprise to Rumanians who were on the inside. After Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu returned from his first trip to Berlin it was common knowledge in government circles that Hitler had promised that during 1941 Germany would help Rumania get back Bessarabia and Bucovina.

No hint of this promise was allowed to be dispatched from the country, although General Antonescu on frequent public occasions tried to pacify internal disorder with veiled implications of "glorious days" in store for his people when they would be able to "wipe out the humiliations of the last two years."

The press and public, who took this to mean some readjustment of the Transylvanian situation, were not disillusioned, but Antonescu's intimates were told confidentially he referred to impending German-Russian hostilities.

JUN 28 1941

'Awkward' Position

TOKIO, June 27 (AP).—Japan would be placed in "a very awkward and embarrassing position" by U. S. war aid to Soviet Russia, Koh Ishii, cabinet information bureau spokesman, asserted today.

Japan, however, is unclear on the degree of aid the U. S. proposes to give.

German Ambassador Ott conferred with Foreign Minister Matsuoka for nearly an hour this morning. Details of their conversations were not disclosed.

Reports originating abroad that Japan and the U. S. were about to reach some agreement regarding U. S. aid to Russia found no confirmation here.

Paper Advises Calm

In the new situation created by the German-Russian war, the newspaper Kokumin counseled that "it is necessary to watch calmly and quietly pending the government's decision.

"But as regards British-American aid to the Soviets, the people cannot but be gravely concerned.

"Since the outbreak of the China affair, Great Britain and the U. S. have shown hostility toward Japan.

"If U. S. war materials should be landed in Vladivostok, the sole aid-to-the-Soviets route, then the U. S. would put a further strain on already delicate U. S.-Japanese relations."

JUN 28 1941

Far East Tension Eases, Sayre Says

Manila, June 27 (AP)—Tension in the Far East has lessened noticeably since February, but it is too early to say whether it means a permanent improvement in the situation, Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, reported at a press conference today.

Sayre referred to the German-Russian war as one of the developments easing Far Eastern tension.

Japanese Leave The Philippines

JUN 28 1941

New York, June 27 (AP)—Domei, the authoritative Japanese news agency, reported in a broadcast from Tokyo today that about 500 Japanese had booked passage on steamers leaving the Philippine Islands within the next month. Domei said one ship already had reached a Japanese port bringing back 100 Japanese from the Philippines.

TURKS AGREE TO LET FRENCH ESCAPE SYRIA

JUN 28 1941

Stipulate Troops Must Be Unarmed and Travel as Civilians.

FEW EXPECTED TO GET AWAY

Ankara Observers Say Transport Problems Will Probably Bar All Except Officers.

Ankara, June 27 (A. P.).—A high Turkish spokesman said today that Turkey has granted permission for the evacuation across Turkish territory of Vichy forces now fighting in Syria, provided they travel as unarmed civilians.

The French Embassy conceded that it hoped to evacuate 20,000 refugees.

[This, apparently, was a virtual confession that the French are approaching the end of their resistance in Syria. The Ankara Embassy did not distinguish between civilian and soldier refugees, but there are probably not so many as 20,000 non-combatant Frenchmen in the whole mandate.]

The Turkish Government, in extending transit privileges, specified that no Armenians or Arabs would be allowed across the frontier. JUN 28 1941

It was expected, however, that only a fraction of the French Army would be able to leave Syria because of a lack of transport, but the belief was expressed that most of the officers would succeed in escaping capture by the British. Tentative arrangements, according to these spokesmen, were made with Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Vice-Chairman of the Vichy Cabinet, who flew here from Vichy by way of Aleppo, Syria, on Wednesday.

Although M. Benoist-Mechin was said to have brought a personal letter from the French Chief of State, Marshal Petain, to President Ismet Inonu of Turkey, the latter remained at his summer home near Istanbul and the negotiations were conducted on his behalf by the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu.

[A Reuters dispatch from Ankara said that the French were reported trying to arrange for the evacuation of 20,000 of their troops from Syria but that it was believed that no native soldiers in Gen. Henri Dentz's army would be allowed to enter Turkey.]

JUN 28 1941

Report Deeper Penetration.

Cairo, June 27 (A. P.).—The British Middle East Command said today that British and Free French troops had increased the extent of their penetration north and northwest of captured Damascus in Syria.

The R. A. F. reported several attacks on French-held airdromes in Syria and the destruction of eleven French planes on the ground or in combat.

Rayak and Homs, north of Damascus, and Deir el Zor, on the Euphrates river in eastern Syria, were the main targets.

The R. A. F. admitted the loss of five planes in Syrian and African operations yesterday.

Free French Gains Reported.

London, June 27 (A. P.).—Free French troops advancing from occupied Damascus have seized Maaraba, just north of the Syrian capital, and have pushed to Quastal, thirty-five miles to the north-east, informed spokesmen reported here today, while the British troops striking toward Beirut from Damascus have been held up by French artillery fire about twelve miles west of Damascus.

At Merdjayoun, British are reported in constant touch, with Vichy horse patrols were reported in constant touch, with 120 Circassian horsemen said to have surrendered already.

Syrian War End Seen As French Plan Flight

JUN

London, June 27 (AP).—Belief that the Syrian campaign is nearing a successful end was heightened today by news from Ankara that permission has been granted the Vichy government to evacuate disarmed French military forces through Turkey.

The fact that the French embassy in Ankara conceded it hoped to evacuate 20,000 "refugees" through Turkey was taken as a virtual admission French resistance is almost over.

Vichy Reports Foe Halted.

Vichy, June 27 (A. P.).—British attacks in the Damascus area have been repulsed with heavy losses and their offensive generally has ben halted on the whole Syrian front, the French reported tonight. eDspite heavy British naval bombardment of French positions, particularly in the Beirut region, the war reports said, an Australian column on the coast has made no progress.

French sources said water was one key to successful French defense of the desert base of Palmyra. Because the French hold the oasis' water wells, they asserted the British have to go back about fifty miles to fill their tanks and have to interrupt their attacks to protect their water convoys.

Several French planes admittedly were hit in British air attacks on the Rayak field. A heavy attack was reported also on the railroad between Homs, north of Damascus, and the Lebanese port of Tripoli.

JUN 28 1941

French Planes Repel Warships

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 27 (AP)—French planes were reported here today to have beaten off an attack by British warships on French coastal positions north of Sidon, where an Australian column is attempting to advance on Beirut, capital of Lebanon.

SIDON

Six persons were reported killed and ten wounded in a British aerial bombardment of Homs, ninety miles northeast of Beirut. The French declared their own planes were inflicting heavy losses on British forces besieging Tadmur, 130 miles inland.

PALMYRA

JUN 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Valletta, Malta, June 27—Seven Italian planes were shot down by British fighters and anti-aircraft defenses today without loss or casualties to the British, a communique said.

JUN 28 1941

BRITISH UNITS PUSH AHEAD AT TOBRUK

Smash Way Forward to Cut Pocket Out of Line.

London, June 27 (A. P.).—British troops smashed forward 500 yards in a bitter engagement on the Medawa salient, west of Tobruk, authoritative British spokesmen said today. The advance was on a 2,000-yard front and shortened the British line, they said, adding that they estimated the perimeter of Tobruk, the Libyan port in which a British garrison is under siege, at about forty miles.

JUN 28 1941

Rome, June 27 (A. P.).—Italian troops have smashed British attempts to force a crossing of the Didessa River in the Galla Sidamo region of western Ethiopia, the Italian High Command reported today.

JUN 28 1941

TWO AXIS SHIPS ARE TORPEDOED

20,000-ton Vessels Hit by British Planes Off Italy.

JUN 28 1941

Cairo, June 27 (A. P.).—At least two 20,000-ton Axis merchant ships have been torpedoed by British planes off the Italian coast, the Royal Air Force Middle East Command reported today.

Planes of the R. A. F. and the fleet air arm attacked a convoy of several vessels yesterday off the south coast of Italy, the communique said, adding: "At least two ships were hit by torpedoes and one hit amidships by a heavy bomb. Further results were not observed owing to darkness."

JUN 28 1941

BRITAIN PROMISES YUGOSLAVS TRIESTE

London, June 27 (A. P.).—Italy's big Adriatic seaport, Trieste, will be taken from her and joined to Yugoslavia if Great Britain wins the war, Gen. Dusan Simovic, Premier of the Yugoslav Government-in-exile, declared in a radio broadcast today.

In addition to Trieste, "all other Yugoslav national territories" will be joined to the reconstructed Yugoslavia, he said. Britain, he declared, has given written declaration that all attempts to dismember Yugoslavia would be considered "invalid, null and void," and he said the United States had accorded "similar declarations."

Gen. Simovic said that even though the overthrow, March 27, of the Yugoslav regime which had signed a pact with Germany had resulted in a German invasion, he declared that it nevertheless had "frustrated plans of the German High Command" by forcing it to abandon plans for attack "principally against Turkey."

R. A. F. EXTENDS SUPER-ATTACKS INTO 17TH NIGHT

JUN 28 1941

Keeps Hammering Away At French Coast And Nazi Invasion Bases

[By the Associated Press]

London, Saturday, June 28—The Royal Air Force pounded the French coast shortly after midnight this morning, dropping fresh loads of bombs across the Dover Strait for the seventeenth successive night of the new heavy super-attack on the Nazis' west front.

Shattering explosions awakened the people on the English side who had gone to bed thinking the British attacks had been finished for the night. Earlier in the night and during the day the R. A. F. had been busy hammering at the German-held French coast line.

Observers on England's southeast coast saw but little of the attack as the sky over Calais became red with the bursting of anti-aircraft shells.

Flares Released

While the British bombers attacked objectives in what is developing into a practically continuous air drive, they released countless flares to light their targets.

These new thrusts followed the sixteenth consecutive night bombing attack on Germany Thursday night and speculation over the possibility of a British invasion of the Continent.

British bombers including some of the latest types dropped heavy loads of explosives Thursday on the docks and shipyards of Kiel, German naval base, causing numerous fires, the Air Ministry news service reported.

Cologne and Düsseldorf also were attacked.

Big, New Planes Used

The announcement that the latest-type planes were involved means that the British again used the huge new Halifax, Stirling and Manchester bombers, which have been described as twice as large as any previous R. A. F. craft.

Severe storms handicapped the pilots, but the service said intervals of clear weather permitted "efficient" bombing of the Rhineland cities, and flashes and fires indicated widespread destruction.

Authoritative sources said the German battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, 26,000-ton sisters, had been straddled by "sticks" of bombs half a dozen times and probably had received several direct hits from armor-piercing bombs in British air raids upon their berths at Brest, France.

JUN 28 1941

London, Saturday, June 28—(AP)—Raf bombers pounded northwestern German military targets and Nazi bases on the French coast during the night in the 17th successive night of a super-attack, it was authoritatively learned today.

R. A. F. Blasts Boulogne Again

Poles Join in Daylight Assault on French Coast—Many Fires Started at Kiel.

JUN 28 1941

London, June 27 (A. P.).—British Royal Air Force planes swept tonight in the direction of Boulogne for their seventeenth consecutive night of raiding German objectives on the Continent. A short time later, the familiar sound of explosions rolled back across the English Channel.

During the late afternoon a considerable cloud formation was observed over the channel and Britons expressed the belief that a few of the Nazis' new substratosphere 109Fs used this cover to fly across the southeast English coast.

Two or three aircraft, sighted flying at more than 30,000 feet, were believed to be the first Germans in recent days to cross the channel in daylight.

R. A. F. fighter formations made a one-hour raid on the German-occupied French coast today despite heavy anti-aircraft fire and Polish pilots were reported authoritatively to have destroyed three Messerschmitt 109 planes on German airdromes.

New Fires Started in Kiel.

These thrusts followed the sixteenth consecutive night bombing attack on Germany last night and speculation over the possibility of a British invasion of the Continent.

JUN 28 1941

British bombers including some of the latest types dropped heavy loads of explosives last night on the docks and shipyards of Kiel, German naval base, causing numerous fires, the Air Ministry news service reported. Cologne and Duesseldorf also were attacked.

The announcement that the latest type planes were involved means that the British again used the huge new Halifax, Stirling and Manchester bombers, which have been described as twice as large as any previous R. A. F. craft.

Poles Join in Attack.

This afternoon it was authoritatively stated that Polish fighter pilots destroyed three Messerschmitt 109 planes in attacks on German air fields in the north of France today.

Schleswig-Holstein Also Bombed.

JUN 28 1941

Berlin, June 27 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force planes bombed Schleswig-Holstein and the Rhenish Westphalian industrial region last night, causing a few casualties and some non-military property damage, informed Germans said.

Severe storms handicapped the pilots, but the service said intervals of clear weather permitted "efficient" bombing of the Rhineland cities and flashes and fires indicated widespread destruction.

(Royal Air Force planes bombed Schleswig-Holstein and the Rhenish Westphalian industrial region last night, causing a few casualties and some non-military property damage, informed Germans said. A German night fighter was reported to have shot down one bomber.)

Less A. A. Fire

Authoritative sources said the R. A. F. was encountering far less anti-aircraft fire than usual and some quarters believed this meant that large amounts of German anti-aircraft equipment had been moved to the Russian front.

The Air Ministry acknowledged the loss of two planes in last night's sweeps and said a British bomber shot down a Nazi fighter plane.

It was also reported today the German battleships Gneisnau and Scharnhorst, 26,000-ton sisters, had been straddled by "sticks" of bombs half a dozen times and probably had received several direct hits from armor-piercing bombs in British air raids upon their berths at Brest, France.

There again was only slight German air activity over Britain.

Invasion Talked Up

In an article discussing the R. A. F.'s apparent control of the air within a limited range beyond Britain, the authoritative magazine *Aeroplane* said that "if local air superiority could be so built up that military operations could be conducted in the shelter of it, then that supremacy could serve to preserve seized landing grounds in daytime as refueling bases and to make a good show of protecting and defending them at night.

"The cumulative effect of such advancing, step by step, as the R. A. F. pushed an umbrella forward, might have most embarrassing effects on the enemy now busily occupied with a new piece of aggression beyond her eastern frontiers."

Germans' Raids

London had a short alarm early today and anti-aircraft batteries went into action, but no bombs were dropped on the capital. A few bombs fell at one point in East Anglia and in southeast England, but there was no serious damage and no casualties were reported, a communique said.

Six British Warplanes Shot Down, Berlin Says

JUN 28 1941

Berlin, June 27 (AP)—Six British planes attempting to fly into German-occupied territory today were shot down, DNB reported tonight.

On the African front yesterday the British lost five planes—two of them chasers battling German bombers over the besieged Tobruk, another chaser and two Bristol Blenheim bombers near the Egyptian frontier—the agency said.

8 Ships Sunk, Nazis Report

JUN 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 27—New German blow to British commerce, by submarine far away as the mid-Atlantic off the African coast and by air as close as the home waters of the English east coast, have sunk another eight ships totaling 49,500 tons, the German high command declared today.

Five were credited to one undersea raider off West Africa, and three others to overnight air assaults on southern England which, the war bulletin said, struck also at Thames estuary harbors and an airport.

15 Warplanes Downed

The British were said to have lost fifteen warplanes yesterday in offensives against Germany—eleven in cross-Channel raids, two in an unsuccessful attack on a German submarine chaser and two others during a night aerial invasion of western and northwestern Germany. (The British said they downed nine Nazi craft yesterday and lost five of their own planes yesterday and last night.)

JUN 28 1941

Nazi Supply Ship Bombed.

London, June 27 (A. P.).—The Air Ministery News Servise reported tonight that a 3,000-ton German supply ship was left sinking in the English Channel ten miles off Dunkerque after being hit squarely on the stern by a bomb from a coastal command plane.

30.24-10089

BRITAIN "WINNING" BATTLE OF ATLANTIC

London Source Says U. S. Naval Patrols Have Aided, But Real Credit Goes to Corvette Boats, American-Made Catalina Planes

JUN 28 1941

By DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—With the aid of increasing numbers of mass-produced corvette patrol boats and American-made Catalina flying boats, Britain slowly is winning "one of the war's most decisive battles—in the Atlantic Ocean," it was declared here today. Extended American naval patrols have aided the British, but a source here said the real credit for reducing British tonnage losses goes to the Catalina planes and sturdy corvettes because they now are scouting sea areas the Germans formerly considered safe for submarine operations.

One result of what were called "unspectacular but emphatic triumphs" has been to force the Germans to forego their tactics of submarine rendezvous in mid-Atlantic with supply ships, it was asserted.

"Scouting flights have driven the U-boats below the surface," this source said. "They no longer are able to hunt in packs and lie in wait on the surface for convoys."

Another function of the Catalinas has been to keep German long-range Fockewulfe bombers away from convoys because these Catalina boats give them a fierce fight and are said to be death on German Dornier "flying pencils."

The ugly and menacing Corvettes have borne the main blows in the Atlantic battle. These craft look like a whaler but carry guns enough to down a destroyer and depth charges sufficient to destroy a flotilla of submarines. They have been turned out steadily since July, 1940.

Their 17 or 18 knots have proved adequate for hunting submarines driven below the surface by flying boats, it was said, and in a few brushes with German surface craft their gunnery was said to have been enhanced by superior firing platforms.

The Corvettes also are well protected against machine-gun fire from aircraft and have "shown remarkable seaworthiness against bombing," this source declared.

Speed in Building

One great advantage to Britain is the speed with which these boats are built. Less intricate than destroyers they are built almost like the mass-produced automobile.

"What Britain needs as much as protective vessels, however, is a large number of merchant ships between seven thousand and ten thousand tons with a speed of about 16 or 18 knots," this source asserted.

"Some are being built here, others in the United States. If vital war materials are moved in them with adequate surface and air protection the German threat to our supplies will be cut even further."

"Invisible" German submarine losses were said to have been as great as those recorded by the British Admiralty.

"It's not just the submarines sunk that count," it was said. "But those which are driven away from convoys, those just able to make port, whose crews have to be rested after days of strain under conditions increasingly dangerous, also are important."

And it was pointed out that by 1918 Allied attacks on German submarines had become so fierce that German crews mutinied rather than put to sea.

Big Surface Craft

Of the German Navy's big surface craft, only the 35,000-ton battleship Tirpitz and a 10,000-ton pocket battleship Admiral Scheer are available for sea duty, the British say.

The Bismarck, sister ship of the Tirpitz, has been sunk. The 26,000-ton warships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst are believed by the British to be damaged in Brest. Of the pocket battleships, the Admiral Graf Spee was scuttled and another, believed to be the Luetzow, was reported struck by a British torpedo June 13.

Similarly the German cruiser strength has been whittled by surface, air and undersea attacks. The Bluecher was sunk off Oslo. The 10,000-ton Prinz Eugen of the Hipper class was reported struck by R. A. F. bombs and the guns of the Prince of Wales.

Nazi light cruisers of the 6000-ton class have been knocked around with the Leipzig, Koenigsberg and Karlsruhe sunk and the Koelnand Nuernberg believed still operating.

Twenty-one Survivors Reach Port.

Dublin, June 27 (A. P.).—Twenty-one survivors of a British ship torpedoed near the Azores—fifteen Britons, four Arabs and two Indians—landed today at Galway after nineteen days in an open boat.

JUN 28 1941

3 British Ships Sunk in Atlantic

JUN 28 1941

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—The torpedoing of three British ships in the North Atlantic and the frantic, three-day radio plea for rescue by the crew of one of them were disclosed today in maritime circles.

Sailors reaching here said the motorship tanker Ensis, 6207 tons, was sunk recently about 600 miles north of the Azores. They said the crew rigged up a portable radio in their lifeboat and sent SOS messages for three days, apparently in vain.

"I guess other ships were afraid to come to the rescue for fear of being sunk," a sailor said.

The Ensis had been carrying American oil to Liverpool.

The motorship passenger liner Adda, 7816 tons, was torpedoed while trying to reach England from Africa.

The 5201-ton Tregarthen, in trade between Canada and England before the war, was torpedoed about 800 miles east of St. John's, Nfld. She reportedly was carrying American grain from Albany, N. Y., to England.

JUN 28 1941

Fuels Eire Is Losing Battle On Supplies

Irish Minister Sean Lemass Says Situation Might Be "Most Serious Of All"

Waterford, Eire, June 27 (AP)—The Irish Minister of Supplies, Sean Lemass, said in reviewing the supplies situation tonight that "we are fighting a losing battle—but even a losing battle can be fought well."

He said that the fuel difficulties might be "the most serious of all" in Eire, but that even if Eire maintained neutrality "the difficulties facing us are appalling and the backwash of the conflict may yet swamp us."

Regarding unemployment Lemass said the Government favored rationing work. He added that he feared many industrial activities would be compelled to shut down if fuel and raw materials difficulties became acute.

JUN 28 1941

Britain Increases Meat Rations

London, June 27 (AP)—The Ministry of Food announced an increase tonight in the weekly meat ration, starting July 7, from one shilling to one shilling and twopence — from about 20 to 23 cents—per person.

It said the increase was made possible by the arrival of exceptionally large quantities of frozen meats from overseas and that expected increased imports and more abundant home-produced supplies were expected to allow the new level to be maintained for some time.

JUN 28 1941

MUNITIONS BLAST SHAKES HOLLAND

The British radio today quoted the Free Dutch newspaper Frij Nederland as saying that a German munitions dump had been blown up at Amersfoort, in central Holland, and that more than 100 terrific explosions shattered windows and roofs as far away as six miles.

"The dump was filled with heavy bombs for the Luftwaffe," the radio said in the broadcast, heard here by the CBS.

It quoted the newspaper, published in London, as saying that Nazis called the explosion a mystery "but that the Dutch people are only undecided whether it was sabotage or a British bomb."

Japanese Trade Mission Departs From Batavia

JUN 28 1941

Unable to Get Bases, Indies Pact, Is Sails for Home

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, June 27 (AP).—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, head of a Japanese economic mission which recently acknowledged its failure to reach a new trade agreement with the Netherlands East Indies, sailed for home today with eight of his aids.

JUN 28 1941

FRASER TO VISIT U. S.

New Zealand Prime Minister Coming This Summer.

Swift Current, Sask., June 27 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand, now in London, will visit Washington on his way home this summer under plans disclosed by the Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, here last night.

JUN 28 1941

28 (Saturday)
information bu-
y the following
communi... -SIAULIAI

During the past day, our troops in the Shault, Vilna and Baranowicze directions continued to retreat to positions prepared for defense, halting for fighting in intermediate positions.

The actions of our troops in these directions were in the nature of violent encounters. In some directions and sectors our units launched counter-attacks, inflicting important defeats upon the enemy.

In the Luck and Lwow directions the day or June 27 passed in stubborn and intense fighting. Seeking to break through our lines, the enemy brought into action large tank units. However, by their actions our troops checked all of the enemy's attempts and inflicted upon him heavy losses.

A great number of war prisoners and abundant trophies were taken in the fighting.

In the Minsk direction of the offensive, the enemy's large tank units were repulsed. As a result of a counter-blow of our troops in this direction, the headquarters of a large formation was destroyed, a German general was killed and documents relating to military operations were seized.

In another sector in the same direction our troops destroyed some forty enemy tanks.

In the Bessarabian sector our units dealt the enemy a blow in the area of Sculeni and thwarted the enemy's preparations for a large-scale offensive in this direction.

On the night of June 27 a group of our troops supported by a river flotilla forced the Danube and seized advantageous positions, captured 510 prisoners, including two officers, eleven guns and also a great quantity of ammunition.

In the entire sector from Przemsyl to the Black Sea our troops were firmly holding the state frontier.

In fighting the German usurpers our commanders, the rank and file and the whole Red Army units displayed exceptional heroism, resourcefulness and daring.

An infantry regiment, by a lightning blow, drove the Germans out of a small town, taking twenty-two war prisoners. The enemy retreated, leaving more than seven hundred killed and wounded on the spot.

JUN 28 1941

In fighting on the Rumanian frontier units of an infantry division took prisoner 800 Germans and Rumanians.

Our Black Sea fleet, in co-operation with the air force, dealt a blow on the base of German ships in Constanta.

"At dawn June 25 a German battalion clad in Red army uniforms attempted to invade Soviet territory. Our company, which defended the village, met the enemy with heavy fire.

"The Fascists began to shout in Russian: "Do not fire. We are friends."

Red Force Encircled

"The Red army men weakened fire and soon found themselves encircled. Then a machine-gun platoon, using hand grenades, forced its way out and then opened heavy machine-gun fire, resisting a counter-attack of infantry units.

"As a result, the compnay successfully escaped from the enemy's trap, inflicting great losses on the Germans.

"On June 26, in a broadcast speech the Finnish President Risto Ryti repeated Hitler's slander, stating that 'during negotiations in Berlin in November, 1940, the U. S. S. R. demanded from Germany a free hand in order to settle its account with Finland and put an end to that country.'

"The purpose of this brazen lie is to deceive the Finnish people and turn them against the Soviet Union. The rulers of Finland are trying to conceal from the Finnish people the fact that Finland has been converted into a war base of the German Fascists for an attack on the U. S. Samr.

Attacks Italian Press

"The Italian press attempts to mislead world public opinion by its allegations that 'Russia has aggressive designs against Bulgaria and other Balkan countries.' In reality the whole world knows that:

"The Bulgarian and Russian peoples have been bound by ties of historic friendship in the course of many decades.

"The U. S. S. R. took every possible measure to protect Bulgaria from the war into which Hitler has been and is drawing her.

"The U. S. S. R. has never had any aggressive intentions in regard to other Balkan countries either.

"At the same time everyone knows that Germany trampled upon the state and national independence of the Balkan states, while Fascist Italy enslaved Greece and the greater par of Yugoslavia."

JUN 28 1941

Text Of Communique

The following communique was issued today by the Soviet Information Bureau: ISSUED FRIDAY, JUNE 27

"After fierce fighting in the directions of Siauliai, Vilna and Baranowicze, as a result of which a heavy defeat was inflicted on the enemy, during the night of June 26-27 our troops withdrew to new positions and were reformed for new military operations.

"The battle continued during the night in the direction of Luck (Poland) and in the region of Sculeni, in the Bessarabian sector of the front.

"On other sectors of the front the night passed quietly.

"Last night the enemy air force repeatedly bombed the cities of Borosov, Bobruisk and Mogilev.

Attack Again And Again

"Throughout the day of June 26 our air force carried out attacks again and again on enemy tank columns in the directions of Vilna, Brody and Baranowicze as a result of which the enemy suffered considerable losses in armored vehicles.

"The bombardment of military objectives at Bucharest and Ploesti resulted in great destruction. The port of Constanta was subjected to devastating bombings. Our troops and commanders fight the enemy with valiance and courage.

Motorized Units Scattered

The commander of a division of armored trains, Captain Manzii, scattered by fire the enemy's motorized units which were preparing to cross a river, and wiped out up to half an infantry company, six guns and three pontoon bridges.

"Senior Lieutenant Flier Maklyak

destroyed in an air battle three enemy airplanes. Junior Lieutenant Flier Shian having engaged five German fighters successfully, fought them for one hour, and after being wounded three times landed on his own airdrome.

"The population everywhere is rendering our troops every assistance, being profoundly conscious of their duty to their fatherland."

British

JUN 28 1941

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Aircraft of the Bomber Command last night continued the offensive against Germany's naval bases and heavy industries.

At Kiel docks and shipyards were heavily bombed. In the Rhineland the main attacks again were directed against the industrial districts of Cologne and Duesseldorf. Airdromes in occupied territory also were bombed.

One of our bombers shot down an enemy fighter which attacked it. Two of our aircraft are missing.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued the following:

Only a very small number of enemy aircraft crossed our coast last night. A few bombs were dropped at one point in East Anglia and also in Southeast England. No serious damage was done and no casualties were reported.

The night communiqué of the Ministries of Air and Home Security said:

There has been little enemy activity over this country today. Single enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a place on the east coast of Scotland this afternoon, causing some damage and a small number of casualties.

LONDON, Saturday, June 28 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Throughout yesterday the R. A. F. continued its offensive over the Channel and Northern France. During fighter sweeps in the morning, German airfields, troops and gun posts were machine-gunned.

In the afternoon Blenheim aircraft of the Coastal Command, escorted by fighters, bombed an enemy ship of about 3,000 tons off Dunkerque and left it sinking.

In the late evening Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command and a strong force of fighters carried out another offensive sweep over Northern France. A steel and engineering works near Lille was bombed and many direct hits were scored.

In all these operations our losses were ten fighters missing. Seven enemy fighters are known to have been destroyed during the day, three of which were destroyed on the ground. Others were severaly damaged.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 27 (AP)—The British Middle East Command today issued this communiqué:

Libya and Ethiopia—Nothing of importance to report.

Syria—North and northwest of Damascus British and Free French troops have increased the extent of their penetration. In the center and coastal sectors there was local activity only.

The Royal Air Force Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

Mediterranean—Aircraft of the R. A. F. and Fleet Air Arm carried out an attack yesterday on a convoy consisting of a number of merchant vessels, each of 20,000 tons, off the south coast of Italy. At least two ships were hit by torpedoes and one was hit amidships by a heavy bomb. Further results were not observed, owing to darkness.

Syria—A number of attacks were made on airdromes occupied by hostile forces. At Rayak, four aircraft were destroyed by machine-gun fire on the ground and a number of others were damaged. At Deir-ez Zor, three Potez fighters were shot up on the ground and bombs were dropped on airdrome buildings.

At Homs aircraft of a squadron of the Royal Australian Air Force destroyed four Morane fighters, damaged a number of others and blew up petrol and ammunition dumps. Our bombers attacked petrol dumps and rolling stock on sidings at Tell Kalakh. Direct hits were made on dumps, resulting in columns of smoke, which rose more than 1,000 feet.

Cyrenaica—A heavy attack was made on landing grounds at El Gazala. Much damage was done to dispersed aircraft, six being destroyed. During this operation our fighters shot down four Me-109 fighters, one Ju-88 bomber and one G-50 fighter and badly damaged a number of other Me-109s.

From these operations five of our aircraft are missing.

JUN 28 1941

German

BERLIN, June 27 (AP)—The German High Command communiqué, issued "from the Fuehrer's Headquarters," said today:

The first five days of operations in the East furnished proof that Soviet Russian Armies had been ready to attack Central Europe.

Even in those border regions protruding toward the west around Lwow and Bialystok, which from the very outset were exposed to German encirclement and therefore were unsuitable for purely defensive purposes, our troops encountered masses of Russian troops ready for attack.

Thus, in the first frontier battles, clashes occurred with the Soviet Army and Air Force. Our troops, which were victorious on all fronts, obtained big decisions, which will be made known shortly.

The navy and air force continued with success the fight against British shipping. One submarine, under Commander Metzler, has sunk five enemy merchant ships, totaling 31,500 tons, off the west coast of Africa.

Bombers last night destroyed three freighters totaling 18,000 tons off the British east coast. Other air attacks were directed against port facilities on the Thames Estuary and an airport in Southern England.

Mine-laying in British ports was being continued.

A long-range naval battery shelled enemy ships in the Channel.

In North Africa, German bombers on June 25 successfully attacked British troop concentrations in the Sidi Barrani sector and anti-aircraft positions at Tobruk.

Attempts by British bombers and pursuit planes to attack the Channel coast also were repulsed yesterday with considerable losses for the enemy.

In air fights and by anti-aircraft artillery, nine airplanes were shot down, and two others by naval batteries. A German submarine chaser in the Channel was attacked by two British bombers, both of which were shot down.

Last night the enemy dropped a small number of explosives and incendiary bombs at various places in West and Northwest Germany. There were slight civilian casualties. At several places tenements were destroyed or damagee. Night fliers and anti-aircraft artillery shot down two of the attacking planes.

Captain Ihlefeld, commander of a pursuit air squadron, on June 26 scored his thirty-ninth and fortieth air victories.

JUN 28 1941

Hungarian

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 27 (AP)—The Hungarian General Staff issued the following communiqué tonight:

In retaliation for air attacks by the Soviet Air Force against Hungary yesterday, the Hungarian Air Force, with a considerable number of planes, bombed Russian military objectives this morning. Pilots observed fires and the destruction of buildings.

Russian troops opened fire today on several points of the Hungarian-Russian frontier, including Volocz and Toronia, both in the upper Carpathian Valley. Hungarian troops returned the fire.

During the day several Soviet planes flew over some places in Hungarian territory, but did not drop bombs, because Hungarian anti-aircraft fire drove them away.

Italian

ROME, June 27 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

North Africa—Axis bombers continued to hammer positions and supply installations of the stronghold at Tobruk. Fighter planes machine-gunned motor vehicles and tent encampments near Sidi Barrani. A Hurricane was shot down.

East Africa—Enemy attempts to force the Didessa River in the Galla Sidamo region were broken up.

JUN 28 1941

French

VICHY, France, June 27 (AP)—The French communiqué on the Syrian war front said tonight:

After twenty days of fighting, our troops continued their heroic resistance, holding up the adversary's units everywhere.

On the coast, the British Fleet again bombarded our position. There was artillery fire from both sides in front of Casale Gezin, which, as always, is in our hands. In the Merdjayoun sector we repulsed a strong enemy attack this morning.

In the Damascus sector, a British attack, the launching of which was announced in yesterday's communiqué, also was repulsed with serious losses for the attackers.

The Tadmur garrison continues to hold the adversary's motorized columns in check.

Despite greater and greater activity of the R. A. F., our air forces continued their attacks to aid the efforts of our troops. British aviation attacked the airfield at Rayak, where several of our planes were hit, and that of Deir-ez-Zor on the Euphrates, where no damage was reported.

AMMUNITION FLOW IN U. S. FAR BEHIND

President Expresses Partial Dissatisfaction With Defense Management

Reveals He Considers Letting Eire Have Rifles, But No Cartridges

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., June 27—Declaring that the country was far behind hand in producing ammunition, President Roosevelt indicated today he was only partly satisfied with the management of the defense program.

He is looking into the matter of letting Eire have some rifles, he told a press conference, but no ammunition to go with them.

The processing of rifles, he said, is getting along pretty well, but the nation is behind hand on ammunition because new plants had to be erected

Extent Not Revealed

Whether the lag exists for all categories of ammunition, from rifle cartridges to shells for the navy's 16-inch guns, was not revealed.

Asked whether as a general thing he was satisfied with the management of the defense effort, Mr. Roosevelt said he was on some things, and was not on others.

While there have been rumors that the Office of Production Management would be reorganized, the President did not discuss that possibility.

Peak Far Off In Some

In some fields, he asserted, peak defense production already has been reached. In others the peak may not be reached for six, eight or twelve months.

That was his answer to an inquiry as to how long it would be before defense establishments were turning out their products in "tremendous volume."

Never before had the Chief Executive admitted that the United States might let neutral Eire obtain some arms as well as foodstuffs in this country. It was obvious, however, that the Irish would get rifles only if they gave assurances that they would defend themselves against a German attack.

Takes Over Three Ships

Ireland has been allowed to take over three ships to transport $500,000 in foods from the American larder.

Answering a question, the Chief Executive declared this Government never had taken up with Eire the matter of opening up bases to expedite the flow of war supplies to Britain. He was quite certain, he volunteed, that the British never had said anything about seizing Irish bases.

The form and time of American assistance to Russia remained uncertain, although that was a problem the President discussed in a telephone conference early this afternoon with Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State.

Might Be Asked For More

Mr. Roosevelt said he did not know whether Russia would be given weapons under terms of the lease-lend bill and asserted that he supposed if a certain columnist lived long enough he would see his prediction come true that Congress would be asked for another $5,000,000,000 appropriation for the lease-lend system.

The original fund was $7,000,000,000.

Sale of Two Ships Negotiated

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 27—Negotiations for the sale of two government-owned freighters to Ireland have been completed except for final determination of the sale price, Maritime Commission officials said today.

The two ships are being acquired by Ireland to transport certain foodstuffs which the State Department has agreed to release to that country.

The vessels are the West Neris and the West Hemaltite, each of about 5,000 gross tons. Both formerly were in the commission's laid-up fleet, but have been reconditioned. Officials said that representatives of the Irish Legation were inspecting the ships preparatory to another conference at which a sale price is expected to be determined.

KNUDSEN ASKS 8 NEW PLANTS FOR ALUMINUM

JUN 28 1941

Washington, D. C., June 27 (AP).—Defense officials recommended today the construction of eight new aluminum plants to produce an additional 600,000,000 pounds a year, raising the national capacity to 1,400,000,00 pounds.

William S. Knudsen, OPM director general, and Sidney Hillman, associate director, sent the recommendation to Secretary of War Stimson for approval, after which it will be sent to Defense Plant Corporation, which would be asked to finance the new plants.

The areas selected and the proposed annual aluminum capacity include:

Arkansas, 10,000,000 pounds; Bonneville-Grande Coulee area, two plants, one of 85,000,000 pounds capacity and the other of 55,000,000 pounds; Upper New York state, two plants, one of 100,000,000 pounds capacity and the other of 50,000,000 pounds; Alabama, 100,000,000 pounds; California, 70,000,000 pounds, and North Carolina, 40,000,000 pounds.

OPM said the problem of power had been solved and that construction of all eight plants could be started immediately.

The plants are to be built and owned by the government, but will be operated by private companies under lease. The companies were not named.

SENATE VOTES TEN BILLIONS FOR THE ARMY

JUN 28 1941

Appropriation Is Largest in History and Passes Without Ballot.

WORK ON FUND BILLS RUSHED

Fiscal Year's End Monday Calls for Immediate Action on Dollar Control.

Washington, June 27 (A. P.).—The Senate approved on a voice vote today the record-breaking $10,384,821,624 army supply bill and sent it back to the House for consideration of increases totaling $558,312,132.

The Senate increase was accounted for largely in an amendment providing $500,000,000 for the construction of new munitions plants.

The army measure, which clerks said was the largest single appropriation in history, was approved after an hour and twenty minutes of dilatory debate. Only a score of Senators were on the floor.

The bill includes $2,790,890,000 for the procurement of 12,856 planes and accessory equipment for the air corps.

Working at a fast clip in order to pass vital appropriations measures before the fiscal year ends June 30, the Senate took up last minute legislation today after the family of the late Senator Andrew Jackson Houston of Texas had requested that no recess be taken out of respect to his memory.

Senator Houston, 87, and the oldest member ever to sit in the Senate, died in Baltimore last night after undergoing an operation for a stomach ailment.

Senator Byrnes of South Carolina announced the death to the chamber with an expression of regret, and added:

"Members of the family have requested me to state that they are fully aware that the fiscal year it about to end and that

30.24-10091

much important legislation is pending. They said it is their wish, as they believe it would be his wish, that the Senate proceed."

The army measure and several other vital appropriations measures must be enacted by the end of the fiscal year if various Government departments are not to be left without funds.

Also pending on the Senate calendar was argument-provoking legislation to continue President Roosevelt's emergency monetary powers, which expire at midnight Monday.

Passage Held Certain.

Senator Glass, Democrat, of Virginia, acting chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, said there was no doubt the chamber would pass the House-approved monetary bill, which would continue for two years from July 1 the President's power to maintain the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund and to cut the gold content of the dollar another nine cents.

Senators Taft, Republican, of Ohio; Adams, Democrat, of Colorado, and others made it clear, however, that a bi-partisan fight would be waged against continuance of the devaluation authority.

Calls Plan Dishonest.

Asserting that the devaluation power is a highly inflationary one, Senator Taft told reporters that, if it were continued, the Government would be "asking the little fellow to buy savings stamps and bonds as a contribution to national defense without assuring him that we are not going to pay him back in depreciated money."

Similar arguments were advanced in a minority Banking Committee report Senator Taft and four other Republicans filed with the Senate yesterday.

Besides the monetary measure leaders were confronted with the necessity of winning final action before midnight Monday on almost $15,000,000,000 in appropriations, including $10,600,000,000 for the army.

Final disposition also was sought for legislation continuing home insurance features of the housing act for two years. Senate leaders agreed informally that if the bill was to be enacted before existing insurance provisions expire June 30 they would have to drop a Senate-approved rider extending Government mortgage insurance to farmers. The rider has been disapproved by the House.

SENATORS REJECT NAVY TERM BILL

Committee Refuses To Approve Measure To Hold Men In Service

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 27—Despite an urgent plea from high navy officers, the Senate Naval Affairs Committee declined today to approve a bill under which the fleet's sailors and marines could be held in service beyond their term of enlistment.

Senator Walsh (Dem., Mass.) explained that committeemen felt this would be a breach of contract with the men.

The committee did approve, however, a bill under which future volunteers would be placed on notice that they could be held in service after their enlistment period if Congress so decided.

JUN 28 1941

Rapid Expansion Cited

Rear Admiral C. W. Nimitz, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, had said that because of the rapid expansion of the navy its experienced personnel was being spread out very thinly. Therefore, he said, the navy ought to be empowered to retain men if Congress declared a state of emergency.

Before the committee acted there had been reports that the army might seek similar powers with respect to its men. It was uncertain, however, whether such a request would be pressed in view of the committee's attitude.

Meantime, a controversy broke out in the House Military Committee about a report which had been prepared by some members of the committee and which levelled sharp criticism at methods of obtaining strategic materials for the defense program.

Publication Blocked

Representative Faddis (Dem., Pa.) headed a subcommittee which drafted the report after a long investigation. It was submitted to the full committee today for approval, but Administration forces objected that less than half of the committee was present, and thus publication of the document was blocked temporarily.

Faddis, calling for quick publication, said:

"If it isn't made public, I'll have a few remarks to make about it and they will be worse than the report."

24 Airliners For British

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 27—The nation's domestic airlines, with twenty-two per cent. of their "rolling stock" already turned over to Great Britain, were represented by officials today as likely to cut their services throughout the United States.

JUN 28 1941

This likelihood emerged after a secret conference last night of heads of major lines with Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association of America.

Troop Transports

Gorrell informed the airline chiefs they would have to give up twelve more transport planes to Great Britain within the next four days and yield an additional twelve on August 1. The British need the ships for troop transports in the Near East and elsewhere.

There are today only 358 airplanes left to the sixteen airlines in the United States. Every line is operating approximately at capacity, due mainly to the defense emergency.

Rising Demands

The airlines officials, it was said, did not debate whether they would give up the planes. Their problem is how to stretch their reduced equipment to cover rising transport demands.

Thus far, they have not decided how the lines will prorate the equipment they must give up. Some of the smaller lines fear they will lose their Government mail contracts through inability to meet schedules if their equipment is reduced further.

To Register Protest

Up to the present; including the twelve planes which must be yielded over this week end, the British have obtained from United States' domestic airlines 103 transports, as follows:

Forty-three under order at factories deliveryed instead to the British since last fall.

Eighteen removed from airline schedules six weeks ago.

Thirty more taken under priority orders from factories.

It was understood that the worried airline men intended to tell Washington that Trans Canadian Airways, a Canadian Government operation, had twenty-two transport planes in competition with United States airlines between New York and Vancouver, British Columbia.

SENATE BODY VOTES FOR SHIP CONTROL

Bill Puts All U. S. Ships in Government Service.

JUN 28

Washington, June 27 (A. P.).—Legislation granting the Government virtual control over the American Merchant Marine for national defense purposes was approved unanimously today by the Senate Commerce Committee.

The Senate committee added several amendments to the bill, previously rushed through the House in an effort to give the Maritime Commission control of all ships needed to deal with a shortage in shipping facilities.

Under the legislation, the Maritime Commission would issue warrants to all ships documented in this country, owned by its citizens, or foreign ships which owners wished included. Only warranted ships could obtain priority at ports for loading, docking, repair and other facilities and the Maritime Commission could control cargo, destination and operations including rates.

The Senate committee, at the request of ship owners, provided that such maximum rates be fair and reasonable and also that managing and operating be done by lines now in control of ships whenever the Maritime Commission approved.

Failure to abide by commission orders could bring a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for two years.

Auto Output Faces New Cut

JUN 28 19

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 27—Defense requirements will force a greater cut in production of automobiles and trucks than the twenty per cent. reduction originally ordered, John D. Biggers, OPM production director, announced tonight.

He called all automobile manufacturers to a conference July 2 to discuss the situation.

At the same time Biggers announced the appointment of James S. Adams, executive vice-president of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, as chief of a new OPM automotive industry section. He will preside at Wednesday's conference.

Biggers did not say how much of an additional cut would be necessary, but explained that the meeting was intended to work out methods of minimizing dislocations which might result from the curtailment.

The cut will affect 1942 models, since the 1941-model year is about ended. The twenty per cent. cut already ordered would mean a reduction of 1,065,820 units under the current year's schedule.

U. S. TO ENGAGE SHIP FOR OUSTED AXIS CONSULS

About 500 Will Be Sent to Lisbon on American Liner July 15.

SAFETY WILL BE ASSURED

JUN 28 1941

Returning Vessel to Bring Home American Agents Not Wanted by Germany and Italy.

Washington, June 27—(A. P.).—The United States and the Axis Powers will exchange more than 500 unwanted consular officers, employees of official and other agencies, and their families with a round trip by an American vessel to sail from New York for Lisbon before July 15.

State Department officials were working out final details today for the unusual two-way exodus, necessitated by the strained relations between the United States and Germany and Italy.

More than 300 German and Italian Consular officals or employees and their families have been ordered by President Roosevelt to leave this country because of improper activities. July 10 was set as the departure date for the Germans and July 15 for the Italians.

Inasmuch as transportation home for them must be arranged, the State Department plans to charter an American vessel on which all may be given passage, obviating the difficulties of making separate arrangements for small groups at different times.

To Depart in One Group.

By supervising their departure in one group, it was explained the United States Government can assure fulfillment of all courtesies and obligations under international law, and also see that no hitch occurs in the return of American officials and their families.

On the return voyage from Lisbon the vessel will transport the eighty-seven consular officials, and an undetermined number of consular employees and their families who are to leave Germany, Italy and Axis-conquered or dominated countries in Europe by order of Reichsfuehrer Hitler and Il Duce Mussolini.

The American consuls and vice-consuls to return here include thirty-seven from Germany, seventeen from Italy, ten from occupied France, six from Belgium, two from Greece, one from Luxemburg, six from the Netherlands, five from Norway and three from Yugoslavia.

Many Are in Italy.

There are also twenty-four consular clerks and employees, and their families, to be brought back from Rome, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Florence, Venice and Trieste, but the number of clerks and employees in other countries has not yet been determined.

The exact number of Axis officials to leave under the President's order cannot be determined until an investigation has been made of the status of each one, since some employees of the consulates and agencies are American citizens.

State Department records show that there are at least 171 German citizens and 105 Italian citizens who must leave. Both totals are expected to increase after the status of other employees and honorary officials has been determined.

Nazi Army Believed In Full Sway In Reich

JUN 28 1941

By Ed [illegible]

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 27—The German army, administration advisers said today, apparently has wrested control of the Reich's war policies from the Nazi party and embarked on a campaign of conquest strangely reminiscent of Genghis Khan's.

That great Mongol warlord swept with his warriors from the Amur in Asia to the Danube. The objective of the German army seems to be to sweep from the Danube to the Amur. The region now is in Russia's far east.

Authoritative foreign reports gave the advisers the basis for that view of German military aims and of the overturn of power in Berlin.

Army Once Had Lost Place

On the eve of the onslaught against Russia, the reports said, the army and the leaders of the National Socialist party split sharply, with the Nazis opposing war on Russia in favor of an all-out attempt to conquer England.

Hitler sided finally with the military—voluntarily or otherwise—and it won the argument.

Thus the Reichswehr, which early in Hitler's regime lost place to the Nazis as the most powerful single force in Germany, would seem to be back in the saddle.

JUN 28 1941

Results Of A Russ Defeat

Despite the present barrage of conflicting claims from Berlin and Moscow, the belief persisted here that a complete Nazi triumph by autumn was inevitable, barring the equivalent of an "act of God."

This authoritative estimate of the military prospect involved a number of disturbing implications for American defense policies. Mounting official concern has been reported over the possibility that Germany or Japan would win control of Asiatic Russia, whose Siberian coast is within a few miles of Alaska across the Bering Straits.

View Of German Plan

The immediate German plan is believed to be utter destruction of the Red Army as an offensive force, the overthrow of the Soviet regime and the substitution of puppet regional states in the Ukraine, the Baltic and elsewhere.

With the Red Army in the west defeated, control of the 5,000-mile Trans-Siberian Railway and, with it, sparsely settled Siberia, was seen as a relatively minor mopping-up operation.

From the Ukraine and the Caucasus, the German Army would be in a position to outflank the British in the Middle East via Iran, but officials here believed a move in that direction was unlikely until the main Russian issue had been decided.

Meanwhile, reports indicate that about ninety per cent. of the burden of Axis air operations in the Mediterranean theater has been turned back to the Italians.

In the event of disaster, the Russians would be able in twenty-four hours to put out of commission the oil wells of the Caucasus, it was said, but it would be difficult to destroy the green grain fields of the Ukraine.

The Forces And Prospects

Sifted from a mass of official reports and data on the war's latest turn in this estimate of the forces and immediate prospects—admittedly subject to revision but probably the most authoritative outside available thus far:

Germany has thrown about 2,500,000 veteran fighters, the equivalent of 167 divisions, against an untried Red Army of about 165 divisions.

The *Luftwaffe* is believed to be using a first-line air force of about 6,000 planes, amply supported by reserves and a skilled maintenance system, against a Soviet air fleet of possibly 4,000 of dubious staying power.

Minsk Believed Main Goal

Should Berlin claims be substantiated that the Russian air force already has been crippled, authorities here doubt that the Red Army, lacking aerial eyes, could prevent envelopment and piecemeal destruction, even though the Russians were credited at the outset with a 2-to-1 margin in the number of mechanized units.

The main German thrust was believed to be in the center of the 2,000-mile front, toward the vital railway center of Minsk, and Moscow beyond. Events on the flanks, in the south near Odessa on the Black Sea and north near Vilna, were regarded as minor diversions.

Arctic Move Expected

However, as part of the complete campaign, the Germans were expected to move a portion of a force of some twelve divisions from Norway across Scandinavia to seize the Arctic outlets of the three main Russian rivers which flow northward. With the outlet of the Baltic already under German control, such an operation would cut off European Russia's access to the sea except for the uncertain Black Sea-Mediterranean route.

This "bottling up" process could be completed if Japan acted against the important port of Vladivostok in Asiatic Russia. For the time being, however, no operations were looked for in the Siberian theater. The Soviets have about fifty-two divisions there to checkmate eleven Japanese divisions in Manchuria should Japan be tempted to move northward. But a German triumph over the main Red Army in the west, as foreseen by official American observers, would imperil that balance.

JUN 28 1941

U.S. CHARGES TROTSKYISTS

Army Plans Purge Of Its Unfit Officers

JUN 28 1941

Washington, D. C., June 27 (AP).—The War Department asked Congress today for authority to weed out unfit officers with a minimum of ceremony in a far-reaching effort to "vitalize" the Army's leadership.

A new system of giving temporary promotions to officers on the basis of demonstrated merit rather than seniority was put into effect at the same time.

Authority for the weeding-out procedure was asked by Acting Secretary Patterson to build the Army into a force "capable of meeting the present demands of modern combat." It would apply to all the approximately 89,500 officers already in service, along with those commissioned or called to active duty later.

Included are 14,700 Regulars, 21,800 National Guardsmen and 53,000 Reserve officers. Those serving with troops have been told that their chances for advancement depended largely on their records during this Summer's war games.

In preparation for months, the projected weeding and accompanying extension of the merit system of temporary promotion were described by military men as without American precedent except in the World War.

One objective, toward which preliminary moves already have been made, is to lower the ages of field commanders.

Patterson, in a letter to Speaker Rayburn, asked suspension "during the present emergency" of that section of the National Defense Act which set up involved procedure for the elimination of regular army officers adjudged to be unfit.

Patterson submitted a joint resolution, which Senator Thomas (D-Utah) introduced in the Senate, permitting the Secretary of War to create a single board of generals to recommend the removal of any officer from the active list "for any reason deemed by it to be good and sufficient."

The ousted officer would be honorably discharged if he had less than seven years' service or retired on reduced pay if he had longer service.

MAP A REVOLT

Washington, D. C., June 27 (AP).—Acting Attorney General Francis Biddle announced today he had authorized criminal proceedings in St. Paul, Minn., against leaders of the Socialist Workers Party (Trotskyist Communists) on charges of seditious conspiracy and advocating "the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence."



Francis Biddle

JUN 28 1941

The Justice Department said the party leaders against whom prosecution would be brought also were leaders of Local 544 of the General Drivers, Helpers, and Inside Workers Union of Minneapolis.

Local 544 was split by internal dissension a few weeks ago when one group voted to withdraw from American Federation of Labor affiliation and was promptly granted a CIO charter. AFL leaders subsequently accused the dissenting leaders of attempting to disseminate "un-American doctrines," a charge which the CIO leaders denied.

Offices Raided.

Special agents of the FBI, with search warrants and acting simultaneously late today in Minneapolis and St. Paul, entered the headquarters of the Socialist Workers Party in the two cities and seized "records, propaganda and other material," the department announced.

Officials said evidence in the case, a result of an "intensive investigation" by the FBI during the past year, would be presented to a federal Grand Jury in St. Paul Tuesday.

JUN 28 1941

Misused Control

Biddle said the prosecution was brought "under the criminal code of the United States against persons who had been engaged in criminal seditious activities, and who are leaders of the Socialist Workers Party and have gained control of a legitimate labor union in order to use it for illegitimate purposes."

The Justice Department said the Socialist Workers Party, in a declaration of principles adopted at its organization convention in January, 1938, stated:

"'If, in spite of the efforts of the revolutionists and the militant workers, the U. S. Government enters a new war, the S. W. P. will not under any circumstances support the war but will on the contrary fight against it. The S. W. P. will advocate the continuance of the class struggle during the war regardless of the consequences or the outcome on the American military struggle; and will try to prepare the masses to utilize the war crisis for the overthrow of U. S. capitalism and the victory of Socialism.'"

No Arrests In St. Paul; Printed Matter Seized

JUN 28 1941

St. Paul, June 27 (AP)—Federal Bureau of Investigation officials here declined to comment tonight on announcement from Washington that criminal action has been authorized against Socialist Workers' Party leaders, but the United States Attorney's office confirmed word that an investigation has been under way for several months.

The United States Marshal's office inMinneapolis reported it had confiscated "a few flags, literature, pictures and printed matter," but said no arrests had been made. The marshal's agents were armed with a search warrant issued by United States Commissioner Howard S Abbott.

F.B.I. agents said teir only official knowledge of the case was covered by the announcement from Washington. They also said no arrests had been made.

Victor E. Anderson, District Attorney, said he and Henry A. Schweinhaut, special Assistant Attorney General, will present the cases to the grand jury. He estimated testimony would require two weeks, but said other matters also will be presented at the same time. He declined to estimate the number of persons involved, but said there were "quite a few."

Refugees From Seized French Ship Reach N. Y.

JUN 28 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 27—The liner Acadia, of the Alcoa Lines, arrived from the West Indies today with 246 passengers, including 133 European refugees from the seized French liner Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg, en route from Marseille to Martinique, was captured by a Netherlands gunboat last May 26 when it was only a few hours out of Martinique. She was taken to Trinidad, British West Indies.

Many of the Winnipeg's passengers still are in Trinidad and all, including those who arrived today, have had difficulty in getting funds for transportation.

Each Deposited 9,000 Francs

They said they had each deposited 9,000 francs in Marseille, which they were to receive back from the Bank of Martinique on their arrival to pay for transportation to the United States.

Refugees from Germany and German-occupied countries were placed in interment camps in Trinidad. The group arriving today was the second released by the British and permitted to come to the United States. About 240 arrvied two weeks ago.

Also aboard the Acadia were forty-three Negroes suffering from mental disease, who are being transferred from hospitals in St. Thomas and St. Croix, Virgin Islands, to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

They are in the care of Robert M. Lovett, Government secretary for the Virgin Islands; Dr. Nathan Rifkinson, municipal physician of St. Thomas and eleven attendants.

Italian Skipper Four Of Crew Convicted

Found Guilty At Philadelphia Of Sabotage In Engine Room Of Vessel

JUN 28 1941

Philadelphia, June 27 (AP)—Capt. Romano Tomicich, of the Italian freighter Belvedere, and four of his crew members were convicted tonight of charges of sabotage in the engine room before the ship was seized by United States Coast Guardsmen here last March.

Seven other members of the crew were acquitted by a United States District Court jury which deliberated for nine and one-half hours.

Besides Captain Tomicich, those convicted were Chief Engineer Vittorio Battistella, Chief Machinist's Mate Rammiro Fonda, Third Machinist's Mate Luigi Cernovich and Antonio Godel, an electrician. All face a maximum penalty of twenty years' imprisonment, $10,000 fine, or both. Judge Herbert F. Goodrich deferred sentence.

Three Convicted in Norfolk

NORFOLK, Va., June 27 (AP).—A jury in Federal District Court found Capt. Paul Stefano Saglietto, former master of the Italian freighter San Giuseppe, guilty today of sabotage aboard the ship and of a consipracy to damage the vessel, after deliberating slightly less than an hour at the end of a two-day trial. Two firemen who served aboard the San Giuseppe, Attilio Maggi and Agostino Ratto, also were found guilty of sabotage.

JUN 28 1941

Seizure of Nazi Assets In Ship Sinkings Urged

Celler to Offer Bill to Permit Indemnification Action

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP).—Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat, of New York, said today he will introduce legislation to empower President Roosevelt to take over German moneys and assets in the United States to indemnify losses resulting from "the unwarranted sinkings" of such ships as the Robin Moor.

The measure, Representative Celler said in a statement released from his office, will pertain to money and assets of the German government or any of its agents or organizations but not to that of German nationals, most of whom, he said, "are not in sympathy" with the Nazi regime.

Representative Celler said that his proposed measure will indicate that the United States will not permit the sinking of peaceful ships without first having cared for passengers and crew and that "we shall exercise our rights concerning freedom of the seas whenever and wherever we wish."

JUN 28 1941

Two Fox Camera Men Killed in British Plane

Hollywood, June 27 (A. P.).—The Twentieth Century-Fox studio has been advised by cable that two British camera men recording battle scenes for its forthcoming film, "A Yank in the R. A. F.," had been killed.

The message, received yesterday from the studio's London secretary, Leslie Baker, said that the two flyers were filming official war movies as well as fight scenes for the American picture when they were shot down.

BRITISH SALES HERE SLUMPED IN MARCH

Virtual Stoppage Observed With Passage of Lend-Lend Act

JUN 28 19

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP).—The Treasury revealed today that British sales of American securities virtually stopped in March, the month in which the lease-lend act was passed.

The Treasury's bulletin showed that United Kingdom sales of American securities in March amounted to $582,000. In preceding months the British sold several million dollars' worth each month.

The British still own roughly $1,500,000,000 of American investments and are negotiating a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to postpone the sale of most of them until more favorable market conditions. The proceeds of the loan are expected to be used to pay for war materials ordered by the British in this country before the lease-lend bill was passed.

Canada, which does its own war buying in this country, sold $2,032,000 of its American securities in March.

30.24-10093.

30.24-10093

Decoy Planes Delivered

JUN 28 1941

Akron, Ohio, June 27 (AP)—An Akron manufacturer disclosed today that Britain is using decoy planes of rubber, inflated like balloons, to lure enemy raiders into wasting bombs.

Cliff Slusser, vice-president in charge of production, said Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company had built life-size planes, with exteriors exactly duplicating those of fighting ships, out of rubber. From overhead, and even close on the ground, the deception is so complete it baffles experienced airmen.

"The rubber planes already built by Goodyear include English Spitfires—now in use 'somewhere in Britain'—and other types which have been sent overseas," Slusser said.

"Enemy bombers can waste a lot of ammunition bombing these harmless decoys. Instead of destroying valuable military craft, as they believed, they would be wasting their bombs blowing up a hayfield."

DEMOCRACY OF U. S. IS HELD IN DANGER

America May Lose It While Saving It Abroad, Malcolm Muir Says

JUN 28 1941

Publisher Addresses Public Affairs Institute At Charlottesville

[By the Associated Press]

Charlottesville, Va., June 27—Malcolm Muir, publisher of *Newsweek* warned in an address before the University of Virginia's Institute of Public affairs tonight that there was a danger of losing democracy in the United States while saving it abroad.

"Wartime restrictions on the people's life and controls of the nation's economy are a wartime necessity," Muir said, "but all restrictive measures should be labeled 'emergency controls' with the point kept evident that when the emergency is done and peace returned they will be abandoned."

Post-War "Stability"

Louis Fischer, author of "Men and Politics" and former foreign correspondent, called for the nation to go to war against Hitler, then looking ahead said that "for post-war stability and peace the people must have more power, the oligarchs less power."

Morris L. Cooke, consulting engineer in the Office of Production Management, in discussing labor's role in industry from the standpoint of public policy, said that plans for the participation of the organized workers in the nation's industrial destiny is vital to the advancement of democracy.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, asserted in a paper read by James M. Baer, public relations director for the union labor trades division of the AFL, that in war or in peace the nation's hope of preserving the democratic way of life, the system of free enterprise, the free trade unionism, is by the fullest and finest cooperation between unions and management of which the nation's people are capable.

Management's Viewpoint

In voicing the management's viewpoint, J. Ernest Andrews, vice-president of the Associated Spring Company, and a member of the employer relations committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, said that with a world in distress calling for American products, labor's role, "first, last and all the time, is to get out the goods that people need."

Tonight both Muir, former president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, and Fischer, formerly Berlin correspondent of the New York *Post* and European correspondent for *The Nation*, seemed agreed that the greatest modern menace is the all-powerful state.

JUN 28 1941

"State Socialism" Feared

Muir was fearful of "state socialism," which he termed the natural enemy of freedom, while Fischer contended that to prevent the rise of an omnipotent state with oligarchs in power "business monopolies must be curbed and an economic system of checks and balances created in which private capitalists will not have so much property, and hence so much power, as to be able to dictate to the Government."

"The power that made America great," Muir continued, "is the free power of creative production. The defense against a post-war depression will put to the test, in a way the war cannot, the ability of the American people to save their freedom. Enterprise, initiative, morale and energy will be needed to a degree not needed since the conquest of the frontier.

Describes Democracy

"For freedom is composed of inseparable parts. Democracy as we in this country have developed it, is freedom of worship, each man to practice the religion of his choice. It is freedom of thought and its free utterance.

"It is free political institutions, with the right to counsel and to criticize freely chosen officers of government, as well as to acclaim. And it is freedom to do work of one's choice, and to enjoy the rewards of one's labors, within the limits of social decency.

"The testimony of experience is that none of these freedoms is fully gained unless the others are gained, too; and that if any one is lost, the whole structure collapsed.

"But the quickest way, the history of modern despotism shows, for a dictator to destroy all freedom, is to gain control of a people's economic life; while without that control dictatorship fails."

MacKenzie's Views On War Today

JUN 28 1941

(This daily feature, conducted by DeWitt MacKenzie, is being written in his absence on vacation by Fred Vanderschmidt).

While the Germans add up their preliminary returns from the Russian campaign, it is possible to envisage, from those reports which are substantiated by the Russians, something of the nature of this tremendous military movement.

Along the whole Baltic-Black Sea front, the principal danger to the Red Army appears to be the wedge which the German Army is pounding toward the Minsk area of White Russia—a wedge preceded by the groping arms of panzer divisions, and protected on the south flank by the dank morass of the privet marshes of east Poland.

This movement, and the corellary pincers which are biting into the Baltic states to the north, are designed to encircle and destroy the whole Red Army of northwest Russia, perhaps a million men. There are indications that the panzers which are feeling the way for the main mass of German soldiery have broken the defenses of the Niemen and are crawling within striking distance of Minsk. This means an advance of well over 100 miles from the East Prussian border, through the undulating plain of East Poland.

Minsk, strongly defended, is an important rail center just inside pre-war Russia, 465 miles by rail from Moscow. For purposes of comparison it might be called the Sedan of the Russian campaign, since it may mark the lower corner of the pocket which the Germans have designed for the Reds in the Soviet northwest.

JUN 28 1941

The great successes which the German communiques, up to today, have anticipated in glowing generalities may be predicated on the high command's confidence that the fall of Minsk is imminent. The delay in announcing details, however, creates the impression that Russian resistance has at least slowed down the time-table.

The Russians appear to have adequate heavy tanks in the area, but the fate of the Red Army will depend in large measure on the Red Air Force and its ability to stay in the sky.

Some comparative idea of the German progress and the Russian resistance may be obtained by recalling what the Germans had done at this point of the campaign in the west—on the sixth day after the Lowlands were invaded.

By then Hitler's high command was able to announce correctly:

1. The capitulation of the Netherlands Army.
2. The capture of Fort Eben Emael, of Liege, the crossing of the Albert canal and a dash clear through Belgium's Ardennes.
3. The attack and break-through at Sedan, which was to decide the fate of France even before the battle began, and the systematic destruction of General Corap's Ninth French Army.

Having thus outflanked the Maginot line, three whole German armies, moving at a rate of more than 25 miles a day, proceeded to sew up the pocket to the sea which trapped the French and British in Flanders and brought about the epic of Dunkerque.

MADRID—TOD NYL 3 PM X CX USE

"SPAIN MUST AVENGE THE DESTRUCTION DONE BY RUSSIA IN THE CIVIL WAR," FALANGE PARTY SECRETARY JOSE LUIS DE ARRESE DECLARED.

IN BARCELONA RECRUITING BOOTHS OPENED AT 3 P.M. WITH A LONG LINE OF VOLUNTEERS ALREADY WAITING.

CROWDS OF VOLUNTEERS ALSO WERE REPORTED IN SEVILLE, EL FERROL, OVIEDO AND ALICANTE.

JUN 28 1941

THE SPANISH LEGION WAS BEGUN FOLLOWING REPORTS THAT ADOLF HITLER HAD DEMANDED A TOKEN FORCE FROM EVERY COUNTRY OF HIS "NEW EUROPE" TO FIGHT BESIDE GERMAN TROOPS.

THOSE SELECTED MUST BE BETWEEN 20 AND 28 YEARS OLD, AND MUST SIGN FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR WITH THE PLEDGE THAT THEIR FAMILIES WILL RECEIVE THE EQUIVALENT OF THEIR CIVIL SALARIES THEY NOW MAY BE EARNING.

ENLISTMENT OFFICIALS SAID A PREFERENCE WOULD BE GIVEN THOSE EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING AUTOMATIC ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

(ONE PARAGRAPH WAS DELETED BY THE CENSOR HERE). #

A SOUTHEAST ENGLISH COAST TOWN, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE RAF SMASHED HOME ONE OF ITS HEAVIEST ATTACKS AGAINST THE FRENCH COAST FROM BOULOGNE TO CALAIS AGAINST TONIGHT IN THE LONG SUMMER TWILIGHT.

AS THE REVERBERATIONS ROLLED OVER THE CHANNEL, VETERAN BRITISH OBSERVERS OF THIS OFFENSIVE, NOW IN ITS 17TH CONSECUTIVE NIGHT, SAID THIS LATEST ATTACK WAS UNQUESTIONABLY "VERY HEAVY."

MILES OF THIS COASTAL SECTION SHOOK WITH THE BOMB BLASTS AND GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. FOR MINUTES AT A TIME THE GERMAN GUNFIRE RUMBLED STEADILY, EACH TIME BEING DROWNED OUT BY THE FURIOUS EXPLOSION OF LARGE SALVOS OF BOMBS.

JUN 28 1941

OBSERVERS SAID THE ATTACK APPARENTLY WAS CENTERED ON TARGETS OBSERVED DURING THE DAY BY RAF RECONNAISSANCE FORCES WHICH PENETRATED DEEP INLAND.

THE FRENCH COAST WAS OBSCURED BY MIST, BUT THE ATTACK CONTINUED WHILE RAF FIGHTERS PATROLLED THE CHANNEL.

545

OTTAWA, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED PLANS TO BRING THOUSANDS OF WOMEN INTO AUXILIARY DEFENSE FORCES AS LIGHT TRUCK DRIVERS, COOKS, WAITRESSES, STENOGRAPHERS AND MESSENGERS FOR THE ARMY, AND FOR SIMILAR JOBS IN THE AIR FORCE AND THE NAVY.

WITHIN THE NEXT SIX MONTHS, THE "CANADIAN WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS" WILL ABSORB 2,000 TO 3,000 WOMEN TO SERVE AS FULL-TIME AUXILIARIES DIRECTED BY DEFENSE MINISTER J.L. RALSTON. THE NAVY AND THE AIR FORCE HAVE NOT ANNOUNCED HOW MANY WOMEN WILL BE NEEDED, OR EXACTLY WHAT JOBS THEY WILL FILL.

JUN 28 1941

THE WOMEN WILL ENROLL IN THE ARMY CORPS UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS AS SOLDIERS.

M824PED

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED ANTI-COMMUNIST CRUSADE (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WHILE ADOLF HITLER'S ARMIES SMASHED TOWARD MOSCOW IN AN ALL-OUT DRIVE FOR VICTORY IN THE EAST, THE FUEHRER'S DIPLOMATS WORKED FEVERISHLY TO TRANSFORM HIS WAR AGAINST RUSSIA INTO AN ALL-EUROPE CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNISM.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES INDICATED THEY WERE MEETING WITH CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS, PARTICULARLY WHERE COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY PREVIOUSLY WAS UNPOPULAR BECAUSE OF BERLIN'S PARTNERSHIP WITH MOSCOW.

IN SPAIN, FOR INSTANCE, HITLER'S "BACK TO MEIN KAMPF" MOVE WAS OBVIOUSLY POPULAR. THE FALANGE, SPAIN'S ONLY POLITICAL PARTY, OPENED RECRUITING OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO ENLIST "A LEGION OF COMBATANTS TO FIGHT AGAINST RUSSIA."

IN HUNGARY, SEA OF BELA KUN'S RED DICTATORSHIP AFTER THE WORLD WAR AND LONG PROUD OF HER SUPPRESSION OF THAT BID FOR BOLSHEVIST DOMINANCE OF THE DANUBE, PREMIER LASZLO DE BARDOSSY TOLD PARLIAMENT THAT "HUNGARY IS AT WAR WITH RUSSIA" AND WOULD RETALIATE FOR RUSSIAN AIR ATTACKS ON HER TERRITORY.

JUN 28 1941

SLOVAKIA, HITLER'S WARD SINCE THE DISMEMBERMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, PROCLAIMED HER TROOPS HAD CROSSED THE BORDER INTO RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

CROATIA, BORN AS AN "INDEPENDENT" AXIS STATE DURING THE DEATH AGONY OF YUGOSLAVIA, WAS SAID IN BERLIN TO BE READY TO "MARCH WITH GERMANY AGAINST RUSSIA."

ITALY WENT AHEAD WITH PREPARATIONS TO SEND A MOTORIZED DIVISION INTO THE FIGHTING AT GERMANY'S SIDE. IN FRANCE THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS PRESS SAID ENLISTMENT WAS UNDER WAY IN THE OCCUPIED ZONE FOR AN ANTI-COMMUNIST LEGION.

30.24-10095

30.24-10095

RUMANIANS HAVE BEEN FIGHTING ALONGSIDE GERMAN TROOPS SINCE THE OPENING SHOT OF THE NEW WAR, AND FINLAND'S PRESIDENT THURSDAY TOLD HIS COUNTRYMEN THEY MUST FIGHT RUSSIA AGAIN, BUT THIS TIME "NOT ALONE."

A21

EVEN PORTUGAL WAS CLAIMED BY THE NAZIS AS A POTENTIAL RECRUIT IN THE "HOLY WAR" AGAINST MOSCOW. A GERMAN SPOKESMAN SAID THE DESIRE TO RAISE A VOLUNTEER FORCE THERE HAD BEEN VOICED BY INFLUENTIAL PORTUGUESE.

JUN 28 1941

IN THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES, HITLER'S EFFORTS TO UNITE EUROPE AGAINST RUSSIA HAD A SPECIAL APPEAL, ENTIRELY ASIDE FROM THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD NAZI GERMANY. THE TRADITIONAL CLOSE FRIENDSHIP AMONG DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN AND FINLAND MADE IT DIFFICULT FOR SCANDINAVIANS TO BE ANYTHING BUT PRO-FINNISH--EVEN AGAINST EVERY INCLINATION TO BE PRO-BRITISH AND ANTI-NAZI.

NORWAY, UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION, WAS REPORTED TO BE SENDING A VOLUNTEER LEGION TO FINLAND, WHERE MANY NORWEGIANS HAD FOUGHT BESIDE THE FINNS IN 1939-40. SWEDEN, DESPITE BRITISH DISPLEASURE, HAS GIVEN PERMISSION FOR TRANSIT OF A GERMAN DIVISION FROM NORWAY THROUGH SWEDEN TO FINLAND, AND A SWEDISH VOLUNTEER FORCE FOR FINLAND IS BEING ORGANIZED. GERMAN-OCCUPIED DENMARK HAS BROKEN OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MOSCOW AND, ACCORDING TOHELSINKI SOURCES, IS ORGANIZING A VOLUNTEER FORCE TO FIGHT FINLAND.

AN ORGANOF THE BERLIN FOREIGN OFFICE SAID DUTCH AND FLEMISH AND WALLOON VOLUNTEERS FROM HOLLAND AND BELGIUM ALSO HAD JOINED THE MARCH AGAINST MOSCOW.

BRITAIN, HOWEVER, REMAINED COOL TOWARD SUGGESTIONS--WHETHER GERMAN-INSPIRED OR FROM OTHER SOURCES--THAT THE COMPLICATIONS OF THE WAR SHE ENTERED IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, MIGHT BE LIQUIDATED BY ENCOURAGING THE GERMANS TO PLUNGE ON AND ON INTO THE VAST AREAS OF SOVIET RUSSIA.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES IN LONDON REITERATED THEIR CONVICTION THAT HITLER'S CHIEF AIM IN HIS EFFORT TO SMASH SOVIET MILITARY POWER WAS TO FREE HIS HANDS FOR AN ALL-OUT ATTACK ON ENGLAND. A SHARP PROTEST WAS MADE TO SWEDEN FOR HER ACTION IN PERMITTING PASSAGE OF GERMAN TROOPS ENROUTE TO FINLAND, AND BRITISH SPOKESMEN DECLARED FINLAND WAS ALLOWING HERSELF TO BECOME "THE DUPE OF GERMANY."

JUN 28 1941

A22

IN WASHINGTON, TOO, THE ATTITUDE WAS COOL AND SKEPTICAL. DIPLOMATIC SOURCES THERE WERE NOT SURPRISED THAT HITLER HAS HAD SOME SUCCESS IN EUROPE WITH HIS APPEAL, BUT POINTED OUT THAT IT MUST BE HAMPERED CONSIDERABLY BY THE HATRED BUILT UP IN CONQUERED COUNTRIES AND BY NAZI PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH AND OTHER ELEMENTS BOTH INSIDE GERMANY AND IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

JUN 28 1941

THERE WAS NO INFORMATION IN WASHINGTON TO SUPPORT REPORTS THAT THE GERMANS HAD TRIED TO PERSUADE BRITAIN TO CALL OFF THE ANGLO-GERMAN CONFLICT AND JOIN THE "CRUSADE AGAINST BOLSHEVISM." BUT IT WAS WIDELY BELIEVED THAT RUDOLF HESS' FANTASTIC FLIGHT TO SCOTLAND HAD SOME SUCH PURPOSE BEHIND IT.

WASHINGTON OBSERVERS AWAITED WITH PARTICULAR INTEREST THE POPE'S BROADCAST SUNDAY, AND WATCHED CLOSELY FOR ANY SIGNS OF LATIN AMERICAN REACTION TO HITLER'S ANTI-COMMUNIST POLITICAL OFFENSIVE.

THE BELIEF WAS GENERALLY EXPRESSED THAT HITLER'S AIM WAS TO UNIFY EUROPE BEHIND THE NAZIS AGAINST RUSSIA INORDER TO PROTECT HIS REAR FOR AN ALL-OUT ATTACK ON ENGLAND AND A DRIVE TO END THE WAR BEFORE UNITED STATES INVOLVEMENT.

JUN 28 1941

ONE ASPECT OF THE GERMAN EFFORT TO DRUP UP A HOLY WAR AGAINST RUSSIA IS THAT HITLER OBVIOUSLY IS NOT ANXIOUS FOR MILITARY ASSISTANCE. HIS ENCOURAGEMENT OF "TOKEN" EXPEDITIONARY FORCES AND SMALL VOLUNTEER BRIGADES (WHICH PROBABLY WOULD NOT GET TO THE FRONT IN TIME TO FIGHT ANYWAY) APPEARS TO BE FOR ITS PROPAGANDISTIC EFFECT.

IN OTHER WORDS HE WANTS TO PUT ALL EUROPE ON RECORD AS SUPPORTING HIS CAMPAIGN AGAINST COMMUNISM AND THUS RIDE INTO MOSCOW OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED AS THE SAVIOR OF EUROPE FROM THE BOLSHEVIST MENACE.

The German radio, heard in New York, by NBC, said free corps to fight " against [redacted] Communism for Christianity and the culture of Europe" have been established not only in Spain, but in Portugal, the Low Countries, France, Bulgaria, Croatia, Sweden and Norway.

###

Capetown, Union of South Africa, June 27-(AP)-Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, whose Axis-aligned Regency government was overthrown in the coup that briefly enthroned the boy King Petar im Belgrade and precipitated Hitler's thrust through the Balkans, was reported today to be a refugee in the British Equatorial colony of Kenya.

With him was his wife, the Princess Olga of Greece.

Their status in relation to their British hosts was not disclosed in the announcement of their arrival in Kenya by Alexandre Vouktchevic, Yugoslav Minister to Greece until the German occupation. Vouktchevic is enroute to the United States.

JUN 28 1941

—

St. Andrews, Scotland, June 27-(AP)-Raid sirens were sounded—in celebration—today as an ambulance donated by American golfers was formally handed over to the Royal and Ancient Golf Club to be used in the St. Andrews district.

JUN 28 1941

The ambulance was given by the U.S. Golf Association as a token of its long association with the St.Andrews club.

—

Tokyo, Saturday, June 28-(AP)- The newspaper Nichi Nichi said today President Roosevelt is having a difficult time justifying aid to the Soviet. It is questionable whether the U.S. will be able to supply the planes and machines the Soviet badly needs but Japan must watch closely, the newspaper said.

JUN 28 1941

—

Jerusalem, Palestine, June 27-(AP)- French troops were reported still holding positions 12 miles south of Beirut, Lebanese capital, last night despite a two-day shelling by British land and naval artillery.

In Syria the British siege of Palmyra, important French garrison in the heart of the desert, was reported to be continuing.

JUN 28 1941

(A French communique said the Palmyra garrison counter-attacked yesterday and added that there was hard fighting in southern Syria as well as in Lebanon. Both sides suffered heavy losses around Djezzine, south of Beirut, the communique said.

(An independent French agency report received in London said Free French Gen..Charles de Gaulle arrived in Damascus Tuesday and repeated his promise of independence for Syria. Nationalists long have agitated for abolition of the French mandate over Syria)

—

London, June 27--(AP)—Foodstuff from the United States is arriving in Britain in "ever-increasing quantities," a reliable source asserted today, "and has to continue if Britain is to survive. This island, which has had to reorganize its way of living radically since the war because a large proportion of its food is imported, is settling down to a fairly normal routine.

JUN 28 1941

" Nobody in Britain is starving because food is obtainable, this source said, "but it is largely a question of the Battle of the Atlantic whether they do or not."

He added that it may be too early to tell but medical men in general agree there is no suffering from any dietary deficiency.

What Britain needs most now is eggs, milk and protein foods, which she is getting in good quantity from the United States,.

The man largely responsible for getting quantities of U.S. food to Britain is William A. Harriman, U.S. defense expediter in Britain, who realized early that food is just as important as munitions.

Today's informant said he did not believe Britain ever would reduce the food space on cargo ships.

"As ships go down and tonnage lowers," he said, "food space is kept constant. There is a general agreement that this policy will be continued to the point of sacrificing munitions space."

—

3024-10097

30.24-10097

BY GODFREY ANDERSON

[redacted]

BRITISH JOURNALIST

AT THE SUEZ CANAL, [redacted] JUNE 27--- IT TAKES SIX MEN ROUGHLY 11 HOURS TO GET ONE OF THE NEW AMERICAN TOMAHAWK FIGHTER PLANES OUT OF ITS WRAPPINGS, ASSEMBLED AND READY FOR THE TAKE-OFF.

JUN 28 1941

UNDER THE WATCHFUL EYE OF AMERICAN TECHNICAL EXPERTS SPECIALLY SENT TO THE MIDDLE EAST TO SUPERVISE THIS WORK, ROYAL AIR FORCE ASSEMBLY CREWS NOW ARE GETTING THE NEW MACHINES FLYING ALMOST AS QUICKLY AS THEY ARE RECEIVED.

THIS GREAT TRADE ARTERY

DOWN AMONG THE DATE PALMS OF [redacted]

WATCHED BLUE-GOWNED EGYPTIANS HEAVING ASHORE BIG CASES FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. WITH THE TASSELS OF THEIR RED FEZZES SWINGING RHYTHMICALLY TOGETHER THEY CHANTED AN INTERMINABLE REFRAIN OF ANCIENT EGYPT WHILE MANHANDLING SOME OF THE MOST MODERN MACHINERY OF THE WESTERN WORLD.

WATER BUFFALO WALKED IN ENDLESS CIRCLES TURNING A CREAKING WOODEN WATERWHEEL WITHIN A FEW YARDS OF THE BUSY SCENE.

RAF MECHANICS IN OIL-STAINED KHAKI SHORTS DROVE OFF EACH CRATE AS THE NATIVES LOADED IT ON A TRUCK.

JUN 28 1941

THE TOMAHAWKS TRAVEL IN TWO CASES, ONE CONTAINING THE FUSELAGE WITH A POWERFUL ENGINE ALREADY FITTED AND THE OTHER CARRYING THE WINGS IN ONE SOLID PIECE WITH RETRACTABLE LANDING WHEELS BUILT IN. WHEN OPENED THE CASES LOOK JUST LIKE A BOY'S MODEL PLANE BUILDING SET.

EACH SEPARATE PART STANDS READY AND LABELLED ACCORDING TO A BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS. FRAGILE UNITS ARE WRAPPED IN PAPER OR PROTECTED WITH LAYERS OF ADHESIVE TAPE. EACH PART CARRIES A LITTLE BAG CONTAINING NUTS AND BOLTS NEEDED TO ATTACH IT TO THE REST. SMALLER WOODEN BOXES FASTENED TO THE FLOOR OF THE CRATES HIDE GUNS, PROPELLOR BLADES AND ACCESSORIES.

JUN 28 19

"THEY CERTAINLY KNOW HOW TO PACK THINGS OVER THERE," SAID AN OFFICER. "SO FAR WE HAVE NOT HAD A SINGLE BREAKAGE."

WHILE A CIGAR-CHEWING AMERICAN [illegible] STOOD BY READY WITH XXXXX ADVICE, MECHANICS PLUCKED XXX THE WINGS FROM A CRATE WITH A LIGHT CRANE AND LAID THEM FLAT ON SPECIAL TRESTLES.

A SECOND CRANE SEIZED THE FUSELAGE WITH THE ENGINE AND SWUNG IT LIGHTLY OVERHEAD, POISED IT AN INSTANT AND THEN LOWERED IT INTO PLACE. ROWS OF BOLTS WERE TIGHTENED AND THE RESULT LOOKED LIKE A PLANE.

JUN 28 1941

ROUTINE WORK OF JOINING UP WIRES, FITTING THE PROPELLOR AND TESTING THE ENGINE FOLLOWED.

THEN THE TOMAHAWK TAXIED AWAY TO TRY OUT ITS ARMAMENT, POURING HUNDREDS OF XXXXXXXX MACHINE-GUN BULLETS INTO EARTH-FILLED BUTTS FOR WANT OF A HANDY MESSERSCHMITT.

THERE WERE SIX AMERICAN EXPERTS WORKING AT THIS AIRDROME AND OTHERS WERE ELSEWHERE.

"WE CAME OVER AS TROUBLE-SHOOTERS," EXPLAINED A YOUNG LIEUTENANT FROM SEATTLE, WASH., "BUT THERE IS NOT MUCH TROUBLE FOR US TO SHOOT. MOST OF THE SNAGS HAVE BEEN IRONED OUT NOW AND THE BOYS HERE ARE IMPROVING EVERY DAY. SO THEY LIKE [redacted] TOMAHAWKS? I'LL SAY THEY DO."

TECHNICAL ADVISORS OF AIRCRAFT CORPORATIONS ALSO ARE HELPING THE RAF TO ASSEMBLE AND OPERATE THE NEW MACHINES.

BERLIN, JUNE 27--(AP)-- AXIS WARPLANES EFFECTIVELY BOMBED BRITISH TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AT THE EGYPTIAN POST OF SIDI BARRANI, SOME 50 MILES EAST OF THE LIBYAN FRONTIER, INFORMED SOURCES REPORTED TODAY.

JUN 28

AERIAL ATTACKS ALSO WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE ON ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS, TRUCK CONCENTRATIONS AND TROOP SHELTERS AT THE BRITISH-HELD PORT OF TOBRUK IN EASTERN LIBYA.

LONDON, JUNE 28--(AP)--A [redacted] SOVIET RUSSIAN CONSULATE OFFICIAL HERE SAID TODAY THAT "BRITONS, AMERICANS AND MEN AND WOMEN OF OTHER NATIONALITIES IN BRITAIN" WERE VOLUNTEERING FOR SERVICE WITH THE RED ARMY.

"WE ARE ACKNOWLEDGING THESE OFFERS BUT MUST AWAIT INSTRUCTIONS FROM RUSSIA," HE SAID, ADDING THAT NO OFFICIAL RECRUITING STEPS HAD BEEN TAKEN.

JUN 28 1941

DOCTORS, NURSES AND TECHNICIANS WERE SAID TO BE AMONG THOSE VOLUNTEERING.

30.24-10099

LONDON, JUNE 27 -(AP)-REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED FROM ANKARA, TURKEY, TODAY AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF HOW 21 RUSSIAN PLANES, DIVING THROUGH FIERCE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE LAST SUNDAY, BOMBED CONSTANTA, RUMANIAN BLACK SEA PORT.

JUN 28 1941

THE FIRST BOMB TO FALL, THE EYEWITNESS REPORTED, STRUCK A BIG STACK OF FUEL TANKS, WHICH STILL BURNED LATE THAT NIGHT.

OTHER BOMBS DAMAGED THE PORT'S BUSINESS DISTRICT AND DOCKS AND STRUCK A RUMANIAN DESTROYER, THE REPORT SAID.

ONE RUSSIAN PLANE APPEARED TO BE HIT, BUT NONE WAS SEEN TO CRASH, IT WAS ADDED.

LONDON, JUNE 27--(AP)---A REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, DISPATCH TODAY QUOTED THE VICHY NEWS AGENCY AS SAYING GERMAN PLANES FLYING FROM THE NORTH HAD RENEWED THEIR ATTACKS UPON LENINGRAD AND THE SOVIET NAVAL BASE AT KRONSTADT.

UP TO FRIDAY MORNING, THE FINNISH PORT OF TURKU HAD BEEN BOMBED 14 TIMES BY SOVIET WARPLANES, THE DISPATCH SAID.

THE SAME SOURCE REPORTED THAT TWO GERMAN MECHANIZED FORCES

30.24—10099

WERE MOVING TOWARD MINSK, ONE FROM VILNA AND THE OTHER THROUGH THE BARANOWICZE GAP.

RUSSIAN SEPARATE

MOSCOW, JUNE 27 - (AP) JUN 28 1941 FURIOUS, LARGE-SCALE WARFARE RAGED ON A WIDE FRONT IN THE WEST, RUSSIA'S CIVILIAN MILLIONS CALMLY WENT ABOUT THEIR DAILY LIFE TODAY BEHIND THE BATTLE LINES.

ELABORATE PLANS WERE ANNOUNCED FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY, JULY 27, OF THE DEATH OF THE RUSSIAN POET MIKHAIL LERMONTOV. NEW EDITIONS OF HIS WORKS ARE BEING PUBLISHED AND DAILY RADIO PROGRAMS ARE DEVOTED TO ACQUAINTING THE PUBLIC WITH HIS LIFE AND LITERARY SIGNIFICANCE.

PREPARATIONS ALSO WERE ANNOUNCED FOR SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATION OF THE SOLAR ECLIPSE SEPT. 21, WHICH WILL BE MOST CLEARLY VISIBLE IN SOVIET KAZAKHSTAN. THIRTY SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS ARE SCHEDULED TO GO THERE.

JUN 28 1941

GRADUATION EXERCISES OF THE MUSICAL CONSERVATORIES OF MOSCOW, LENINGRAD AND KIEV WERE PROMINENTLY REPORTED IN THE PRESS. NEW PLAYS AND CONCERTS MOVED CRITICS TO WRITE VOLUMINOUSLY.

NEVERTHELESS EVIDENCES OF WARTIME EFFORT WERE [redacted]
INCREASING. ANTI-HITLER POSTERS [redacted] APPEARED ON PRACTICALLY EVERY
MOSCOW BUILDING; ALSO PLACARDS URGING WORKERS TO PROVIDE THE ARMED
FORCES WITH ALL THE WEAPONS THEY NEED.

THE BIOLOGICAL BRANCH OF THE SOVIET ACADEMY OF
SCIENCES RUSHED WORK ON A NEW BOOK EXPOSING ADOLF HITLER'S
[redacted] "CANNIBALISTIC RACIAL THEORIES."

MOSCOW, JUNE 27 - (AP) -- ERSKINE CALDWELL, THE
AMERICAN WRITER, AND HIS WIFE MARGARET BOURKE WHITE ARRIVED IN
MOSCOW TODAY FROM A TOUR OF RUSSIA WHICH BEGAN BEFORE THE START
OF THE RUSSO-GERMAN WAR. THEY HAD BEEN VISITING KIEV AND TIFLIS

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY
ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE LOSS OF THE SLOOP GRIMSBY. NO DETAILS
WERE SUPPLIED.

-PKL-NORSAARDS 02201-416PED-

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 27-(AP)-- U.S.AMBASSADOR
ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY CALLED ON CHIEF OF STATE MARSHAL PETAIN
TODAY FOR WHAT INFORMED CIRCLES DESCRIBED AS A GENERAL REVIEW OF
THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THEY HAD CONFERRED IN ALMOST TWO WEEKS.

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 27-(AP)-POLICE
REPORTED TODAY THEY HAD BROKEN UP A GROUP OF COMMUNISTS
OPERATING A LARGE SECRET PRINTING SHOP FOR COMMUNIST
PROPAGANDA
[redacted] IN THE HEART OF THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF BEZIERS.
FIVE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP, INCLUDING THE ALLEGED LEADER,
WERE ARRESTED. MOST OF THEM WERE AROUND 20 YEARS OF AGE.

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE MEXICO CITY PRESS
PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED [redacted] STORIES OF AN "ANTI-ESPIONAGE"
ROUNDUP
[redacted] IN TAMPICO, SAYING AN UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF MEXICAN [redacted]
AND SPANISH BUSINESS MEN HAD BEEN DETAINED FOR QUESTIONING.
ALTHOUGH FEDERAL AGENTS WERE MUM, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT A
NUMBER OF TAMPICO HOMES HAD BEEN RAIDED AND SEARCHED.

LONDON, JUNE 27--(AP)--- OTTO KANTUREK, NOTED FILM
CAMERAMAN, AND HIS ASSISTANT, JACK PAMY, WERE KILLED YESTERDAY
IN A FLYING ACCIDENT WHILE TAKING SPECIAL SHOTS OF AN RAF
[redacted] FORMATION WHICH WERE INTENDED FOR A TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX
PRODUCTION, "A YANK IN THE RAF." THEIR PILOT ALSO WAS KILLED.

30.24-10101

LONDON, JUNE 27--(AP)---GEORGE HICKS, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY FOR THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS, MADE HAY

JUN 28 1941

IN PARLIAMENT SQUARE TODAY.

TIRED OF SEEING WAIST-HIGH GRASS GROWING THROUGH BERBED-WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS COVERING THE STATUE-STUDDED LAWN THAT FACES THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY, HE TOOK A SCYTHE INTO HIS OWN HAND.

IT WAS ALTOGETHER OFFICIAL, FOR [redacted] HICKS' MINISTRY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CARE OF LONDON'S PUBLIC LAWNS.

LONDON, JUNE 27--(AP)---A NEW CORPS OF WOMEN CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, MOST OF WHOM HAD TO BE TAUGHT HOW TO HOLD A HAMMER, HAS BEEN SET TO THE TASK OF REPAIRING AND REBUILDING [redacted] BOMB-BLASTED HOMES IN CROYDON.

MOST OF THE WOMEN, WHO GET 22 CENTS AN HOUR NOW AND WILL GET 33 CENTS AN HOUR AFTER SIX MONTHS, ARE ABLE TO HIT A NAIL WITH FAIR ACCURACY AFTER A FEW HOURS AT THE JOB AND HAVE BEEN TAUGHT TO SAW A FAIRLY STRAIGHT LINE.

"WE EXPECT A BIG EXPANSION OF WOMEN CARPENTERS," SAID C. H. MILLIGER, SUPERINTENDENT OF RECONSTRUCTION IN CROYDON, "AND WE EXPECT THIS TO CONTINUE AFTER THE WAR."

30.24-10101

JUN 28 1941

THE FEMININE RIGHT TO PRIMP HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED ON THIS JOB. WORKERS THEY GET AN EXTRA 22 CENTS A WEEK FOR SOAP AND TOWELS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 27-(AP)-BRITAIN HAS "AN ADEQUATE RESERVE OF MEAT TO HOLD THEM FOR A VERY LONG PERIOD," IN THE OPINION OF ROBERT H. CABELL, EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON FOR ARMOUR AND CO.

JUN 28 1941

CABELL, RETURNING TO HIS POST, WAS AMONG EIGHT PASSENGERS WHO LEFT FOR LISBON TODAY ABOARD THE PAN AMERICAN ATLANTIC CLIPPERS.

ALSO ON BOARD THE CLIPPER WAS ERIKA J. HEDWIG MANN, DAUGHTER OF THE GERMAN REFUGEE WRITER, EN ROUTE TO LONDON AS A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

OTHER PASSENGERS INCLUDED LIEUT. COMMANDER H. P. NEEDHAM, AND LIEUTS. LOYS A. JOHNSON, HARRY C. ROWE AND MAURICE R. MONTGOMERY, BOUND FOR LONDON FOR SERVICE AS NAVAL ATTACHES AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY.

JUN 29 1941

Moscow Reports

ENTIRE RED

JUN 29 1941

LINE HOLDING

Column Threatening Minsk Hurled Back, Soviet Says

JUN 29 1941

London, June 28 (AP)—A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch, based on a Swiss radio report, today said several air battles were being fought between Soviet and Finnish planes. The Swiss radio report came direct from Helsinki.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, June 28—The Red Army's tanks, planes and artillery, joined in a mighty *Blitzkrieg* counter-assault, have routed the most threatening of all the German *Panzer* columns that have shoved into the buffer zone of occupied territory, along the old Russian frontier, it was announced officially today.

The German column was pointed toward Minsk, on the road to Moscow, 400 miles away, when the Russians, by their own account, turned the full fury of their lightning war on it.

(Axis sources at Istanbul, Turkey, declared, however, that the German army had taken Minsk. This lacked confirmation from other quarters.)

Minsk, capital of White Russia, lies about twenty miles inside the old frontier, about 150 miles east of the nearest German border.

Old Frontier Untouched

The Russian communique, picturing the greatest array of successes thus far in the seven-day-old struggle, said that the fighting was fiercest in the Minsk and Luck sectors, with no evidence yet that the Germans in either had crossed the old frontier.

Today's communique, referring to the old border of Russia as the real Soviet frontier, said that on the entire Baltic and Polish section of the front, "our troops successfully repulsed numerous attempts by the enemy to penetrate our territory and firmly hold the state frontier."

South of the vast Pinsk swamps, the Soviet communique declared, a huge-scale battle of tanks thundered into its third day with the Nazis still unable to crack the Luck-Lwow defense line for a drive toward the Ukraine capital of Kiev.

Text Of Communique

The Soviet Infarmation Bureau issued this communique:

"During the night of June 27-28 our troops continued the fighting, which was particularly fierce in the directions of Minsk and Luck.

"In the Minsk direction our troops, by a lightning onslaught of tank units, air force and artillery, routed enemy tank units and the headquarters of the Thirty-ninth Tank Corps. In this battle our forces captured trophies, war prisoners and documents relating to operations.

"In the directions of Luck and Lwow, fighting against enemy tank units continued throughout the night.

Flanking Movement Repelled

"Attempts of the enemy to outflank Lwow were successfully repulsed by our troops, which firmly hold the Lwow area.

"Results of the night fighting are being ascertained.

"On the Bessarabian sector of the front our cavalry division charged and fully annihilated the Sixth enemy infantry regiment, which attempted to cross the Prut river.

"In the course of the fighting on the bank of the Danube, 300 more prisoners have been captured.

"Along the entire sector of the front from Przemysl to the Black Sea our troops successfully repulsed numerous attempts by the enmy to penetrate our territory and firmly held the state frontier.

Panzer Columns Attacked

"During June 27 our air force conducted operations for the extermination of motorized and mechanized enemy units in the Siaulilai, Vilna, Minsk and Luck areas. As a result of the blows of our air force, a considerable defeat was inflicted upon enemy tanks.

"Reports from the front tell of numerous fresh manifestations of heroism and firmness of our men and commanders.

"A Soviet bomber returning to its base after carrying out its task was attacked by five German Messerschmitts. In the battle that ensued the bomber was damaged. Its crew displayed exceptional self-control and grit. Seriously wounded, the commander, Junior Lieutenant Solovyev, piloted the plane out of the encirclement. Returning the fire and skillfully maneuvering, the crew of the bomber beat off the enemy attacks and landed the airplane upon Soviet territory.

Breaks Through Nazi Lines

"A Red Army man named Benzukov was surrounded by the enemy for three days. The Fascists riddled him with bullets, but he did not surrender. Bleeding profusely, Benzukov crawled from one position to another and continued well-aimed fire upon the enemy. On the third day, the hero succeeded in breaking through the enemy lines. Now Benzukov is in a hospital and eagerly looks forward to returning soon to his unit.

"The pilot of a fighting plane, Lieutenant Podpryatov, fought two enemy aircraft and brought down one, but his plane was damaged and he was compelled to land on foreign territory.

"In his unit he was considered lost. However, Podpryatov repaired his plane the next day and returned to his airdrome and again took part in fighting the Fascists.

Woman Traps "Bandits"

"A Fascist bomber damaged by our fighters made a forced landing near a village. The Fascist flyers attempted to hide in a rye field, but were noticed by a woman collective farmer, Sara Fanenerd, on duty in the village Soviet, who rapidly organized a group of collective farmers to catch the bandits. The brave patriots detained five Fascist flyers and brought them to our military unit.

"On the Black Sea coast, six collective farmers saw a damaged enemy flying boat descend to the sea. They immediately set out in a fighting boat and captured five Fascist flyers who attempted to flee in a rubber boat."

The Soviets, warning Germany that the "hour of payment" has come, took their new stand after falling back with delaying actions toward Siauliai, Vilna and Baranowicze. (German advances of from 60 to 130 miles toward the old Russian frontier thus were indicated.)

"Pigmy Imitator Of Napoleon"

The Red Army, seeking to break off a German spearhead thrusting along the route of Napoleon's march to Moscow, fought with its left flank in the Pinsk marshes and its back to the old Russian frontier.

Pravda, Communist party organ, declared "the war has only begun, but it already is clear that the time of counterfeit triumphs and cheap successes is ended for the German pigmy imitator of Napoleon."

"The hour of payment for crimes of wild cannibalism and the most impudent violence against men and nations has come," it said.

JUN 29

'Ranks Broken, Groups Surrender'

Accounts from Soviet correspondents with the Red army said that in one isilated sector Germans dropped their guns, shed their tunics and surrendered in shirt-sleeved groups of from ten to twenty after their ranks were broken by Red army fire.

A German pursuit plane was reported crashed in flames in the western military district, the flyers burning to death, after machine-gunning villages and fields in the Minsk area.

At least 1,300 prisoners were reported taken yesterday. A German general was said to have been killed and his military documents seized. The communique said a Soviet Black Sea flotilla and Russian bombers attacked the naval base the Nazis built at Constanta.

Counter-Attacks During Retreat

The weight of Germany's attack was in the north, across Lithuania and Northeastern Poland, and in that sector the Soviets reported:

"During the past day our troops in the Siauliai, Vilna and Baranowicze directions continued to retreat to positions prepared for defense, halting for fighting in intermediate positions. In some directions and sectors our units launched counter-attacks, inflicting important defeats upon the enemy."

(This is a 250-mile front from north-central Lithuania to the Pinsk marshes, indicating German gains of 60 to 130 miles into Soviet territory and bringing them within 30 to 40 miles of the old Russian frontier in the direction of Minsk.

(Dispatches from Helsinki reported a broadcast from Riga, Latvia, was interrupted last night by an announcement in German that ciey city had been occupied by the Nazis. After that, the dispatch said a German news program was heard on the Riga wave length.

(The German-controlled radio at Oslo last night quoted Turkish circles as saying the Soviet Government had left Moscow for Sverdlovsk, almost 1,000 miles farther east across the Ural Mountains.)

Report From Central Front

Of the central fighting front, the communique reported:

"In the Luck and Lwow directions the day of June 27 passed in stubborn and intense fighting. Seeking to break through our lines, the enemy brought into action large tank units. However . . . our troops checked all of the enemy's attempts and inflicted upon him heavy losses."

It added that "In the entire sector from Przemysl to the Black Sea our troops were holding firmly the state frontier."

The Red Army reported that part of an infantry division captured 800 Germans and Rumanians in one sector along the Rumanian frontier and that a surprise raid across the Danube last night from southern Bessarabia netted 510 others.

JUN 29 1941

"Gain Foothold Across Danube"

The attack across the Danube was said to have been supported by a river flotilla, and Soviet troops were reported to have gained an advantageous foothold on the Rumanian bank.

In another thrust, the Soviets reported they "dealt the enemy a blow in the area of Sculeni (on the Prut river north of Iasi) and thwarted the enemy's preparations for a large-scale offensive in this direction."

The Soviet communique renewed Moscow's claim that German troops have been operating in Russian uniforms.

It said a German battalion "clad in Red Army uniforms" moved into Soviet territory shouting in Russian: "Do not fire; we are friends."

Bessarabian Plot Revealed

(Robert St. John, Associated Press correspondent en route home after war coverage in the Balkans, said last night in a dispatch from a ship at sea that for six months, Rumanian secret agents have been laying the groundwork in Soviet-occupied Bessarabia and Bucovina for an anti-Communist revolution they hoped the new war would set off.

(St. John said a highly placed Rumanian official told him the entire plan was financed from Berlin and that reports of the secret agents—some of them operating even in the Russian Ukraine—were sent to the German Legation in Bucharest.

JUN 29 1941

JUN 29 1941

3624-10103

30.24-10103

4,000 TANKS LOCKED IN BATTLE; MINSK DRIVE BLOCKED

REDS SAY

JUN 29 1941

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED ON NAZIS IN REAR-GUARD ACTION, RUSSIANS CLAIM

Communique Pictures Panzer Units Halted By Fierce Defense While Soviet Forces Withdraw To New Positions—Air Force Given Credit

JUN 29 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 28—Hans Fritsche, chief of the German radio propaganda service, in a talk possibly designed to reduce expectations for the awaited "victory communique" tomorrow, charged tonight that the British were exaggerating German advances in order to be able to discount the real successes later. He was heard here by CBS.

New York, June 28 (AP)—Russian forces are fighting on the Rumanian side of the Prut river near Sculeni, the Budapest radio said tonight in a broadcast heard by NBC.

BY HENRY ~~O.~~ GASSIDY

[By the Associated Press]

JUN 29 1941

Moscow, *Sunday*, June 29—In probably the greatest tank battle the world ever has witnessed, German and Russian machines are clashing all along the front in former Poland, with 4,000 of them locked in mortal combat in the Luck sector alone, the Russian Information Bureau reported today.

In general, the Russian communique stressed that the German advance is being held up by this terrific defense, with Nazi losses running into high but untold figures.

Halt Nazi Drive On Minsk

Particularly in the direction of Minsk, capital of White Russia, which appears as a prime German objective, German tanks were halted, the Russians asserted.

The communique spoke of the Red army inflicting important losses on the Nazis in rear-guard actions while withdrawing to new positions, but did not locate this retreat.

Tale Of Stubborn Fighting

Elsewhere its communique was a tale of stubborn fighting, with Russian troops and airmen either holding their own or gaining the upper hand.

"In the Siauliai sector (of former Lithuania) our troops took many prisoners, a great number of whom were in an intoxicated condition," the communique said.

It claimed also the destruction of 300 tanks of the Nazi Thirty-ninth Tank Corps up to Friday night in the continuing battle in the Minsk area.

Telling thus of having smashed the deepest and most menacing of the Nazi spear thrusts into Soviet territory, along the historic invasion route which Napoleon chose in 1812, the Russian announcement said succinctly:

"Fighting is still in progress."

Credits Red Air Force

It credited the Red air force with a series of successes over all the fronts, noting especially that two monitors, river gunboats, were sunk by air bombs near Tulcea, on the Danube river in Rumania.

Seven German planes were mentioned as shot down at various points Saturday.

The communique told of repelling German-Rumanian attempts to cross the Prut river into Bessarabia. It already had claimed annihilation of an infantry regiment along the Prut.

Listing them by name, it asserted some German airmen had surrendered voluntarily to the Russians and had written an appeal to others of the *Luftwaffe* to do likewise.

Claims Finns Deserted

JUN 29 1941

Some Finnish soldiers also have crossed into Russia and surrendered with the words, "We do not want to fight against the Soviet Union," the Information Bureau's summary stated.

In general, the picture drawn by the Soviet command last night remained essentially the same—the Russians still standing in the buffer-state areas that once were part of Poland, Lithuania and Rumania, with great battles being waged from northern Lithuania to the Black Sea.

This in detail was the official account of the position given Saturday night:

In the central sector protecting Minsk and far to the southwest of Moscow itself:

The Germans, after initial successes which had forced a Red retirement to new defense positions, were thrown back in a savage and unexpected counter-attack by Russian tanks, bombers and artillery with heavy losses in dead and captives and the capture of Nazi war plans which fell into Soviet hands.

On Northern Front

In the north, from Siauliai in old Lithuania down to Vilna in old Poland:

"A considerable defeat" inflicted upon Nazi tank columns, but the precise situation there was not further stated. This appeared to be a series of running, stabbing actions by which the Red command sought the "extermination" of German motorized units spread out irregularly in that area.

In the South:

From Przemysl in southern Poland down to the Black Sea "our troops successfully repulsed numerous attempts by the enemy to penetrate our territory and firmly hold the state frontier."

Peasant Heroism Praised

In the Luck-Lwow salient in Poland, where fighting raged all last night, the situation was somewhat obscure, but German attempts to outflank Lwow were said to have been repulsed.

"Numerous fresh manifestations of heroism and firmness" by Soviet officers and men were reported by the high command, and collective farmers also were saluted for heroism.

The crew of a German bomber, which made a forced landing, was said to have been captured by a woman collective farmer, Sara Fanenerd, with the aid of a volunteer peasant posse she hurriedly assembled.

JUN 29 1941

Pravda Issues Manifesto

On the Black Sea coast, six farmers put out in a boat and captured five Germans descending to the water in a damaged flying boat, it was said.

The organ of the Communist party, the newspaper *Pravda*, issued a new and violent manifesto:

". . . The war has only begun, but already it is clear that the time of counterfeit triumphs and cheap successes is ended for the German pigmy imitator of Napoleon.

"The hour of payment for crimes of wild cannabilism and most impudent violence against men and nations has come."

Istanbul, June 28 (A. P.).—Axis sources in Turkey said today that the German Army has taken Minsk, capital of White Russia.

[Moscow reported, however, that the Red Army had routed the German column advancing on Minsk.]

JUN 29 1941

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE BRITISH WIRELESS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT RUSSIAN FORCES IN THE MINSK REGION HAD ISOLATED CONSIDERABLE FORCES OF GERMANS AND WERE ATTACKING THE NAZIS FROM THE REAR.

THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD HERE BY NBC.

MT506PED

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 28-(AP)-FRENCH MILITARY ADVICES RECEIVED HERE TONIGHT SAID THAT THE GERMAN FORCES CLOSING IN ON MINSK ALREADY HAD BEGUN SHELLING THE OUTSKIRTS OF THAT KEY RUSSIAN CITY.

JUN 29 1941

THESE ADVICES REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS BY DRIVING AT MINSK WERE ATTEMPTING TO PINCH OFF A VAST POCKET IN THE NORTHERN THUMB OF POLAND IN WHICH RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE STILL FIGHTING.

THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO BE SNAPPING OF THE JAWS OF A TRAP BY CLOSING IN ON MINSK IN EACH OF THE TWO M

THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO BE SNAPPING THE JAWS OF A TRAP BY CLOSING IN ON MINSK IN EACH OF THE TWO MAIN THRUSTS DIRECTED AT THE STRATEGIC CITY--ONE FROM VILNA IN THE NORTHWEST AND THE OTHER FROM BARANOWICZE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE RUSSIANS WERE REPORTED CARRYING OUT AN ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL, FIGHTING EVERY INCH OF THE WAY AND INFLICTING HEAVY LOSSES ON THE GERMANS.

MILITARY SOURCES IN VICHY SAID THAT THE GERMANS HAD TAKEN A WEEK TO COVER GROUND WHICH THEY HAD EXPECTED TO RACE OVER IN TWO OR THREE DAYS.

JUN 29 1941

THE TWO COLUMNS CONVERGING ON MINSK WERE CONSIDERED TO BE THE ONLY REAL THREAT TO THE RUSSIANS WHICH THE GERMANS HAD YET DEVELOPED. EVEN THE ATTACK FARTHER NORTH AGAINST RIGA, OLD LATVIAN CAPITAL, AND AN INTERMEDIATE POSITION AT SIAULIAI APPARENTLY HAD NOT DEVELOPED AS FAST AS THE GERMANS EXPECTED, THE FRENCH ADVICES SAID.

VICHY SOURCES CONSIDERED IT DOUBTFUL THAT RIGA HAD FALLEN.

IN OTHER SECTORS, PARTICULARLY IN BESSARABIA AND SOUTHERN POLAND, THE GERMANS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY STOPPED. FOR SEVERAL DAYS THEY EVEN SUFFERED FROM COUNTERATTACKS BY RUSSIA'S STRONGEST ARMY, WHICH WAS SAID TO BE GUARDING THE RICH UKRAINE.

MT443PED

WHITE RUSSIA OLD WAR PRIZE

JUN 29 1941

By the Associated Press.

White Russia, the Soviet republic at which the Red Army reports fierce German panzer thrusts aimed, is an area of some 60,000 square miles which has been occupied, partitioned and fought over by European foes for centuries.

A large part of it is made up of territory seized from Poland after the German victory in September, 1939. It is on this Sovietized Polish ground that Nazi forces have been operating up to now in their drives toward Minsk, the republic's capital.

The "white" refers to the traditional color of the dress of inhabitants of this region on Russia's western frontier and has no political significance.

Nazis Again Fail To Reveal Their 'Big Successes'

JUN 29 1941

New York, June 28 (AP)—The Moscow radio in a broadcast heard here by CBS said today that the Nazi air force lost 457 planes in the first three days of the German-Russian conflict. It did not mention Soviet losses.

[*By the Asso*

Berlin, June 28—The Russian army's Ninety-Seventh Division has been "broken up and destroyed," the official German news agency DNB reported today. A communique from Adolf Hitler's field headquarters meanwhile promised that "our big successes in the eastern theater of war will be made known in special announcements tomorrow."

The headquarters communique again refrained from mentioning any specific action or naming a single town taken, in its one-sentence reference to the fighting against Russia.

Details Promised Before

[EDITOR'S NOTE—Berlin issued a statement last Wednesday claiming victories "baffling the imagination" over the Russians and promised to outline them in detail on Thursday. Thurs-

JUN 29 1941

3024-10105

30.24—10105

day's communique, however, simply said "operations on land and in the air are proceeding on schedule." Yesterday the German communique again contained no claims of specific gains.]

The promise of special announcements tomorrow suggested that a burst of detailed victory claims would mark the beginning of the second week of war and furnish new propagandistic fuel for Hitler's drive to create an all-Europe front against Communism.

"Hundreds Of Prisoners"

Hundreds of prisoners brought in from the Sixty-ninth Infantry Regiment of the destroyed Ninety-seventh Division, DNB said, were from Turkistan and spoke hardly any Russian.

DNB reported from the Russian front that one German anti-aircraft regiment had destroyed in the forenoon of one day thirty heavy Russian tanks and eighteen planes.

Air Battle Recounted

A DNB correspondent reported from the Ukraine that five German bombers protected by six Messerschmitt fighters had been drawn into a fight with more than thirty Russian planes.

As the fight proceeded with the planes racing through the air, the DNB man wrote, a Russian airport uddenly appeared on the scene below. Thereupon the German bombers dived low and dropped their bombs while the fighting continued overhead, the correspondent said. Thirteen of the Russian planes were said to have been shot down in twenty minutes.

Nazi *Panzer* columns driving a salient deep into the Russian defense line annihilated the Red army division, supported by a regiment of tanks, which had lost contact with the main Soviet force, DNB reported.

JUN 29

Second Such Claim

It was the second time in the first week of fighting on the eastern front that DNB had described the destruction of a whole Russian division, but neither time did it say where the action occurred.

(A division usually is computed at 15,000 men, but some Russian divisions are said to number 20,000 or more. The number of tanks in a Russian regiment is not known, but probably is between 75 and 150.)

Reporters Tells Of Fighting

Although the German high command's promised announcement of great successes still was not forthcoming, reporters with the fighting forces sent home plenty of descriptive material.

Mountain troops from Hitler's native Austria were said to have destroyed one hundred Russian mechanized units at one point yesterday while *Panzer* columns racing over hot, dust-choked roads battled another Soviet tank regiment to a standstill. The crew of one anti-tank gun was said to have smashed fifteen Russian tanks by itself.

Russian Roads Blasted

The *Luftwaffe*, at the same time, was reported to have attained such superiority in the air over the far-flung battlefront that it was able to disrupt Russia's behind-the-lines rail system extensively and destroy scores of Soviet planes.

German news reports said the *Luftwaffe* threw rail line after rail line into hopeless confusion. They said it was vital for Russia to keep every spike intact since her railways in the beginning were behind the remainder of Europe's in efficiency.

Stukas returning from assignments reported shooting twenty-eight Russian planes out of the sky while twenty-one others were said to have been destroyed on the ground near the Rumanian border.

Many Prisoners Claimed

Pictures and stories of prisoners repeated the now familiar story of bitter fighting and more bitter defeat for the Russians. German reporters said the number of prisoners was sizable but they were unable to give any figures.

On the other hand, Nazi war correspondents described the Russian soldiers as fanatic warriors unwilling to give up positions while there was a man alive to fight.

"Maginot Line Outdone"

Correspondent Fred Gressenbauer, writing in the Berlin *Börsen Zeitung*, said that German veterans who cracked the Belgian stronghold at Eben Emael and then cut through the Maginot Line shook their heads and declared:

"We never experienced the equal of this in all our campaigns."

He said he believed it could easily be said the Russian defenses put the Maginot Line in the shade in complexity, thoroughness and arrangement.

Nazi Announcement Of 'Victories' Now Promised For Today

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF

JUN 29

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, June 28—With his armies and air force furiously hacking and slashing a pathway toward Moscow through stubbornly resisting Soviet forces, Adolf Hitler wound up the first week of his war against Russia in attempts to mobilize all Europe against the Communist foe and with a new promise to tell of successes in detail.

On the fighting front a field headquarters communique referred to the "big successes" of the week but gave no details of the vast eastward drive—the biggest Hitler's land armies yet have attempted. It promised facts for tomorrow, however, in a series of special Sunday announcements.

The timing of this newly scheduled burst of victory claims was significant in view of the drive to enlist all Europe in an anti-Communist crusade.

Says Division Was Destroyed

Meanwhile DNB gave the German public a foretaste of victory news by reporting that the Ninety-seventh Division of the Red Army had been "broken up and destroyed."

[In Ankara Axis sources said that Minsk, the capital of White Russia, twenty miles inside the old Soviet frontier, had been taken by the Nazis.]

DNB also said that one German anti-aircraft regiment had destroyed in the forenoon of one day thirty Russian tanks and eighteen planes, while a DNB correspondent in the Ukraine sector reported that five German bombers protected by six Messerschmitt fighters had shot down in twenty minutes thirteen of an attacking force of thirty Russian planes. In the midst of the sky fight, the correspondent added, the five bombers swooped on a nearby Russian airport and dropped bombs.

Claims Sinking Of 6 Ships

In other theaters of war the headquarters communique claimed the sinking of six ships out of a convoy near England, and said the Royal Air Force had suffered "heavy losses" in raids over northern Germany. Some civilian casualties resulted from these raids, the communique said, and residential buildings, particularly in Hamburg and Bremen, were damaged.

Informed German sources claimed today that British air losses in the past twenty-four hours totaled thirty-six planes, as against one German plane lost in clashes with the R. A. F.

Propaganda company reporters at the front, while rarely naming or hinting at locations, told elaborately what confronts the individual German soldiers.

"Vengeance For Treachery" headed an article reporting the destruction of a Russian town in which Soviet troops had laid a trap for German infantry.

JUN 29

Keeping Russians In Dark

The high command's protracted silence concerning actual developments on the east front again was attributed by DNB to the German desire to withhold "authentic information" from the Russians. It was asserted enemy communications were in such a state of confusion that there was a chance the enemy might get its first authentic information from some sectors through published German reports.

"But in general it can be said confidently," added the news agency, "that the situation is distinctly unfavorable for the Soviets, which fact is verified by reports of the Soviet Information Bureau speaking of the withdrawal of Russian troops."

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sunday, June 29—Informed German sources said today that German planes sank a 3,000-ton Russian merchantman and damaged another off Libau in the Baltic Sea Friday night.

[By the Associated Press]

Helsinki, June 28—Soviet planes bombed eleven towns in Finland yesterday, it was announced officially today, but caused only four civilian injuries and slight damage. Two of the raiders were reported brought down.

BATTLES RAGE BETWEEN RED, FINN PLANES

JUN 29

Front Quiet as Helsinki Army Braces on Vast Frontier; Million Russians on Line

LONDON, June 28 (AP).—A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch based on a Swiss radio report today said several air battles were being fought between Soviet and Finnish planes.

The Swiss radio report came direct from Helsinki.

JUN 29 1941

BRACE ALONG LINE.

HELSINKI, June 28 (AP).—Finland's comparatively small army, assured of German air, was braced today along the vast frontier from the Gulf of Finland to the Arctic for defense against an expected onslaught by Russian forces officially estimated to number more than 1,000,000 men.

In contrast to air raid alarms in cities back of the line, all was quiet along the Finnish front

HELSINKI, Finland, Sunday, June 29 (AP)—Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim declared today in his first order of the day that the soldiers of Finland must follow him in a holy war against the Russians.

The text of the Baron's order follows:

"Soldiers of Finland: Our glorious Winter war ended in a bitter peace. Regardless of the conclusion of that peace, our enemy made our country the object of unscrupulous threats and continued blackmail which, together with criminal subversive activities, have shown that from the very beginning the enemy did not intend the peace to be permanent. The peace concluded was merely an armistice which has now ended.

"You know the enemy. You know his relentless purpose to destroy our homes, our religion, our fatherland and enslave our people. This same enemy offers the same menaces now on our frontiers.

"Without cause he brutally attacked a peaceful nation and has strewn bombs over the country. The future of the nation demands new deeds of you.

"I call on you to follow me in a holy war against the enemy of our nation. The heroic fallen rise from their summery mounds to stand again at our sides when to create a secure future for Finland we set forth side by side of the mighty armed forces of Germany as their comrades in arms with solemn hearts on a crusade against our enemy.

"Brothers in arms, follow me this last time—when Karelians rise again and a new day dawns for Finland."

Six Lutheran Bishops of Finland appealed to all churchgoers to rally to the "God-given cause" of defense of the Christian faith against "the barbaric enemy."

Finland's comparatively small army, assured of German aid, was braced yesterday along the vast frontier fro mthe Gulf of Finland to the Arctic for defense against an expected onslaught by Soviet Russian forces officially estimated to number more than one million men.

Railway traffic between Inkoo and Parnioe, on the line running from Helsinki to Aabo, Finnish seaport on the Gulf of Bothnia, would be suspended today, the Finnish radio announced last night.

Red Army Seen Ready For Long War Of Retreat, Feint And Flank Attack

JUN 29 1941

SURPRISE HELD IN STORE FOR ALL DOUBTERS

Russian In London Says 'We Are Prepared For Great Penetrations'

But Asserts Foes Who Leave Country At All May Be 'Very Hungry'

BY ROBERT BUNNELLE

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 28—An informed Russian source suggesting a Soviet strategy of retreat and flank attacks asserted today that "those who doubt the strength of the Red army have a surprise in store.

"We are prepared for great losses and for great penetrations of our territory," he said, "but of one thing you may be sure, those enemies who enter Russia will suffer, too, and those who leave it at all may leave it very hungry."

Declares Army "Intact"

This source said that since the Finnish campaign of 1939-40 the Soviet army and equipment has been "refurbished in the light of lessons learned."

He expressed surprise at the opinion of a large section of British and other commentators that Russia would be beaten in a couple of months.

He asserted that, despite German claims of advances, the Russian army "remains intact" and is "the possessor of a vast theater for maneuver where the Germans may suddenly one day find themselves at a great disadvantage.

"Confident Of Victory"

"We are confident of victory," he declared.

Most observers believe that the strategy of retreat as used against Napoleon is Russia's main chance.

Russian circles here said the Soviet Union was deeply grateful for steps taken by the United States to render aid.

This source said he had been informed that in addition to lifting restrictions on Russian assets in the United States, Washington was releasing a quantity of machine tools and other equipment the Russians had purchased some time ago, but shipment of which had been held up.

"Like Deeds, Not Words"

"We like deeds, not words," he said.

It was understood that the British mission which arrived in Moscow yesterday to coördinate economic and military operations against Germany would be followed by others representing both the British Government and the Russian Embassy here to keep a perfect liaison.

The British report a continuing step-up of bombings of western Germany, and the Russians said they hoped the R. A. F. soon would go after troop concentrations and communication lines deeper in Germany.

Hopes For Sorties

The Russians also expressed hope that sorties would be sent to harass German troops in Denmark, Norway, Belgium and France to prevent movement of any of these eastward.

The best information here is that the German forces of occupation are much lighter than they were a few months ago. It is estimated they now have 60,000 troops in Norway, 70,000 in the Low Countries, 40,000 in Denmark and 400,000 in France.

One reliable foreign source said continental agents had reported that Hitler was planning in event of a quick victory over Russia to set up a "Slavonic czardom" including Poland, the Ukraine and territories to the Volga and Don rivers, and to invite Prince Louis Ferdinand, the late Kaiser Wilhelm's grandson, to be ruler under Germany's "new order."

Husband Of Grand Duchess

Prince Louis Ferdinand is the husband of the Grand Duchess Kyra, daughter of the late Grand Duke Cyril, who proclaimed himself successor to the Czar in 1922.

Hitler was said to hope that this would "confuse" opinion in the United States and England before he undertakes a final blow at England itself.

It was reported from Helsinki that Finnish artillery had begun a bombardment of Soviet defenses at Hanko, important naval base guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. This base, in southwest Finland, was leased to Russia for thirty years as part of the agreement ending last year's Russo-Finnish war. The Russians consider it vital to the defense of Leningrad, which lies at the head of the gulf.

Reuters also reported in a Stockholm dispatch that heavy gunfire was heard at sea from the outskirts of Helsinki shortly before noon today. The report quoted a Swedish agency dispatch from Helsinki.

Another Reuters dispatch, based on a Swiss radio report, said several air battles were being fought between Soviet and Finnish planes.

The Swiss report also came from Helsinki.

JUN 29 1941

Finns Shelled Rail Line

HELSINKI, June 28 (AP).—Railroad traffic between Inkoo and Pernioe, on the line running from Helsinki to Turku, Finnish seaport on the Gulf of Bothnia, will be suspended tomorrow, the Finnish radio announced tonight.

[The stretch between Inkoo and Pernioe is not far from the Hanko naval base. Suspension of rail traffic in that zone might indicate that Russian forces were attempting to push inland from Hanko and had brought the rail line under artillery fire, or that the Finns—presumably with German support—were preparing to launch a drive to eject the Russians.]

As a result of the line closure, civilian traffic between Helsinki and Turku will have to take a wide detour to the north.

Finns Reported in Alands

STOCKHOLM, June 28 (AP).—"Dagens Nyheter," People's party newspaper, reported today that Finnish forces had landed on the Aland Islands, off the southern tip of Finland, which were demilitarized last year by agreement with Soviet Russia. The newspaper said eight Soviet consuls and thirty staff members stationed on the islands probably had departed.

JUN 29 1941

Nazis Crossing Finland in Blow At Murmansk

JUN 29 1941

Raid Kola Peninsula, Red Air Base; Finns Shell Hanko, Outpost for Leningrad

LONDON, June 28 (AP).—German troops from Norway are marching across northern Finland to attack the Soviet Arctic port of Murmansk, Reuters, a British news agency, said in a dispatch from Stockholm today. The dispatch quoted Swedish press reports from Berlin.

The dispatches said also that German planes had taken off to bomb the Kola Peninsula, which juts eastward from Murmansk to divide the White Sea from the Arctic Ocean. The Soviet air force was reported to have built underground hangars on the peninsula.

Russians Tell Of Grim Battle Of 4,000 Tanks

JUN 29 1941

Call Nazi Loss Huge in Luck Area, Report Panzer Corps Attacking Minsk Smashed

LONDON, June 29 (Sunday) (AP).—Four thousand German and Russian tanks are fighting a mighty battle in the southern Polish sector of Luck, according to a Russian broadcast heard here early today.

In the Lwow district, to the southwest, the Russians added, heavy fighting likewise was raging, with great losses being inflicted upon the invading Nazis.

To the north, in the region of Shauli, Lithuania, where the German thrust has been aimed northeast toward Riga, Latvia, many German prisoners were declared taken. It was said that a great number of them were exhausted.

On the central front, where the Germans were driving at the White Russian capital of Minsk along the historic Napoleonic route of invasion toward Moscow, Red troops were declared to be still holding back the German motorized columns. In that sector, 300 tanks of the German 39th Tank Corps were declared destroyed up to Friday night.

The Red air fleet, it was stated, was in continuous action over the vast front, "effectively co-operating with our land troops." Two Axis gunboats on the Danube were declared to have been destroyed by Russian bombing planes.

RUSSIA DENIES AMBITIONS ON DARDANELLES

JUN 29 1941

Spokesman Answers Hitler Statement On Causes Of War

Charges Nazi Flyers Violated Border 324 Times In Reconnaissance

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, June 27 (Delayed)—The French are reported to have asked the Turkish Government for the right to ship war supplies to Syria via Turkey and to have been flatly refused.

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, June 28—Soviet Russia disclaimed ambitions on the Dardanelles and Bosporus, Turkish-controlled gateways between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, and described the German attack upon her as unprovoked.

JUN 29

S. A. Lozovsky, assistant director of the Soviet Information Bureau and Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, was the spokesman in presenting the Russian view of the background of the week-old war at a conference with American, British, French, Japanese and Russian newsmen.

German flyers had violated the Soviet frontier 324 times this year, he said, often as deep as ninety-five miles into Russian territory, "which cannot be explained otherwise than as a desire to make reconnaissance." Protests April 18 and June 21, the day before the war broke out, were cited.

JUN 29 1941

Termed Assorted Lies

Adolf Hitler's declaration of war, he charged, "contains one huge lie and ninety-nine various-sized lies prepared in the kitchen of a notorious master in this field (Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels."

The Vice-Commissar minimized Hitler's assertion that Soviet planes had violated the border, saying that Russian flyers had crossed German territory eleven times, compared to 324 German violations from January 1 to June 21.

Lozovsky said Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, had asserted that Russia's guarantee last March that Turkey could count on understanding neutrality from Russia if she were attacked was "inimical to Germany."

3824 - 10107

30.24 — 10107

Laid To Hitler Egocentrism

"This," Lozovsky said, "is so monstrous that it can only be explained by Hitler's exaggerated conception of his role as an individual in history. Hitler's egocentrism bespeaks a weird and dangerous psychology for the German people."

He made a third point concerning the Turkish straits between the Black and Mediterranean seas.

"I don't know how much Hitler knows about music," the Vice-Commisar said, "but he played this motif on a high note."

JUN 29 1941

Russia Not Like Rumania

Lozovsky said the German leader "considers himself master, having the right to give and take others' land. Russia is not Rumania, to allow herself to be handled as that unfortunate country allows."

"Why did Hitler play such a high note? To antagonize Turkey and Russia and evoke inimical feelings among the Turkish people against the U. S. S.R.?

"We have no claims on the Dardanelles or Bosporus. No statement to that effect has ever been made.

"This is one of the slanderous statements designed for people who do not want to understand the Soviet policy and wish to be deceived."

Tass Statement As Feeler

Lozovsky said a Tass statement before the outbreak of the war that Germany was fulfilling the terms of the Moscow-Berlin friendship treaty was issued with the intention of learning German plans. When it was not published in German-controlled countries, he said, "the German Government proved that it did not want to fulfill its obligations."

The Vice-Commissar said Rumania entered the war against Russia without a declaration of any kind.

"To deny everything," Lozovsky said, "is a boring, unpleasant thing, but since lies spread we must deny them."

It was announced that two communiques would be issued daily henceforth on the progress of the war, one at 1 P. M. and the other at midnight (6 A. M. and 5 P. M., E.S.T.).

SEES REDS TRYING TO APPEASE TURKS

Ankara Discounts Denial of Russian Demands.

JUN 29 1941

Ankara, June 28 (A. P.).—A dispatch by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, denying that Premier V. M. Molotov had demanded Soviet bases on the Dardanelles was regarded in authoritative Turkish circles today as a tardy attempt to appease Turkish opinion.

The Turks raised the question of why the Soviet Government waited until Friday to deny a charge made by Adolf Hitler five days ago, and asserted that substantially the same Russian scheme for control of the straits was proposed to Turkish Foreign Minister Saracoglu at Moscow in 1939 under the guise of mutual defense.

Britain's Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen called at the Foreign Office to thank Saracoglu for his friendly references to Britain when he presented the Turco-German nonaggresion pact to the National Assembly Wednesday.

The British envoy also was understood to have repeated the assurance that British help for Russia does not mean Britain would support Soviet aspirations for control of the straits.

JUN 29 1941

Russians Calm In Daily Tasks Far From War

Press Features Graduations While Scientists Prepare to Observe Solar Eclipse

MOSCOW, June 28 (AP).—While furious, large-scale warfare rages on a wide front to the west, Soviet Russia's millions of civilians go calmly about their daily life far behind the lines.

Elaborate plans were announced yesterday for a celebration on July 27 of the 100th anniversary of the Russian poet Mikhail Lermontov. New editions of his works are being published, and daily radio programs are devoted to acquainting the public with his life and literary significance.

Preparations also were announced for scientific observation of the solar eclipse on Sept. 21, which will be most clearly visible in Soviet Kazakhstan. Thirty scientific expeditions are scheduled to go there.

Graduation exercises of the musical conservatories of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev were reported prominently in the press. New plays and concerts moved critics to write voluminously.

Briton Calls Red Troops 'Our Comrades in Arms'

JUN 29 1941

But Dalton Adds Labor Party Still Opposes Communism

LONDON, June 28 (AP).—The Red Army and air force were described as "our comrades in arms" today by Hugh Dalton, Laborite and Minister of Economic Warfare, although he added: "We of the labor party have been and remain oppose dto Communism."

He told a Cardiff audience Fuehrer Adolf Hitler evidently believed his attack on Russia would cause some people in Great Britain and other countries "to forget his filthy crimes and think him once more, as some fools thought him in pre-war days, a world savior against Communism."

The anti-comintern pact, Dalton asserted, was "Hitler's bait for simpletons." The pact was not against Communism, he said, but "against the liberties of free men everywhere, and mots of all against the British Commonwealth."

HALIFAX KEPT BUSY

JUN 29 1941

Believed to Have Discussed Russia With Welles.

Washington, June 28 (A. P.).—Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, paid two visits to the State Department today and was believed to have conferred with Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, on Russian situation.

Moscow, June 28 (A. P.).—The Soviet press published prominently today reports of improved Russian-American relations.

Russian dispatches from Washington told in detail of the American State Department's statements supporting Russia in the war with Germany.

United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt conferred today with British Ambassador Sir Stafford Cripps, who only yesterday arrived unannounced by plane from London with an economic and military mission to help Russia fight the Germans.

Ambassador Cripps meanwhile made his first contact with the Russians. Details of the mission's work were not disclosed.

Reds and Nazis Negotiate To Free Embassy Staffs

JUN 29 1941

Bulgaria and Sweden Serve as Intermediaries

MOSCOW, June 28 (AP).—Soviet Russia and Germany were disclosed officially today to be negotiating through neutral mediators for exchange of their embassy staffs.

Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenburg, German Ambassador to Russia, and his staff were said to be at a place near Moscow, while Soviet Ambassador V. G. Dekanozov and his staff remained in Germany. Bulgaria is representing German interests here. Sweden has taken charge of Soviet interests in Germany.

Members of Rumanian and other belligerent missions also are still here, because of the difficulties of travel to their own countries.

JUN 29 1941

Japan to Represent Italy

TOKIO, June 28 (AP).—Japanese Ambassador Yoshitsugu Tatekawa has informed Viacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, that the Japanese Embassy at Moscow will look after Italian interests in Russia, Domei, the Japanese news agency, said today.

Hungary to Intern Russians

BERLIN, June 28 (AP)—D. N. B., official German news agency, said in a Budapest dispatch today that all Russian citizens living in Hungary would be interned. Bulgaria will represent Hungary's interests in Moscow, while Sweden will represent Russia in Budapest.

Spanish Enlistment In 'Crusade' Is Heavy

More Than Four Times Number Expected Reported Answering Appeal To Fight Soviet

Madrid, June 28 (AP)—More than four times as many volunteers as expected answered the appeal for a "crusade" against Soviet Russia, Manuel Mora Figueroa, chief of staff of the Falanage militia, said tonight.

The heaviest enlistment was reported in Cadiz. Many volunteers were soldiers who had fought in the civil war.

JUN 29 1941

Hungarians in Action

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 28 (AP)—Hungarian troops chased Russian forces over the frontier at "several places" today, the Hungarian High Command announced tonight.

The communique, supporting earlier contentions that Russian planes had attacked this country before its declaration of war on Russia, stated:

"According to information received, Soviet aviators Friday bombarded both the localities of Nagy-Banya and Talabor. There was no damage."

JUN 29 1941

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 28-(AP)-SWEDEN TONIGHT TOOK OVER DANISH, FINNISH AND ITALIAN INTERESTS IN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA. SWEDEN PREVIOUSLY HAD TAKEN OVER THE DIPLOMATIC INTERESTS IN MOSCOW OF GERMANY, HUNGARY AND SLOVAKIA.

JUN 29 1941

BZ115AED

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 29-(AP)-A BRITISH BROADCAST HEARD TODAY BY NBC REPORTED THAT ITALIAN-CONTROLLED ALBANIA HAS ANNOUNCED SHE IS AT WAR WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

JUN 29 1941

BZ1254AED

BUCHAREST, JUNE 28-(AP)-A RUMANIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID TONIGHT THAT "GERMAN UNITS HAVE SUCCEEDED EVERYWHERE IN ACCOMPLISHING THEIR MISSIONS," AND THAT ALL ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS HAD BEEN BROKEN.

THE RUMANIANS REPORTED THAT 130 SOVIET AIRPLANES HAD BEEN DOWNED IN THE PAST FEW DAYS, DURING WHICH ATTACKS WERE MADE ON SEVERAL RUMANIAN CITIES, INCLUDING BUCHAREST.

ONE SOVIET DESTROYER WAS SUNK AND ANOTHER "PROBABLY DAMAGED" BEFORE CONSTANTA, THE RUMANIAN BLACK SEA PORT, THURSDAY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

JUN 29 1941

NEW YORK, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO SAID THIS MORNING THERE WERE HEAVY PARACHUTIST ACTIVITIES BY RUSSIAN FORCES BEHIND THE RUMANIAN BORDER WHILE A GERMAN ATTEMPT TO LAND SPECIAL TROOPS ON THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA COAST WAS REPULSED BY TROOPS OF THE ODESSA COMMAND. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY NBC.

BZ152AED JUN 29 1941

-95-

NEW YORK, JUNE 28-(AP)-RUSSIAN FORCES ARE FIGHTING ON THE RUMANIAN SIDE OF THE PRUT RIVER NEAR SCULENI, THE BUDAPEST RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC.

JUN 29 1941

BZ915PED

-95-

JUN 29 1941

NEW YORK, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE BUDAPEST RADIO REPORTED AT 8:15 P.M. (EST) TONIGHT THAT BUCHAREST, CAPITAL OF RUMANIA, WAS "JUST NOW" BOMBED, WITH CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE AND MANY CIVILIAN DEATHS.

NO CASUALTIES WERE CAUSED BY RUSSIAN ATTACKS ON CONSTANTA, SAID THIS REPORT HEARD BY NBC, BECAUSE THE CITY HAD BEEN EVACUATED.

THE BUDAPEST RADIO ALSO SAID RUSSIANS WERE BLOWING UP BRIDGES AND TUNNELS LEADING INTO THE CARPATHO-UKRAINE AND WERE RETREATING SWIFTLY IN THE BALTIC STATES WITH VIOLENT FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS.

SOVIET BOMBERS ATTACKED HUNGARIAN TERRITORY IN THE CARPATHIAN REGION AND DAMAGED A HIGHWAY. A PASSENGER TRAIN WAS MACHINE GUNNED DURING THE ACTION AND AN ENGINEER WOUNDED.

BZ940PED

"Our planes bombed the stronghold (Tobruk), starting fires," a communique said. "Axis aircraft shot down six British planes in combat."

British aircraft bombed Gondar, the communique said, and raided Tripoli and Bengasi, Libya.

Air Fights Over Malta

"In air combats over Malta," it reported, "our fighter planes shot down four British planes. Two of our planes failed to return to base."

An official Italian statement said more than 4,200 miles of road had been constructed in the Galla Sidamo region in the few years of Italian colonization and travel there was easy in the dry season, but the roads "in the present rainy season are covered only with enormous efforts of men and machines."

It declared that Italian soldiers, "subjected to unimaginably hard work," were facing it "with a serene spirit and unshakeable faith."

Vichy, June 28—The French said today the British had stepped up the pressure of their attacks along the southern Syrian front in an effort to force a general break through but that defense lines held.

Military dispatches from Syria said the main attack had been delivered for the last twenty-four hours north of Damascus in the region of Kastab, where French lines were holding.

A British attack in the mountains also was reported stopped.

In Katanat Gorge, the French said, the British were tossed back with heavy losses, while numerous attacks in the Mount Hermon zone were repulsed. Djezzine, too, still was holding out.

There was no word from a single French battalion last reported fighting in Jebel Ed Druz, where it was cut off.

JUN 29 1941

U. S. Fighters Down U. S. Bombers

JUN 29 1941

[*By the Associated Press*]

Jerusalem, June 28—Australian airmen flying new American-made Tomahawk fighter planes today shot down six American-made Glenn Martin bombers piloted by Vichy French flyers in one of the hottest air engagements of the Syrian campaign.

The Australians were escorting R. A. F. bombers in an attack on the French military depot at Palmyra when they sighted two Martin bombers raiding British and Free French troops.

The Tomahawks (Curtisses) closed in as the Martins dived. Both bombers crashed in flames.

Soon afterward, four more bombers were spotted and shot down despite desperate efforts to escape, the Australians said.

"The heavy guns on these Tomahawks are terrific," said one of the Australians after the squadron landed unscathed.

Tomahawks Win First Big Fight

JUN 29 1941

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, June 28 — New United States-built Tomahawk fighter planes were reported by the Air Ministry News Service today to have fought their first major battle with Axis planes in North Africa Thursday, shooting down "at least twelve" German and Italian craft.

(The Tomahawk is a Curtiss P-40 single-seat monoplane, with a 1,000-horsepower engine.)

The Tomahawks accompanied United States-built Martin bombers on a raid against Gazala airdrome, where six planes were destroyed and others damaged, the News Service said.

"Behaved Magnificently"

Australians flew the Tomahawks, the service reported. One sergeant pilot, describing an engagement between ten Tomahawks and 30 German Messerschmitt 109s, said the United States planes "behaved magnificently . . . have all the speed you want."

The Tomahawks ran into the German planes between Tobruk and Bardia, the News Service said.

Rome Reports Tobruk Success

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, June 28—Italian artillery fire destroyed a British motorized column on the Tobruk front in North Africa, the Fascist high command asserted today, while fierce fighting continued in the Galla Sidamo zone of western Ethiopia.

JUN 29 1941

Syrian Drive 'Stepped Up'

[*By the Associated Press*]

JUN 29 1941

3024-10109

30.24—10109

Free French Near Nebek

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 28—Free French forces have reached a point only three miles south of Nebek, Syria, which is forty-five miles northeast of the Syrian capital of Damascus, authoritative sources in London reported today.

These forces apparently were operating in a drive designed to encircle Beirut, which is seventy-five miles south and west.

Earlier reports said the free French had captured Seidnaya, fourteen miles north of Damascus.

JUN 29 1941

British Hurdle Didessa River To Rout Italians

JUN 29 1941

Force Crossing in Ethiopia; Native Troops Harass Fleeing Fascist Units

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, June 28 (AP).—British imperial troops operating west of Lekemti, Ethiopia, have forced a crossing of the Didessa River despite Italian opposition, army headquarters asserted today.

Italian positions on the west bank of the river were said to have been occupied and opposing forces "quickly disposed of." The Didessa is a branch of the Blue Nile in western Ethiopia.

British operations in all areas of Ethiopia were reported "proceeding satisfactorily" in spite of bad roads and rain, and patriot forces were said to be giving the retreating Italians no rest.

Italian Planes Reported Felled

CAIRO, June 29 (Sunday) (AP).—The British Middle East air command announced today that six Italian warplanes approaching the British fortified island of Malta were shot down yesterday and others were badly damaged.

JERUSALEM, JUNE 28-(AP)-ALLIED FORCES PURSUING VICHY TROOPS NORTH FROM DAMASCUS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE PUSHED AHEAD TODAY NEARLY HALFWAY TO HOMES, IMPORTANT RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY JUNCTION FOR NORTHERN SYRIA.

MEANWHILE, A MILITARY SPOKESMAN DISCLOSED THAT ANOTHER COLUMN, MOVING IN THE DIRECTION OF HOMS THROUGH THE DESERT 60 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PALMYRA, CAPTURED SABA BIYAR.

VICHY TROOPS STUBBORNLY HELD PALMYRA AND SUBJECTED IMPERIAL TROOPS TO HEAVY MORTAR AND MACHINE-GUN FIRE AND AIRBOMBING.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE ALLIES HOPED TO CAPTURE THE HISTORIC CARAVAN CITY WITH MINIMUM DAMAGE.

JUN 29 1941

ANKARA, TURKEY, JUNE 27-(DELAYED)-THE FRENCH ARE REPORTED TO HAVE ASKED THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE RIGHT TO SHIP WAR SUPPLIES TO SYRIA VIA TURKEY AND TO HAVE BEEN FLATLY REFUSED.

THE FRENCH SECRETARY OF STATE MECHIN, WHO CONFERRED WITH TURKISH LEADERS, WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT TURKEY, IN NEGOTIATING ITS FRIENDSHIP PACT WITH GERMANY, EXCLUDED ANY POSSIBLE NAZI MILITARY TRANSIT ACROSS ANATOLIA AND FIRMLY EXTENDED THAT SAME POLICY TOWARD FRANCE.

MEMBERS OF MECHIN'S MISSION WERE SAID TO HAVE TOLD THE LOCAL PRESS, "SYRIA WILL NOT BE SURRENDERED, AND FRANCE WILL DEFEND IT TO THE END."

(THIS DELAYED DISPATCH WAS FILED FROM ANKARA ON THE SAME DAY THAT OTHERS TOLD OF THE DECISION OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT TO PERMIT THE VICHY GOVERNMENT TO EVACUATE DISARMED TROOPS FROM SYRIA THROUGH TURKEY--AN INDICATION THAT VICHY WAS GIVING UP THE COLONY.)

JUN 29 1941

BRITONS CALL FOR INVASION OF NAZI LANDS

World War General Says Amphibian Tanks Could Back Up R. A. F.

Public Wants Army And Navy To Act While Reich Is Busy

JUN 29 1941

BY DREW MIDDLETON

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 28—Agitation grew in Britain tonight for daring attacks by army and navy raiders on the German-held continental coasts, now that the Nazis' backs are turned, and one general suggested that amphibian tanks join them in a general offensive teamed up with the great, continuing R. A. F. aerial assaults.

Gen. J. F. C. Fuller, one of the first British generals to exploit the use of tanks in the World War, called in the *Sunday Pictorial* for "tip and run" raids by the army and navy on "the coasts of countries now occupied by Germany." Strong German forces would have to be diverted to protect these coasts, he declared.

Recalls 1931 Amphibian

Long an exponent of amphibian tanks, General Fuller said that in 1931 Vickers-Armstrong put "an efficient amphibian light tank" on the market, and he added that "if we have such a tank our path is easy."

The public is growing restive now that there seems to be a special opportunity to strike at Germany while she is preoccupied with Russia on the East.

They want more than the heavy air raids, already of record proportions, that continued today with a smashing attack on a huge power plant at Comines, near Lille, one of the key plants in heavily industrialized northern France.

Paul of Yugoslavia Reported in Kenya

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, June 28 (A. P.).—Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, whose pro-Axis regency government was overthrown in the coup which enthroned King Peter and precipitated the German invasion of his country, is reported to be a refugee in the British equatorial colony of Kenya.

His wife, the Princess Olga of Greece, was said to be with him.

JUN 29 1941

NORTH AFRICA TO GET U. S. OIL

JUN 29 1941

Other Supplies Are Sent to French Colonies.

Washington, June 28 (A. P.).—American shipments of oil and other vitally needed supplies to French North African colonies—interrupted by Vichy's collaboration with Germany in Syria—are to be resumed as a result of a new understanding between the United States, Great Britain and France.

Officials here did not disclose the number of tankers and cargo vessels which might go to French North Africa under the arrangement, but the original plan called for a continuing supply sufficient to meet the colonies' normal minimum requirements.

JUN 29 1941

After prolonged diplomatic discussions revolving around the future status of the colonies—strategically situated on Africa's Mediterranean shores and possessing several naval bases—the British naval authorities at Bermuda yesterday permitted the French oil tanker Scheherazade to resume its voyage from the United States to Casablanca.

A British warship seized the tanker at sea when German warplanes were discovered to be utilizing air bases in French mandated Syria for attacks on the British forces in Iraq.

50 Saved From Turkish Ship

ANKARA, June 27 (Delayed) (AP).—About fifty persons are known to have been saved of the 185 passengers and fifty crew members of the torpedoed 3,805-ton Turkish steamship Refah, a communique said today. The vessel was sunk by an unidentified submarine Monday night in the Mediterranean, off Asia Minor. Among the passengers were 140 naval officers and men en route to England, of whom thirty-two were rescued.

JUN 29 1941

R.A.F. Reports-

BREMEN AFIRE AFTER RAIDS

Boost German Plane Toll

Raiders operating in skies almost cleared of German opposition knocked down five German planes, boosting the British figures of German losses for the year to 2,088 in all theaters and bringing the toll of German aircraft claimed since last Saturday to 120.

But the British now are clamoring for more than this.

JUN 29 1941

Mat. Not Recur

"This chance may not recur," wrote one military correspondent. "Tens of thousands of raiders smashing up communications, airfields and factories would bring real relief to our Russian allies while doing a vital service to ourselves."

When questions are asked concerning probable raids on the Continent by the army, supported by the navy and the air force, official faces are blank, despite reports from Washington that such raids are taking place. These questions are being asked repeatedly by the man-in-the-street as well as in the press. The prevailing spirit is one of aggressiveness.

People Want To Hit Back

People who have huddled in shelters for almost a year, people who have heard Prime Minister Churchill's "hard and heavy tidings" of France, Greece and Crete, want to hit back. They see the war in broad outline and believe that "this is the time to hit them and hit them hard."

From the start of the Russo-German war last Sunday until today the hitting hard has been confined to heavy air raids which have begun to be directed earnestly to the extensively industrialized section of northern France centering at Lille and the mining and manufacturing towns of Lens and Douai.

The Comines power plant was regarded so highly by the French in the fall of 1939 that they diverted three of their small stock of anti-aircraft guns to protect it.

Oil Refinery Site Raided

It has now been bombed twice, on Tuesday and today. In addition, Bethune, site of a large oil refinery, was bombed Monday and the big steel works of the Fives-Lille Company were attacked on Friday.

Last night the British lost twelve bombers in the seventeenth successive night of raiding of northern and western Germany—an unusually high number.

[German sources in Berlin reported that the British lost thirty-six planes to one German plane lost in the twenty-four hours ended Saturday morning.]

The bombers last night attacked the North German port of Bremen and its shipyards, leaving fires "all beyond control," according to the Air Ministry news service, and also struck at the Vulcan shipbuilding yards at Vegesack, which have been adapted for the building of submarines.

German airfields, troops and gun emplacements. A steel and engineering works near Lille was listed among the targets hit last evening.

German raids on Britain last night were officially termed light, though bombs fell at some points in the west, southwest, East Anglia and South Wales. Little damage and few casualties were reported. One raider was listed as downed.

sisted of three officers and sixty me
It added that, "due to the great expansion of work of the embassy and establishment of separate offices there this service has been greatly needed for some time."

The marines, it was also, also would assist as fire watchers and thus "serve to relieve the already overburdened embassy staff."

Flames In Nazis' Shipyards 'Out Of Control'

JUN 29 1941

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 28—Flames "all beyond control" were left raging in the important north German port of Bremen and its shipyards today after an unusually heavy night attack by British bombers—the seventeenth in succession—on northwestern Germany, the Air Ministry news service announced.

The announcement was made as new waves of daylight bombers were roaring out again over the German-held French coast.

Indicating the ferocity of both the attack and defense on last night's raids, the British acknowledged the loss of twelve bombers—more than they admitted losing on any previous raid of the sort.

Vegesack Shipyards Fired

The British also attacked the Vulcan shipbuilding yards at Vegesack, which have been adapted for construction of submarines—at present the great British foe in the Atlantic. Direct hits were made there and many large fires started, it was said.

Details of the loss of the twelve bombers were withheld, but the Air Ministry emphasized that in addition to bad cloud and ice conditions, German fighters collected in the cloud openings and anti-aircraft guns put up a "very fierce barrage" around Bremen.

The daylight raids started methodically on schedule today.

Power Station Blasted

They attacked a power station at Comines, near Lille, authoritative sources said.

Preliminary reports said the plant was bombed heavily and all bombers returned safely from the raid. Many fighters were said to have taken part.

Flyers reported seeing only a few Nazi planes over France and said they shot down three of them. Three R.A.F. fighter craft were reported missing, but the pilot of one was reported safe.

Britons' Night Targets

In last night's widespread operations, the Air Ministry said, targets at Bremerhaven, Cuxhaven, Oldenburg, Den Helder, Dunkirk and Calais, as well as Bremen and Vegesack, were attacked successfully and many direct hits scored.

"Powerful attacks" were said to have been made on the port of Bremen and the fires started there were termed "very large." Many fires were started among industrial objectives at Vegesack, besides the shipyards, a communique said.

Other R. A. F. Raids

The British said they lost nine fighter planes and eight pilots—one aviator evidently parachuted to safety—over the German-occupied French coast yesterday and early last night. Eight Nazi fighters were destroyed—three on the ground—it was said.

During these assaults, the British said, they bombed and machine-gunned

British Catch Prison Ship, Free 78 Captives

JUN 29 1941

[By the Asso

London, June 28—The 3,063-ton German vessel Alstertor, supply and prison ship for a Nazi sea raider, has been intercepted and survivors of two sunken British merchantmen rescued, the Admiralty announced today.

Twenty-one On Two Ships Killed

Seventy-eight officers and men, including 46 from the 5,618-ton Rabaul and 32 from the 5,542-ton Trafalgar, were rescued, a communique said.

The Admiralty said the survivors

JUN 29

ciated Press]

reported that nine men on the Rabaul and twelve on the Trafalgar were killed when those vessels were sunk by a Nazi raider.

The Admiralty also announced that a German raider sunk in the Indian Ocean by H. M. S. Cornwall, announced May 9, 1941, had a large number of mines aboard and that these mines were exploded by shells during the action, resulting in the death of a number of imprisoned British seamen.

PLAN ANGLO-U. S. UNITY AFTER WAR

London, June 28 (A. P.).—A tentative draft of a proposal for close Anglo-American cooperation after the war has been drawn up by Sir Rowland Evans, it was learned today.

Steps were reported taken already to form an all-party committee of members of Parliament to further the plan for unity in post-war leadership.

JUN 29 1941

Marines Go To London

Washington, June 28 (AP)—The Navy Department announced today that a small detachment of marines had been sent to London "to facilitate communications between the various United States offices located there."

The navy said the detachment con-

JUN 29

3024-10111

30.24-10111

JUN 29 1941

RATIONING--CLOTHES

BY EDDY GILMORE

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-RATIONING, RAIDS AND REALISM ARE ALTERING BRITAIN'S SARTORIAL SCHEME, WHICH FOR YEARS HAS BEEN REGARDED AS THE MOST CONSERVATIVELY CORRECT OF THE WORLD.

THE BRITON WHO WOULDN'T STEP OFF BOND STREET FOR A SUIT IS NOW DIGGING IN THE ATTIC FOR SOMETHING ABANDONED TO THE MOTHS YEARS AGO AND THE MOST PROPER OF PROPER LADIES ARE TRIPPING DOWN REGENT STREET ON BARE LEGS.

STARCH OFFICIALLY DISAPPEARED WHEN THE OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET--THE BANK OF ENGLAND--PONTIFICALLY PROCLAIMED THAT ITS CLERKS COULD WEAR BRIGHTER CLOTHES.

NO LONGER ARE NEW CLOTHES OFFICALLY CONNECTED WITH SMARTNESS. THE GOVERNMENT, IN FACT, IS LAUNCHING A CAMPAIGN WITH THE SLOGAN "OLD CLOTHES ARE THE SMARTEST."

JUN 29 1941

LOTS OF PEOPLE ARE THEN IN STYLE.

HERE IS A TYPICAL STREET SCENE TODAY:

A MAN IN HIS MIDDLE FORTIES IN GRAY FLANNELS TOPPED BY A ONCE SEVERE BLACK MORNING COAT WALKING WITH A PRETTY WOMAN IN SLACKS, HER BLONDE HAIR TIED BACK WITH A TURBAN.

FORMAL STRIPED PANTS WERE WORN WITH A PULLOVER SWEATER AND A TWEED COAT BY ANOTHER STROLLER.

WITH LAUNDRY PRICES WHAT THEY ARE AND SHORT RATIONING IN EFFECT, BRITISH SHIRTS ARE BEING PUT A SEVERE TEST. MANY ARE GETTING A REST ONLY ON WEEKENDS.

SHIRTS WITH THE COLLARS ATTACHED, A STYLE WHICH NEVER FULLY CAUGHT ON ANYHOW, ARE VIRTUALLY AS UNSEEN AS LEMONS IN THIS SUMMER OF THE WAR.

STRAW HATS ARE LIKEWISE SELDOM SEEN. HATS ARE NOT RATIONED, BUT THEY ARE GENERALLY REGARDED AS A LUXURY.

CONCLUSION: THE MOST POPULAR GARBS OF ALL ARE THE UNIFORMS OF THE FIGHTING FORCES.

DUBLIN, JUNE 28-(AP)-EIRE NEWSPAPERS MADE NO MENTION TODAY OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DISCLOSURE THAT HE WAS CONSIDERING SENDING RIFLES, BUT NOT AMMUNITION, TO EIRE FOR DEFENSE USE.

THE EIRE GOVERNMENT WAS SAID TO HAVE COMMUNICATED WITH ITS MINISTER IN WASHINGTON, AND IT WAS INDICATED A STATEMENT MIGHT BE ISSUED IN DUBLIN LATER.

JUN 29 1941

Eire Defense Pledged

Ennis, Eire, June 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera pledged Eire today to "defend ourselves against attack no matter from what quarter it comes."

JUN - 9

BERLIN, JUNE 28-(AP)-GERMAN PLANES SHOT DOWN A BRITISH BOMBER AND TWO BRITISH FIGHTER PLANES TODAY IN THE RAF'S EFFORT TO FLY INTO THE NORTHERN FRENCH COASTAL AREA, THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY DNB STATED TONIGHT.

IT ADDED, CONCERNING THE AIR WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, THAT STRONG GERMAN UNITS BOMBED ALEXANDRIA, THE BRITISH EGYPTIAN NAVAL BASE, LAST NIGHT "WITH GOOD RESULTS."

Nazis Report 8 Ships Sunk

BERLIN, June 28 (AP).—The German high command announced tonight that Nazi submarines had sunk a tanker and seven freighters in the Atlantic. The ships destroyed aggregated 46,700 tons, and a second tanker and two freighters aggregating 25,000 tons were torpedoed, set afire and likely sunk, it was added.

Because of the strong defense of British warships protecting the two convoys, it was stated, the U-boats had to leave the scene before final results could be observed.

Informed German sources today placed the total British air losses in the preceding twenty-four hours at thirty-six planes, against one German.

British raids on both western Germany and occupied territory were acknowledged. Day and night chaser planes were credited with having downed twenty-four craft, anti-aircraft batteries six, naval artillery five and infantrymen one.

Some civilian casualties resulted from these raids, the high command communique said, and residential buildings, particularly at Hamburg and Bremen, were damaged.

DUTCH DEMONSTRATE

JUN 29

Nazis Hold Anti-Communist Rally in Amsterdam.

Amsterdam, June 28 (A. P.).—More than 30,000 residents of Amsterdam and nearby towns participated in an anti-communist demonstration staged here last night by Dutch and German National Socialists.

Arthur Seyss-Inquart, German Commissioner for the Netherlands, said that the demonstration must be considered as the beginning of Nazi reorganization of the Netherlands.

The Dutch Nazi leader, Anton Mussert, said that he regretted that the Netherlands no longer have a well-organized army to support Germany in the fight against Russia. A number of communists were said to have been arrested in recent days.

Gamelin Escape

JUN 29 1941

New York, June 28 (AP)—The German radio reported in a Vichy dispatch today that Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, former generalissimo of the Allied forces, has escaped from prison in France and that two persons are under arrest on suspicion of having aided his getaway.

Gamelin had been under arrest since September 16, 1940, by order of the Government of Marshal Petain, and held along with former Premiers Daladier, Reynaud and Blum and others for trial over their responsibility for the French declaration of war and the collapse of France.

The German radio said Gamelin escaped at 11 A. M. Friday from the prison at Bou[illegible] and that his flight was announced in Vichy only this morning.

Vichy Denies Report

Vichy, Unoccupied France, June 28 (AP)—Rumors circulated the past two days that Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin had escaped from his place of confinement in France were officially denied tonight.

JUN 29 1941

Denmark's Red Paper Suspends Publication

Copenhagen, June 28 (A. P.).—Denmark's only communist newspaper, Arbejderbladet, ceased publication today and several other communist enterprises were shut down.

Denmark announced yesterday it was severing diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, though maintaining a non-belligerent policy in the Russian-German war.

JUN 29 1941

3 Jailed as Daladier Intruders

PARIS, June 28 (AP).—Three men charged with breaking into the apartment of Edouard Daladier, former Premier, who is among a group of French leaders accused in the Riom "war responsibility" cases, were convicted today and sentenced to eighteen months in prison.

JUN 29 1941

JUNE 28-(AP)-PICTURES OF QUEEN WILHELMINA STILL HANGING IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS WERE ORDERED REMOVED TODAY BECAUSE THE QUEEN "WHO FLED TO THE ENEMY (TO LONDON) NOW HAS CHOSEN THE SIDE OF THE SOVIETS."

JUN 29 1941

REICHSCOMMISSIONER ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART IN AMSTERDAM, OCCUPIED NETHERLANDS, ORDERED THE ORDER DID NOT MENTION PICTURES IN HOMES.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CROWN PRINCESS JULIANA, PRINCE BERNHARD AND THEIR CHILDREN ALREADY HAVE BEEN REMOVED. THE ONLY LIKENESS OF THE QUEEN APPEARING IN PUBLIC NOW IS ON THE SILVER COINS.

MARSEILLE, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE STREETS OF MARSEILLE, ONCE DOTTED WITH FACES REPRESENTING EVERY SEAFARING PEOPLE ON EARTH, ARE A PAGEANT OF MISFORTUNE NOW MADE UP OF STRANDED AND DESPERATE EUROPEAN REFUGEES.

THE ARRIVAL OF THESE MEN WITHOUT A CONTINENT AND OF THOUSANDS OF FRENCH REFUGEES HAS MADE THE CITY'S POPULATION LEAP FROM 900,000 TO 1,350,000--WHILE THE BLOCKADE AND THE DEMARCATION LINE (BETWEEN OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED FRANCE) HAVE CUT OFF ITS MEANS OF LIFE.

IN MAY, 1940, 182,773 TONS OF SHIPPING BORE 1,005,147 TONS OF MERCHANDISE TO AND FROM MARSEILLE. LAST MONTH'S SHIPS--BOTH THOSE ARRIVING AND SAILING--AMOUNTED TO 743,467 TONS CARRYING 486,512 TONS OF COMMERCE. YET THIS IS THE BIGGEST UNOCCUPIED CITY OF FRANCE AND VICHY'S ONLY OUTLET TO THE SEVEN SEAS.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SUMMED IT UP:

"WE ARE IN AN IMPOSSIBLE XX SITUATION." BETWEEN MAY, 1940, THE LAST MONTH BEFORE THE OCCUPATION, AND JULY, THE FIRST MONTH AFTER IT, THE HARBOR LOST FIVE-SIXTHS OF ITS TRAFFICE AND AN EVEN GREATER PROPORTION OF CARGO TONNAGE. TRAFFIC WAS BUILT UP AGAIN TO ABOUT HALF THE FORMER FIGURE UNTIL THE BLOCKADE WAS TIGHTENED AND A NEW DROP NOW IS EXPECTED TO RESULT AT THE END OF THIS MONTH.

"ERSATZ" ACTIVITIES HAVE NOT WORKED SO WELL IN MARSEILLE'S COMMERCE AS IN LYON'S INDUSTRIES ALTHOUGH EFFORTS ARE EVERYWHERE IN EVIDENCE--FROM IMPORTERS BRINGING IN DATE PASTE TO REPLACE CHOCOLATE OR ALFA GRASS TO REPLACE SISAL HEMP TO ARAB BOYS WHO GET NO MORE PEANUTS TO SELL AND NOW CARRY ONE'S VALISE TO THE HOTEL SINCE THERE ARE NO MORE TAXIS.

THE CITY IS GETTING SOME FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES GROWN IN NORTH AFRICA BUT NOT MUCH ELSE TO FEED THE SWOLLEN POPULATION. THE RECENT POLICE ROUNDUPS OF THOUSANDS OF FOREIGN REFUGEES, WHO WERE SENT TO CAMPS, TOOK ONLY A DROP OUT OF THE BUCKET.

PERHAPS AS COMPANION TO THIS ECONOMIC LETUP MARSEILLE IS FULL OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY. THE COMPANIONS OF FRANCE, THE FRENCH LEGION AND FOLLOWERS OF JACQUES DORIOT AND COLONEL DE LA ROCQUE ARE ALL MUCH IN EVIDENCE.

STILL, IT IS FAR FROM PRESENTING THE ASPECT OF A DYING CITY. ASIDE FROM THAT CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE EXHIBITED BY BUSINESS LEADERS IN HUGE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS NOW GOING ON TO EXTEND THE HARBOR FACILITIES THE STREETS THEMSELVES ARE MORE ALIVE THAN EVER.

THE COFFEEHOUSES ARE CROWDED. SO JAMMED ARE THE HOTELS THAT "INFLUENCE" IS NEEDED EVEN TO RESERVE A ROOM DAYS AHEAD. BUT THE CROWDS, WHICH LITERALLY OVERFLOW THE SIDEWALKS, ARE CREATING MANY PROBLEMS EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE KEYING UP THE CITY'S TRADITIONAL LIVELINESS.

AS A SOCIAL WORKER PUT IT: "THE MAIN BUSINESS OF MARSEILLE NOW IS THIS BUSINESS OF REFGUEES."

JUN 29 1941

VICHY, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE FRENCH CABINET HAS TAKEN SWEEPING MEASURES PROVIDING FOR THE ARREST AND INTERNMENT BY SIMPLE EXECUTIVE ORDER OF ANY PERSONS "WHO ACTS RUN COUNTER TO THE PRICES AND SUPPLY POLICY OF THE COUNTRY." A COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE CABINET ALSO ADOPTED A BUDGET FOR THE SECOND HALF OF 1941. DETAILS WERE WITHHELD.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE INCREASINGLY URGENT QUESTION OF FOOD SUPPLY, THE CABINET ADOPTED A LAW CREATING A NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF MEAT PRODUCERS AND BUTCHERS IN AN EFFORT FURTHER TO CONTROL RATIONING.

ANKARA, TURKEY, JUNE 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FOREIGNERS ARRIVING FROM ATHENS TODAY DECLARED THAT MANY GREEKS ARE GOING HUNGRY WHILE GREEK WHEAT AND POTATOES ARE BEING SHPPED TO GERMANY.

SOME TRAVELLERS SAID THERE IS "REAL FAMINE IN GREECE. DAIRY CATTLE IN THE ATHENS AREA HAVE BEEN SLAUGHTERED FOR BEEF, LEAVING A MILK SHORTAGE, THEY SAID, AND SOME ESTIMATED THAT MORE THAN HALF OF THE GREEK POPULATION WAS NOT GETTING ENOUGH FOOD FOR SUBSISTENCE.

GREEK NEWSPAPERS HAVE ADOPTED A PRO-GERMAN ATTITUDE AND ARE ATTACKING KING GEORGE II, THE LATE DICTATOR JOHN METAXAS AND THE DEMOCRACIES, AND ARE BLAMING THE GREEK DISASTER ON "THE FAITHLESS BRITISH," THE TRAVELLERS REPORT THOSE WHO SAW THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION SAID THE ITALIANS GOT ALONG BETTER WITH THE GREEKS.

JUN 29 1941

Spain Cuts Gas Consumption

Madrid, June 28 (AP)—Gasoline consumption in Spain was cut in half today by new restrictions taken because of difficulties in petroleum importation.

JUN 29 1941

DUCE VISITS 2 AIR SCHOOLS

Mussolini Makes Address At One On Life Of Marshal Balbo

Rome, June 28 (AP)—Premier Mussolini inspected two schools for air pilots in central Italy today, flying there with Gen. Francisco Pricolo, chief of the Italian air forces.

At one airport, il Duce addressed the staff, students and troops on the life of Marshal Italo Balbo, who was killed in an air crash in Libya a year ago today.

JUN 29 1941

POPE PIUS SPEAKS TO WORLD TODAY

BY RICHARD MASSOCK

Radio Address From Vatican To Be Translated Into Many Languages

JUN 29 1941

On Air At 5:30 A.M.

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 28—Early opening of the NBC, CBS and MBS networks is planned for Sunday morning to relay the broadcast by Pope Pius XII on "The Soviet in the War" from Vatican City. The Pope, expected to speak in Italian, is scheduled to come on at 5:30 A. M. E.S.T.

The transmission is to include an English translation. In addition, at 9:30 A. M., the MBS chain will rebroadcast a recording of the English version.

[By the Associated Press]

Vatican City, June 28—Pope Pius XII prayed at the tomb of St. Peter tonight on the eve of a radio address to the world in which he was expected to make known his views on the war the Axis is waging against Soviet Russia.

JUN 29 1941

3024-1011B.

30.24-10113

The *Osservatore Romano*, a Vatican City newspaper, said the Pontiff would "expound his views on the subject of divine providence in human events."

Nothing came from official circles to suggest what the Pope would say, but the Vatican's concern over atheistic Communism and the danger of its spreading over Europe, if not the world, has been expressed many times.

Speech To Be Translated

The *Osservatore* indicated the message would come within the Pope's policy of "spreading the light of salutary teaching and pointing out the way of salvation."

The Pope is expected to speak in Italian for twenty minutes beginning at 12.30 P. M. (5.30 A. M., Eastern Standard Time) in his world broadcast by Vatican radio. Translations in English, Spanish, German, French, Polish, Dutch, Hungarian and Portuguese are to follow.

The Pope prayed for "all sorrowing and bewildered humanity," ecclesiastics said, when he knelt tonight before St. Peter's tomb in the great Vatican church named for the Prince of Apostles. Thus he acted in accordance with a long-standing custom on the eve of the day set aside for SS. Peter and Paul.

JUN 29 1941

Catholic Groups Differ On U. S. Aid To Russia

New York, June 28 (AP)—Opposite views on American aid to Russia in her war against Nazi Germany were announced today by two Catholic groups.

The Catholic War Veterans, Incorporated, said it had asked President Roosevelt to reconsider his intention to aid Russia, while fifteen prominent Catholic clergymen and laymen said, "Hitler's attack upon Russia must not be allowed to confuse us."

There'll be a parade today under the blooming flower boxes which fill nearly every window of the city and dancing by girls in spangled Bernese costumes in the main thoroughfares.

This city turns to play, with a gaiety in striking contrast to the European conflict, which has milled about its borders for almost two years. Today is the 750th anniversary of the founding of Berne. A two-day folk festival will be repeated July 5 and 6.

Once the streets of this city shook under the tread of the few thousand soldiers with which she wielded influence from the Alps to the Jura mountains. Once Berne sent out merchants to all parts of Europe.

But today the populace hopes peace will favor Berne. Should war reach over the hills and through the valleys, the city would be unable to defend itself and would be declared open.

Berne was the last of a line of forts built along the Aare River by the house of Zahringen in its efforts to beat off Burgundian noblemen who resented the authority of the house.

Back in 1191, on a hump of land standing where the Aare made a bend, stood a little castle called Burg Nydeck, which was protected by steep river banks. Berthold of Zahringen ordered Kuno von Bubenberg to build a wall along a gully to close off the fourth side.

Rubenberg made the inclosure larger than the one ordered by Berthold and it soon filled with people and became the city of Berne, named in honor of Dietrich von Bern, a nobleman of Verona.

Berne Celebrates 750th Year

JUN 29

Swiss Festival Emphasizes City's Desire to Avoid European War.

BY E. C. DANIEL

Berne, Switzerland, June 28 (A. P.).—This city of peace, nestled in the mountain country of a continent gone wild with war, will resound tonight to the music of a thousand accordions and the singing of the descendants of central Europe's most famous soldiers.

JUN 29 1941

Texts of the Day's Communiques Fighting on All Fronts

Russian

MOSCOW, June 28 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau today issued this communiqué:

During the night of June 27-28 our troops continued the fighting, which was particularly fierce in the directions of Minsk and Luck.

In the Minsk direction our troops by a lightning onslaught of tank units, air force and artillery routed enemy tank units and the headquarters of the Thirty-ninth Tank Corps. In this battle our forces captured trophies, war prisoners and documents relating to operations.

In the directions of Luck and Lwow fighting against enemy tank units continued throughout the night.

Attempts of the enemy to outflank Lwow were successfully repulsed by our troops, which firmly hold the Lwow area.

Results of the night fighting are being ascertained.

On the Bessarabian sector of the front our cavalry division charged and fully annihilated the Sixth enemy infantry regiment, which attempted to cross the Prut River.

In the course of the fighting on the bank of the Danube 300 more prisoners have been captured.

Along the entire sector of the front from Przemysl to the Black Sea our troops successfully repulsed numerous attempts by the enemy to penetrate our territory and firmly held the State frontier.

During June 27 our air force conducted operations for the extermination of motorized and mechanized enemy units in the Shavli, Vilna, Minsk and Luck areas. As a result of the blows of our air force, a considerable defeat was inflicted upon enemy tanks.

Reports from the front tell of numerous fresh manifestations of heroism and firmness of our men and commanders.

A Soviet bomber returning to its base after carrying out its task was attacked by five German Messerschmitts. In the battle that ensued the bomber was damaged. Its crew displayed exceptional self control and grit. Seriously wounded, the commander, Junior Lieutenant Solovyeff, piloted the plane out of the encirclement. Returning the fire and skillfully manoeuvring, the crew of the bomber beat off the enemy attacks and landed the airplane upon Soviet territory.

A Red Army man named Benzukoff was surrounded by the enemy for three days. The Fascists riddled him with bullets, but he did not surrender. Bleeding profusely, Benzukoff crawled from one position to another and continued well-aimed fire upon the enemy. On the third day the hero succeeded in breaking through the enemy lines. Now Benzukoff is in a hospital and eagerly looks forward to returning soon to his unit.

The pilot of a fighting plane, Lieutenant Podpryatoff, fought two enemy aircraft and brought down one, but his plane was damaged and he was compelled to land on foreign territory.

In his unit, he was considered lost. However, Podpryatoff repaired his plane the next day and returned to his airdrome and again took part in fighting the Fascists.

A Fascist bomber damaged by our fighters made a forced landing near a village. The Fascist fliers attempted to hide in a rye field, but were noticed by a woman collective farmer, Sara Fanenerd, on duty in the village Soviet, who rapidly organized a group of collective farmers to catch the bandits. The brave patriots detained five Fascist fliers and brought them to our military unit.

On the Black Sea coast, six collective farmers saw a damaged enemy flying boat descend to the sea. They immediately set out in a fighting boat and captured five Fascist fliers who attempted to flee in a rubber boat.

MOSCOW, Sunday, July 29 (AP)—The Russian High Command communiqué issued today said, in part:

On June 28, troops which were taking up new positions carried out fierce rear-guard combats, inflicting severe losses on the enemy.

In the Shavli sector, our troops took many prisoners, a great number of whom were in an intoxicated condition.

In the Minsk sector, Red forces continued a successful fight against enemy tanks, preventing them from advancing toward the East.

About 300 tanks of the German Thirty-ninth Tank Corps were destroyed there June 27.

In the Luck sector, heavy tank combats continued throughout the day. About 4,000 tanks participated on both sides. Fighting is still in progress.

In the Lwow district, fierce fighting is continuing, with our troops inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Our air force carried out successful air combats and struck heavy blows to the enemy, effectively cooperating with our land troops.

During a raid on Tulcea our air forces destroyed two enemy monitors on the Danube.

In other sectors our troops are firmly holding frontier positions.

After exposure to Hitler's fabrication regarding imaginary claims of the U.S.S.R. to the Bosporus and the Dardanelles, the German radio intensified circulation of similarly false allegations that the U.S.S.R. resorted to various threats against Iran. It is hardly necessary to refute this new provocational story of German propaganda. The U.S.S.R. always has entertained and entertains friendly feelings toward Iran.

Lately in countries under German occupation patriots have greatly intensified the struggle against the enslavers. Thus, for instance, on June 26 and 27 fresh explosions occurred in German military storehouses in Holland. Great activity of Greek patriots against the occupants was observed in Greece. During the explosion that took place in Piraeus several scores of Germans were killed. This struggle waged by the people against the occupants in countries enslaved by Germans expedites the collapse of German fascism.

Despite the sanguinary atrocities perpetrated by the German occupants on the population of Yugoslavia the struggle against the Germans is continuing. In the mountainous districts of the interior many armed detachments carry on a guerrilla war against th. Germans. The peasants support these detachments and supply them with food. In this guerrilla war the Serbians are achieving important successes.

JUN 29 1941

British

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué said today:

Last night bomber command aircraft made powerful attacks on the port of Bremen where very large fires were started. Another force bombed shipyards and industrial objectives at Vegesack, scoring many direct hits and starting many fires.

Other targets attacked were at Emden, Bremerhaven, Cuxhaven, Oldenburg, Den Helder and Dunkerque.

The fleet air arm, cooperating with the coastal command, bombed docks at Calais during the night.

From these operations twelve aircraft of the bomber command are missing.

The Air Ministry also issued the following:

This morning Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked the important power station at Comines near Lille. The target was successfully bombed, and hits were seen on the main buildings.

During this operation large numbers of R. A. F. fighters were also over Northern France. Three enemy fighters were destroyed in combat. Others were damaged both in the air and on the ground. Our losses were three fighters missing. The pilot of one of them is safe.

Another Air Ministry communiqué follows:

Final reports now show one more enemy aircraft shot down in yesterday's offensive operations.

One of our fighters previously reported missing is now known to have landed safely away from its base, and the pilot of another has been saved.

Our losses therefore were nine fighters and eight pilots.

The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué:

Enemy activity over this country last night continued to be on a small scale.

Bombs dropped at points in the west and southwest and in South Wales and East Anglia. A small number of people were injured, and only slight damage was done.

One enemy bomber was destroyed during the night.

JUN 29 1941

A British Admiralty communiqué said:

The German ship Alstertor, 3,063 tons, which was acting as a supply and prison ship for a German raider, has been intercepted.

Seventy-eight officers and men of the British merchant navy who were held prisoner in the Alstertor have been rescued. The rescued prisoners comprise forty-six officers and men of the Rabaul, 5,618 tons, and thirty-two from the Trafalgar, 5,542 tons.

Survivors report that nine men of the Rabaul and twelve men of the Trafalgar were killed when these ships were sunk by the German raider.

It is now known that the German raider sunk in the Indian Ocean by H. M. S. Cornwall, announced on May 9, 1941, had on board a large number of mines.

During action with the raider these were detonated by a shell and it is regretted that a number of British merchant seamen who were on board the raider as prisoners lost their lives in the resulting explosion. Next of kin of these casualties have been informed.

CAIRO, June 28 (AP)—The British Middle East Command said today in a communiqué:

Libya, Tobruk—No change. In the frontier area there has been some patrol activity.

Ethiopia—Two enemy camps southeast of Chelga were raided on the night of June 24-25. During the night of June 25-26 our troops crossed the River Didessa to the west of Lakemti although the Italians had destroyed a bridge.

An enemy position on the west bank of the river was occupied June 26. Our advance northwest from Jimma is continuing.

Syria—Northwest and north of Damascus allied troops are continuing their forward movement. On the Damascus-Homs road, Nebek has been captured. In center and coastal sectors there had been further local activity.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sunday, June 29 (AP)—The British Middle East Air Command issued the following communiqué today:

R. A. F. fighter aircraft intercepted a Savoia-79 and a large formation of Macchi-200s which approached Malta yesterday morning. In the engagement which followed six Macchi were shot down and others so badly damaged that they are unlikely to have regained their bases. The Savoia-79 also was damaged. There was no loss or damage to our aircraft.

Syria—The R. A. F. continued to carry out attacks on airdromes and positions occupied by hostile forces. Bombs straddled a large hangar at Deir ez-Zor and a number of dispersed Potez-25s were riddled with machine-gun bullets. Bombs also dropped among motor transport vehicles and among gun positions west of Damascus.

Cyrenaica—A successful attack was made on the airdrome at Tamet. At least three aircraft on the ground were set on fire and the airdrome was enveloped in smoke when our bombers left. Attacks also were made on the harbors at Tripoli and Bengazi.

At Tripoli direct hits were obtained on moles, wharves and seaplane stations and several fires were started. During a night attack on June 26-27 by aircraft of the fleet air arm a direct hit was made on a large merchant vessel outside Tripoli harbor and a number of bombs were dropped on the Spanish quay.

Fires also were started at Bengazi where bombs were seen to explode near the mole and coal stores. From these operations all our aircraft returned safely.

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 28 (AP)—British Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

During the night of June 25-26 our troops operating west of Lakemti [in Ethiopia] succeeded in crossing the River Didessa, although the Italians previously destroyed a bridge.

The enemy position on the west bank of the river was occupied June 26, the only enemy encountered being quickly disposed of.

Farther south our advance northwest of Jimma is continuing. Operations are proceeding satisfactorily in all areas although hampered by bad roads and rain. The retreating Italians are being given no rest by the patriot [Ethiopian] forces.

German

BERLIN, June 28 (AP)—A communiqué from Adolf Hitler's Field Headquarters today said:

Our big successes in the Eastern theatre of war will be made known in special announcements tomorrow.

Bombers last night sank six loaded merchantment totaling 21,500 tons from a strongly protected convoy in the waters around England. An additional freighter was badly damaged.

Other bombers effectively attacked port facilities and airports in Southeastern and Eastern England.

In Northern Africa German chasers downed four British pursuit planes and two bombers, losing one of our own ships.

During attempts by British planes again yesterday to fly over the occupied region of the Channel Coast the enemy once more suffered considerable losses. Nineteen British planes were downed, fourteen by chasers, four by anti-aircraft fire and one by machine-gun fire from the ground. During these fights one of our own planes was lost.

Weak enemy forces last night dropped scattered incendiary and explosive bombs in the Northern German coastal region. There were small civilian casualties. In the residential sections, particularly of Hamburg and Bremen, buildings were damaged. This nocturnal attack again resulted in heavy British losses. Night chasers and anti-aircraft fire downed twelve, and our naval artillery five of the attacking British planes.

One night chaser group commanded by Captain Huelshoff last night scored its 100th victory. First Lieutenant Eckart last night downed four enemy planes within a half hour.

Italian

ROME, June 28 (AP)—An Italian High Command communiqué today said:

In air combats over Malta our fighter planes shot down four British planes. Two of our planes failed to return to their base.

In North Africa, on the Tobruk front, our artillery was particularly active and destroyed an enemy motorized column. Our planes bombed the stronghold, starting fires. Axis aircraft shot down six British planes in combat.

The enemy carried out air raids on Tripoli and Bengasi.

In the Galla-Sidamo zone of East Africa fighting is continuing fiercely. Enemy aricraft bombed Gondar.

Rumanian

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 28 (AP)—The Rumanian High Command issued this communiqué today:

Action against Soviet forces continues from the mountains of Bukovina to the Black Sea. German units succeeded everywhere in accomplishing their missions. All enemy attempts to counter-attack have been broken. In the delta some operations are continuing.

German-Rumanian aviation continued offensive operations and the covering of territory, succeeding in affirming its superiority over the adversary. The enemy effected several bombardments on the regions of Jassy, Buzeu, Galati and Constanta, attacking the civil population by means of bombs and machine guns but with insignificant results.

On Thursday three enemy planes succeeded for the first time in dropping several bombs in a quarter of the capital but without causing important damage. Two or three machines were shot down immediately by chaser aviation.

In recent days about 130 Soviet planes have been destroyed in aerial combats and one on the ground, thirty-two of them by Rumanian aviation and anti-aircraft. We have lost three machines.

On Thursday two Soviet destroyers appeared before Constanta. The destroyer Moskva was sunk; the other has probably been damaged.

At several points the enemy dropped parachutists, of which a majority have been captured.

Hungarian

By Telephone to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 28—Today's communiqué follows:

According to reports just received, Soviet planes on June 27 dropped bombs on Nagy-Banya and Talabor. During the day at several frontier points artillery duels took place between our troops and those of the Soviet. Our troops have crossed the frontier at several points and are pursuing the enemy.

French

VICHY, June 28 (AP)—The French issued this communiqué:

The situation as a whole was unchanged during the afternoon of June 27 and the morning of June 28.

On the coast and in Southern Lebanon there was reduced activity. There was artillery fire on both sides.

In the region of Damascus the British tried to penetrate between positions held by our troops, but they were repulsed.

In the desert, the Tadmur garrison is giving stubborn resistance to British motorized forces, counter-attacking every day against elements trying to penetrate the city or its palm groves.

In Jebel Druz there is nothing to report.

At different points of the front we took prisoners. The exact number is not yet known.

Our aviation carried out attacks on the fields of battle and bombed a British ship near the coast.

The R. A. F. did not carry out a single bombing.

ALL DUTCH INDIES RUBBER FOR U. S.

Japan Said to Face Being Cut Off Soon.

Singapore, June 28 (A. P.).—The Netherlands East Indies will discontinue all sales of rubber to Japan at the end of 1941 and will deliver virtually their entire output to the United States, usually reliable persons said today.

Such an arrangement would continue for the duration of the European war, they said. Japan is buying Indies rubber by monthly allotments based on estimates of normal Japanese domestic needs.

In recent trade talks, it was said, Indies officials told the Japanese that United States orders had received precedence as a necessary war measure, because American factories are arming allies of Holland.

The Malayan rubber market has been sluggish since a recent official ban on exports except those consigned to the United States from rubber reserves, it was learned.

Tokio Discusses Policy

TOKIO, June 28 (AP).—Conferences regarding Japan's policy in the developing international situation were held here throughout the day, but there was no official indication of their course. Emperor Hirorito received Shigenori Togo, former Japanese Ambassador to Moscow. Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka talked with Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Home Minister.

Sees Philippines Due To Enter Japan's Sphere

Manila, June 28 (AP).—Tanzio Koyama, former Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, said today in an interview that when the Philippines receive independence they will, of necessity, fall under Japanese leadership in a co-prosperity sphere.

He described it as peaceful cooperation under which Japan would supply manufactured articles and other Asiatic countries would supply raw material.

First Such Expression

This was the first Japanese expression, so far as could be recalled here, that the Philippines would be included in a co-prosperity sphere.

Koyama predicted that Japan would remain neutral in the Russian-German conflict and would live up to its commitments to both sides. Koyama is a member of the Japanese Diet.

Would Oppose U. S. Army

He expressed belief that Japan would not be concerned with United States aid to Russia. Should the United States enter the war, however, Koyama said Japan "would have no other alternative than to side with Germany."

Koyama said he was planning "to observe conditions" in Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies.

Canada Speeding Ore Shipments

OTTAWA, Ont., June 28 (AP).—Officials said today Canada is giving "every consideration" to assisting the United States in the shipment of ore from Great Lakes ports to defense industries in the East, with the possibility that Canadian ships may move more than 3,000,000 tons in this way. It was understood that consultations between the Canadian Shipping Board and upper lakes ship owners this week reviewed the matter of assistance to the United States.

3024-10115

30.24—10115

TO RUN BLOCKADE

Three German Ships Leave Brazilian Ports.

Rio de Janeiro, June 28 (A. P.).—Three German freighters put out to sea from Brazil last night, apparently in an attempt to dash home through the British blockade.

They are the 3,172-ton freighter Natal, which sailed from Santos, and the 4,416-ton Hermes and the 5,551-ton Frankfurt, which set out from here.

The Natal evaded the British blockade to reach Santos on April 29 with a cargo of rails and medical and chemical equipment. She was headed today for Hamburg.

The Hermes arrived at Rio April 9 from Bordeaux, while the Frankfurt came here from Talcahuano, Chile, where it was caught at the beginning of the war.

JUN 29 1941

Argentina Interns 2 Ships

Finnish Freighters Unable to Get British Navicerts

BUENOS AIRES, June 28 (AP).—Two Finnish freighters, the 3,939-ton Aagot and the 4,836-ton Anja, unable to obtain British navicerts, have unloaded their cargoes and joined twenty-seven other craft owned by European belligerents interned in Argentine ports.

The Chamber of Deputies Committee on National Defense voted to report favorably on a bill calling for an appropriation by Congress to purchase interned ships for use in Argentine trade.

JUN 29 1941

SANTOS, BRAZIL, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE 3,172-TON GERMAN FREIGHTER NATAL, WHICH PENENTRATED THE BRITISH NAVAL BLOCKADE TO REACH HERE APRIL 29 WITH A CARGO OF RAILS, MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT, PUT TO SEA LAST NIGHT IN AN EFFORT TO RETURN TO HAMBURG.

(TWO OTHER GERMAN FREIGHTERS, THE 4,416-TON HERMES AND THE 5,551-TON FRANKFORT, WEIGHT ANCHOR AT RIO DE JANEIRO APPARENTLY READY TO PUT TO SEA. THE HERMES ARRIVED AT RIO APRIL 9 FROM BORDEAUX WITH A CARGO WHILE THE FRANKFORT, CAUGHT AT TALCAHUANO, CHILE, WHEN THE WAR BEGAN, LATER EVADED BRITISH PATROLS AND REACHED RIO.)

JUN 29 1941

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ISSUED A DECREE TODAY PROHIBITING ENTRANCE OF SUBMARINES OR OTHER WARSHIPS OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS IN COSTA RICAN WATERS UNLESS THEY ARE TAKING REFUGE FROM STORMS, ARE IN NEED OF URGENT REPAIRS OR THEIR ENTRANCE IS JUSTIFIED FOR HUMANITARIAN REASONS. ANY SHIPS VIOLATING THE DECREE WILL BE HELD AND THEIR CREWS INTERNED FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

ANOTHER DECREE ORDERED BORDER AUTHORITIES TO KEEP A SPECIAL WATCH ON FOREIGNERS ENTERING COSTA RICA IN TRANSIT. REDOUBLED VIGILANCE WAS ANNOUNCED TO AVOID SABOTAGE ON RAILWAY AND PORT WORKS.

JUN 29 1941

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 28-(AP)-RADIO STATIONS SO POWERFUL THEY "BLACK OUT" LOCAL STATIONS WHEN ON THE AIR ARE BROADCASTING "FIFTH COLUMN PROPAGANDA" AID MESSAGES FROM COFFEE AND BANANA PLANTATIONS IN THE RUGGED TROPICAL STATE OF CHIAPAS ON THE GUATEMALAN FRONTIER, SAYS FIDEL VELAZQUEZ, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE CONFEDERATION OF MEXICAN WORKERS.

VELAZQUEZ, JUST RETURNED FROM A TRIP THROUGH CHIAPAS, SAID GERMANS OWNED MOST THE PLANTATIONS AND WERE TREATING MEXICAN AND IMPORTED GUATEMALAN EMPLOYES LIKE SLAVES.

THE CONFEDERATION WILL ASK PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO TO NATIONALIZE MEXICO'S COFFEE AND BANANA INDUSTRY, THEREBY ELIMINATING THE CHIAPAS SITUATION, VELAZQUEZ SAID.

a declaration which would permit indefinite retention in service of the selective service trainees as well as the National Guard and reserve officers.

Officials noted that it also would lift restrictions on the President's power to order troops to points outside the Western Hemisphere.

Such a declaration by Congress would give the Chief Executive various other powers lacking under the national emergency proclamation which he issued without the formal concurrence of Congress.

Stimson To See Legislators

Legislative sources understood that the request for a Congressional declaration was favored by the War Department as a substitute for a simple resolution to permit retention of Guardsmen and reservists beyond their single year of service.

JUN 29 1941

In connection with the reported Administration plan, Congressional sources disclosed that Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson requested a conference with legislative leaders to discuss the matter.

An informed official said Stimson's request was transmitted to Speaker Sam Rayburn (Dem., Texas) and that while no date had been fixed for the conference, it probably would be held next week.

It was learned that Stimson, in his communication to Rayburn, included a memorandum from President Roosevelt on the subject together with a lengthy one of his own.

Controversy Expected

Although this indicated that the President had approved the proposal, some influential legislators forecast that the request would precipitate a spirited controversy in Congress.

"Opponents of such a step will contend that it would be a virtual declaration of war," one legislator said.

It was pointed out, however, that a formal declaration of war by Congress would be required before more than 900,000 men could be held in the armed forces at any one time under the selective service law.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE 1,897-TON FINNISH STEAMER ODDVAR II, REPORTING PURSUIT BY AN ARMED BRITISH VESSEL, HAD TAKEN REFUGE IN VENEZUELAN PORTS, FIRST IN MACURO AND LATER IN LA GUAIRA, WHERE IT HAD BEEN "PLACED UNDER VIGILANCE" OF VENEZUELAN AUTHORITIES.

JUN 29 1941

TT1138PED

Congress Declaration Of Emergency Sought

JUN 29 1941

[*By the Asso*

Washington, June 28—The Administration was reported reliably today to have decided to ask Congress for a formal declaration of a national emergency to give President Roosevelt as commander in chief a free hand in defense moves.

The War Department was said by informed sources to have urged such

10-Billion Army Bill, Biggest Ever, Okayed

Washington, D. C., June 28 (AP).—Congress gave final approval today to the biggest cash appropriation bill in the nation's history, a gigantic $10,384,821,624 item for the Army. The total exceeded the largest previous appropriation, a 1919 Army bill, by about a billion dollars.

The Senate sent the measure to the White House as one of many actions taken in the course of a day devoted to clearing the calendars of legislation which had to be disposed of before the fiscal year closes at midnight on Monday.

Okays Stabilization Fund.

In addition to the Army bill, the Senate passed and also sent to the White House a bill extending operations of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund and the President's power to devalue the dollar for two years. Without the legislation, they would have expired.

The Senate also approved a bill prolonging the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation for two years and increasing its crop loan funds by $1,250,000,000 to a total of $2,650,000,000. This measure went back to the House for action on Senate amendments.

Relief Bill Held Up.

Caught in a jam of disagreement was a $935,905,000 bill to finance federal relief through the next fiscal year. Senate and House conferees ended their session at loggerheads over a $50,000,000 item for the disposal of surplus commodities which the Senate had inserted in the bill.

Unless the bill is enacted by Monday night, the WPA will be without funds.

Roosevelt's power to devalue the dollar was granted originally in 1934 over intensive Republican opposition. It authorized him to cut the gold in the dollar to 59% of its former weight.

Fights Dollar Powers.

In 1936 and 1938, the power to chop the remaining 9% from the original value of the dollar was continued for a two-year period, always after a spirited battle with Republicans and one faction of the Democratic Party.

This time, Senator Adams (D-Col.) endeavored in vain to remove the devaluation powers from the bill, leaving the stabilization fund intact. He and Senator Taft (R-O.) argued that dangerous inflationary possibilities were bound up in the devaluation authority.

JUN 29 1941

Aircraft Output Cut

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 28—Production of military aircraft for the United States and Britain was described authoritatively today as "in the doldrums" and destined to stay there through July and August primarily because of shortages of essential materials.

The low level of output of all types of combat craft, a defense official said, will be reflected in production figures for June, which should be made public in about two weeks. A report issued early in the month showed the May output was down to 1,334 planes of all types, as compared with April production of 1,389.

Face Shortage Of Materials

Several contributing causes were given by an authority in close touch with the program. Among them was the fact that various new models recently were turned out and these had to undergo tests and have various weaknesses remedied before quantity production could be started.

But the principal cause of the slump, it was said, was a shortage of aluminum, magnesium and, to some extent, machine tools. New facilities for increasing the supply of these materials are scheduled to go into production in September, and a substantial increase in plane output is due soon thereafter, probably in October.

NINE SEIZED SHIPS ALLOCATED BY U. S.

JUN 29 1941

Vessels Will Be Operated in This Hemisphere.

Wshington, June 28 (A. P.).—The Maritime Commission announced that most of the eight Danish ships and the one Italian ship recently taken over by the commission would be operated in Western Hemisphere services. The vessels were allocated as follows:

The Danish tanker Caroline Maersk, now at Jacksonville, Fla., to Standard Oil Company of New Jersey or an affiliate.

The Danish tanker Emma Maersk, now at Boston, to the Pennsylvania Shipping Company.

Five Danish cargo ships—the Nora, Marna, Jutta, Rita Maersk and Herta Maersk, to the Marine Transport Company of New York. The Nora and Marna are at New York; the Rita Maersk and Herta Maersk at Boston, and the Jutta at Portland, Me.

The Italian ship Clara, which has been undergoing repairs at Savannah, to the Waterman Steamship Company, or an affiliate.

The Danish freighter Jonna, now in New York, will be taken over by the army.

The eight ships are among eighty-four idle foreign vessels which the United States recently was authorized to take over under the ship requisition act. The shipping companies and the army are acquiring the vessels on a charter basis.

Senators Agree Helping Russia Will Be Costly

Foes on War Policy Concur in View That More Billions Would Have To Be Voted

JUN 29 1941

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—Several Senators who differ on general foreign policy agreed today that any substantial American aid for Russia would necessitate a multi-billion-dollar increase in the present $7,000,000,000 lend-lease program and appropriation of large new sums for armament plants.

At the same time there was speculation in Congressional quarters that the Administration might soon ask additional money for the lease-lend program. President Roosevelt has promised all possible aid for Russia in fighting Germany.

Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, told reporters he had heard rumors that more lease-lend money would be asked, but that he did not see how much aid could be given Russia. This country, he declared, "is not producing enough military equipment for its own needs and those of Great Britain."

Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, said "Congress will give the President any reasonable sum," and added: "If we don't spend $5,000,000,000 or so to stop Hitler in Europe now, then it will cost us five to twenty times $5,000,000,000 to stop him later."

Expressions of other Senators who were interviewed varied.

The veteran Senator Carter Glass, Democrat, of Virginia, asked: "Where would we get the money from?" if further appropriations were granted for aid to Russia.

Senator Alva R. Adams, Democrat, of Colorado, said that the $7,000,000,000 outlay under the original lend-lease program was based on British estimates of that country's needs for American products. The total figure, he added, was considerably less than that suggested by Great Britain.

"If we are going to buy a full partnership in this war," Senator Adams added, "it is going to cost us a lot."

Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, saying that this country would always have to realize a fundamental conflict between American and Russian political philosophies, declared he saw nothing that could be done for Russia under the existing lend-lease program. While approving Administration steps to give Russia help, Senator Mead added that "there will have to be a new lend-lease bill" before the Soviet could be placed in the same category as Great Britain.

"I don't think we will appropriate any more money for some time," said Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado. "We can't spend what we already have."

Senators Byrd and Johnson recalled the President's recent report that only $75,000,000 of materials actually had been transferred to Great Britain and that only 60 per cent of the $7,000,000,000 appropriation for British aid had been allocated for future purchases.

JUN 29 1941

JUST TWO CARGOES LOST

83 Out Of 85 Bundles For Britain Shipments Arrive

New York, June 28 (AP)—Bundles for Britain, Inc., reported today that eighty-three out of eighty-five cargoes shipped from America had reached England, and that only 45,000 out of a total of nearly 3,000,000 items were lost at sea.

Value of the articles sent in seventeen months was $2,543,299.79. Consignments consisted mostly of clothing, blankets, hospital garments and knitted articles.

Box Score Of War At Sea

JUN 29 1941

[By the Associated Press]

The following "box score" lists sea warfare losses reported during the ninety-fifth week of the war, from June 22 to June 28, inclusive:

Nation	Sunk By: Subs, Planes, Warships	Sunk By: Mines	Sunk By: Other Causes Or Unknown	Tonnage	Known Dead	Missing
Britain	6	0	3	x34,832	0	33
Greece	7	0	1	26,268	0	0
Netherlands	3	0	0	21,829	1	0
Germany	1	0	0	9,179	0	0
Belgium	1	0	0	7,886	1	28
Norway	1	0	0	5,590	81z	15
Portugal	1	0	0	4,333	3	0
Turkey	1	0	0	3,805	111	0
Denmark	1	0	0	2,252	0	0
Total	22	0	4	115,974	197	76
Previously reported	899	243	554	6,406,134	14,019	8,607
Grand Total	921	243	558	6,522,108	14,216	8,683

xTonnage one British ship unknown.

zDeaths on ships previously reported sunk.

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS):

Britain, 779; Norway, 204; Germany, 128; Greece, 112; Sweden, 98; Italy, 86; Netherlands, 67; France, 65; Denmark, 53; Finland, 41; Belgium, 24; Estonia, 12; Yugoslavia, 12; Panama, 8; Spain, 8; Poland, 5; Portugal, 4; Egypt, 3; Lithuania, 3; United States, 2; Argentina, Hungary, Japan, Iran, Latvia, Rumania, Soviet, Turkey, 1 each. Total—1,722.

30.24—10117

30.24—10117

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE BUDGET)
INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

JUN 29 1941

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON

THE GREAT TASK HITLER ASSIGNED TO NAZI ARMIES LAUNCHED AGAINST RUSSIA A WEEK AGO PALES INTO INSIGNIFICANCE BESIDE THAT HE SIMULTANEOUSLY ENTRUSTED TO DR. GOEBBELS AND HIS NAZI PROPAGANDIST SPECIALISTS.

GOEBBEL'S EXPERTS WERE COMMANDED TO SET ABOUT PROVING OVERNIGHT TO A STUNNED WORLD THAT THE TWO-YEAR APPEARANCE OF THE NAZI LION AND THE COMMUNIST LAMB LYING DOWN TOGETHER WAS MERE CAMOUFLAGE. THE LAMB, THE WORLD IS NOW TOLD, WAS THE REAL OBJECTIVE OF THE LION ALL THE TIME.

THAT THE RUSSIAN LAMB HAPPENED TO BE A TEMPTING MORSEL, RICH IN SUCH VITAL WAR JUICES AS OIL AND GRAIN, IS A MERE HAPPENSTANCE IN THE HITLER-VON RIBBENTROP-GOEBBELS WHITE-BOOK. IT DEVELOPS AS THEY STATE THE CASE THAT IT WASN'T A LAMB AT ALL WITH WHICH THEY HAD SO TRUSTFULLY CONSERTED, BUT A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING, SHARPENING ITS FANGS TO EAT UP THE LION IN DUE COURSE.

SEVEN DAYS OF FURIOUS RED-NAZI FIGHTING ON A FRONT NEARLY 1,500 MILES LONG HAVE FAILED TO DISCLOSE CONCLUSIVELY JUST WHAT KIND OF A FIGHTING ANIMAL SOVIET RUSSIA IS. THE BEAR IS THE FAVORITE SYMBOL FOR RUSSIA AND ALWAYS HAS BEEN. IT LOOKS FROM THIS DISTANCE AS THOUGH HITLER MIGHT YET FIND IT WAS A BEAR AND NEITHER A LAMB NOR A WOLF HE HAD BY THE TAIL.

THIS MUCH CERTAINLY IS TRUE: HITLER IS URGENTLY SEEKING HELP NOW AS NEVER BEFORE FROM SMALL CONTINENTAL NEIGHBORS AS WELL AS BIG. HIS PERSONAL APPEAL TO FINLAND TO JOIN-UP WAS, NO DOUBT, BACKED UP WITH GLOWING PROMISES OF FINLAND RESTORED AND EXPANDED AT RUSSIA'S EXPENSE ONCE RUSSIA WAS CRUSHED. BERLIN COULD HAVE SAVED FINLAND WITH A NOD TO MOSCOW IN 1939-40.

NAZI AGENTS PICTURE HITLER IN ALL SCANDINAVIA AS THE WHITE KNIGHT NOW TURNING HIS BLOODY SPEAR AGAINST THE RED DRAGON. ALL ELSE THAT HE HAS DONE IS TO BE FORGOTTEN AND FORGIVEN.

NAZI-RULED PARIS TALKS OF FRENCH VOLUNTEER LEGIONS BEING ENLISTED AGAINST RUSSIA. THERE ARE EVEN HINTS THAT AN ACTUAL NAZI PROFFER OF ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND AGAINST RUSSIA HAS BEEN TRANSMITTED DIPLOMATICALL

D93WX

IF SO, IT WAS A FUTILE GESTURE. NOR IS THERE YET WARRANT FROM TOKYO FOR THE PREDICTIONS MADE IN ROME THAT JAPAN WILL STRIKE AT THE SIBERIAN FLANK OF THE RUSSIAN BEAR AS AN AXIS ALLY AND TO BALK AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIA.

BRITAIN ACCUSES NAZI AGENTS IN SPAIN OF INCITING ANTI-SOVIET RIOTING THAT CENTERED ON THE BRITISH EMBASSY. A DESPERATE GERMAN EFFORT TO ENLIST SPAIN FINALLY IN THE CONFLICT SEEMS TO BE UNDERWAY.

GROUP ALL THE ELEMENTS OF THE TANGLED MAZE OF PRESENT NAZI WORDS AND DEEDS TOGETHER AND IT SUMS UP DESPITE MANY NAZI VICTORIES INTO SOMETHING LIKE A MOOD OF DESPERATION IN BERLIN WHICH LED TO THE ASSAULT ON RUSSIA. THAT MAY BE WISHFUL THINKING, YET THE FACTORS ARE THERE.

THE WHOLE PATTERN AND PLAN OF THE AXIS "NEW ORDER" HAS BEEN CHANGED OVERNIGHT, FOR WHAT OTHER REASON THAN DESPERATION IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE.

EG159PES NM

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 29

WOMEN IN WAR

JUN 29 1941

CANADIAN WOMEN

WANT BIGGER

WAR SHARE

URGE GOVERNMENT

TO GIVE THEM

MORE TO DO (1300)

JUN 29 1941

BY RUTH COWAN

(ADVANCE) TORONTO,ONT.,JUNE 28-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-AMERICAN WOMEN WHO ARE GIVING UNCLE SAM THE JITTERS ASKING "WHAT CAN I DO IN NATIONAL DEFENSE?" CAN TAKE HEART THAT NORTH OF THE BORDER CANADIAN WOMEN HAVE THE SAME PROBLEM.

IN FACT, CANADIAN WOMEN ARE GIVING THEIR GOVERNMENT SOMETHING OF

A HEADACHE WITH THEIR INSISTENCE THAT MORE CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO WHAT THEY CAN DO--AND ARE DOING.

AND THE CANADIAN WOMEN WORKING THROUGH THEIR CLUBS, THE RED CROSS, AND ORGANIZED INTO UNIFORM UNITS, HAVE AN AMZING RECORD OF VOLUNTARY ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

BUT THEIR LEADERS KNOW THERE IS DUPLICATION, OVER-LAPPING, WASTED ENERGY, FRUSTRATION--AND THEY ARE EYEING THE MENFOLKS IN THE GOVERNMENT WITH THAT LOOK THAT MEANS: "DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT".

THER IS EAGERNESS AMONG THE WOMEN TO DO THEIR PART. THERE IS A FEELING THAT CANADA AT WAR A YEAR AND TEN MONTHS SHOULD BE GETTING ON WITH THE JOB A BIT FASTER AND THEY BELIEVE THEY COULD HELP SPEED IT UP.

JUN 29 1941

UNIFORMED WOMEN HAVE DRILLEW AND DRILLED AND DRIL FOLTHAT

UNIFORMED WOMEN HAVE DRILLED AND DRILLED AND DRILLED FOR THAT CHANCE THAT NOW SOMEWHAT BEGRUDGINGLY IS BEING PERMITTED THEM BY THE GOVERNMENT--OVERSEAS DUTY. NOT ONLY DO THE WOMEN, THEIR SPOKESMEN RELATE, WANT TO GO OVER THEMSELVES BUT MANY WANT TO SEE THEIR MEN FOLKS IN ACTION.

"CANADA WILL DO ITS FULL SHARE" MIGHT BE TAKEN AS THEIR MOTTO IN THIS LARGE AND IMPORTANT PROVINCE IN WHICH IS CENTERED THE NATIONAL LEADERYYIP OF A NUMBER OF LEADING WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

BUT THROUGH IT ALL WOMEN WANT RECOGNITION FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION. THEY ARE SEWING, PRESERVING, KNITTING. THEY ARE MAKING RIFLES--GOING INTO FACTORIES TO OFFSET THE LABOR SHORTAGE. CITY GIRLS ARE LEARNING TO MILK COWS.

MRS.J.G.ALTHOUSE, PAST PRESIDENT OF THE WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB OF TORONTO, ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT UNITS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN CLUBS, WAS OUTSPOKEN IN HER DEMAND THAT WOMEN BE GIVEN MORE RECOGNITION.

"WE FEEL THAT WE ARE BEING HELD DOWN," SHE SAID.

HER ATTITUDE IS SHARED BY MRS.H.P.PLUMPTRE, NATIONAL COMMANDANT OF THE CANADIAN RED CROSS CORPS AND ONE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED WOMEN IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE. EDUCATED AT OXFORD, HIGHLY DECORATED FOR HER SERVICES IN THE LAST WAR, SHE WAS CANADIAN DELEGATE TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND MEMBER OF THE TORONTO CITY COUNCIL FOR FOUR YEARS.

JUN 29 1941

"MEN," SHE SAID A LITTLE SADLY, "ARE SLOW TO APPRECIATE THE ABILITIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF WOMEN."

MARGARET P.HSNDMAN, BARRISTER AND ONE OF BUT TWO WOMEN KING'S COUNSELORS IN CANADA, HAD ANOTHER SLANT. MEN REMEMBER THE PROGRESS WOMEN MADE AT THE TIME OF THE LAST WORLD WAR AND ARE FEAGFUL TO GIVE THEM TOO MUCH GROUND THIS TIME, SHE HELD.

MISS HYNDMAN DIRECTED THE VOLUNTARY REGISTRATION OF WOMEN, A PROJECT THAT GREW OUT OF A MASS MEETING OF 60 NATIONALLY ORGANIZED WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS HELD ON THE EVE OF THE WAR.

IN FIVE PROVINCES THOUSANDS OF VOLUNTEER HELPERS CARD-INDEXED THE ABILITIES, TRAINING, JOBS AND PROFESSIONS OF A MILLION CANADIAN WOMEN. RESULTS OF THE REGISTRATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO THE DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

JUN 29 1941

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONDUCTED A NATIONAL REGISTRATION LAST AUGUST OF EVERYONE--MAN AND WOMAN--OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE. BUT WOMEN

30.24— 10119

SAY IT IS NOT AS COMPLETE AS THE ONE DIRECTED BY MISS HYNDMAN AND THEY TAKE PRIDE IN RELATING THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS HAD TO TURN TO THEIR RECORDS AT TNMES.

JUN 29 1941

"WHEN THE GOVENMENT WANTED SOME SHEEP SHEARERS RECENTLY THEY TURNED TO OUR RECORDS," RELATED ONE WOMAN.

THE GOVERNMENT IS NOT UNMINDFUL OF THE GRUMBLING OF ITS WOMEN FOLKS TO BE ALLOWED A LARGER AND MORE VITAL PART. OFFICIALS HAVE ANNOUNCED THEY ARE WORKONG ON PLANS TO UTILIZE WOMAN-POWER AND WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS--AND THAT SHOULD SOUND FAMILIAR TO THE EARS OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

PREMIER MACKENZIE KING SAID RIGHT AFTER THE RECENT APPOINTMENT OF JOSEPH T.THORSON AS MINISTER OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES THAT THERE WAS ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT IN CO-ORDINATION OF WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES. HE ADDED--WITH A SMAILE--THAT THAT WOULD BE ONE OF THORSON'S FIRST JOBS.

THORSON RELATED THAT HIS APPOINTMENT CAME AS AN OVERNIGHT SURPRISE. THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 6,000,000 WOMEN IN CANADA--AND ANY MAN OUGHT TO BE ENTITLED TO STOP AND DRAW HIS BREATH IN THE FACE OF THE TELEPHONE CALLS, LETTERS AND REQUESTED APPOINTMENTS THAT CAN BE EXPECTED FROM THAT SECTOR.

FROM TALKS WITH THORSON AND SEVERAL OTHER OFFICIALS IT SEEMS THAT THE PLAN PERCOLATING IN THEIR MINDS RELATES TO A SORT OF CENTRAL "IDEA FACTORY" FROM WHICH LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS CAN CHOOSE ACCORDING TO THEIR NEEDS.

SOMETHING OF THE SAME PLAN IS BEING CONSIDERED BY THOSE WHO ARE SETTING UP THE CIVILIAN DEFENSE PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER NEW YORK MAYOR F.H.LA GUARDIA, WHO IS DEFENSE DIRECTOR.

HIS ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, MRS.FLORENCE KERR, EXPLAINS THAT THE PRESENT PLAN FOR UNITED STATES HOME DEFENSE DOES NOT INCLUDE A SEPARATE WOMEN'S DIVISION.

"WOMEN WILL BE GIVEN A CHANCE ON AN EQUAL BASIS WITH MEN," SHE SAID.

JUN 29 1941

OF COURSE CERTAIN JOBS BY THEIR NATURE WILL NATURALLY FALL TO MEN AND OTHERS TO WOMEN, SHE SAID. IT WOULD BE LOGICAL TO TRAIN MEN AS FIRE-FIGHTERS AND WOMEN IN THE CARE OF CHILDREN.

MRS.KERR EXPLAINED THAT THE OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE INTENDS FIRST TO SET UP A PLAN AND THEN TO CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS TO CARRY IT OUT. THOSE WHO MEET CERTAIN STANDARDS AND ARE BEST QUALIFIED WILL BE SELECTED

AND THOSE WHO ARE SELECTED WILL HAVE TO BE WILLING TO SUBMIT TO A DEGREE OF DISCIPLINE INHERENT IN DOING A JOB, SHE SAID. IN OTHER WORDS A WOMAN CAN'T VOLUNTEER, PICK OUT HER UNIFORM AND THEN NOT SHOW CB BECAUSE SHE WAS INVITED TO A BRIDGE PARTY.

SHE SAID THE INDIVIDUAL WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE DEFENSE PROGRAM AS A DEFENSE WORKER--NOT AS A MEMBER OF A CLUB OR ORGANIZATION. WOMEN WILL BE GIVEN KEY POSITIONS IF THEY HAVE THE ABILITY AND NOT JUST BECAUSE THEY ARE WOMEN, SHE SAID.

JUN 29 1941

CANADIAN WOMEN AS YET NOT INTERGRATED INTO A GOVERNMENT PLAN OF NATIONAL DEFENSE ARE CONTRIBUTING TO THE WAR EFFORT IN THE MAIN THROUGH THE CANADIAN RED CROSS AND THEIR VARIOUS CLUBS--AND AN AMAZING RECORD OF WORK AND ENERGY IT IS.

30.24— 10119

HERE ARE A FEW HIGHLIGHTS--

THE CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF CANADA GAVE $25,000 TO PREMIER KING FOR CANADA'S WAR EFFORT.

CANADA'S SIX ZONTA CLUBS, AIDED BY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ZONTIANS IN THE UNITED STATES, SENT A STATION WAGON AND $2,600 TO ENGLAND. THE MONEY WAS PARTLY USED TO HELP OUTFIT THE AIR WOMEN'S HUTS.53$& 5[illegible]

THE MONEY WAS PARTLY USED TO HELPHOUTFIT THE AIR WOMEN'S HUTS.

THE CANADIAN GIRL GUIDES (EQUIVALENT TO THE GIRL SCOUTS) WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF 65,000 IN THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THIS YEAR SENT 6,655 GARMENTS THEY MADE TO ENGLAND.

THE "RANGERS", GUIDES FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, ARE RUNNING CANTEENS FOR RED CROSS WORKERS IN SEVERAL CITIES. THE "BROWNIES", THE YOUNGER ONES, ARE THREADING NEEDLES FOR RED CROSS WORKERS.

THE NUTRITION SERVICE COUNCIL IS TRAINING ARMY GIRLS SO THEY CAN BAKE THAT "PIE LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE".

JUN 29 194[illegible]

CANADA'S SIX JUNIOR LEAGUES ARE WORKING CLOSELY WITH THE RED CROSS IN ADMINISTRATION, AND IN FOUR CITIES THEY HAVE TAKEN THE INITIATIVE IN ORGANIZING CENTRAL VOLUNTEER BUREAUS TO TRY TO OFFSET OVERLAPPING OF EFFORT.

CANADIAN HADASSAH, THE LARGEST NATIONAL JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION, MADE 3,000 PAIRS OF LONG, SEAMEN'S SOCKS FOR ENGLAND'S MINE SWEEPERS AND EQUIPPED A 30-BED WARD IN A RED CROSS HOSPITAL.

THE ONTARIO WOMEN'S LAND ARMY IS TRAINING GIRLS TO PLOW.

THE FEDERATED WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF CANADA, COMPOSED OF 75,000 FARM WOMEN, HAVE KNITTED 144,970 SWEATERS, MITTS AND SOCKS. THEY HAVE SEWED 126,623 GARMENTS, INCLUDING HOSPITAL SHIRTS, PAJAMAS, QUILTS. THEY'VE RAISED $90,505. THE 38,850 MEMBERS IN THE ONTARIO BRANCHES HAVE SENT TO ENGLAND MORE THAN A TON OF SEEDS--BEANS, PEAS, CARROTS, ONIONS. THEY'VE SENT 111,124 POUNDS OF JAM AND 1,200 POUNDS OF MAPLE SUGAR.

IN ADDITION WOMEN ARE PUTTING IN THOUSANDS OF HOURS IN FIRST AID TRAINING, IN DRILLING WITH UNIFORM OUTFITS, IN WORKING IN THE Y.W.C.A., WHOSE NATIONAL COUNCIL, AT THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT, IS CONDUCTING HOSTESS HOUSES AT THE MILITARY CAMPS.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RECENTLY RELAXED ITS REGULATIONS TO ALLOW SOME HIGHLY TRAINED WOMEN TO GO TO ENGLAND FOR WAR WORK. THE FIRST TO GO WILL BE WOMEN TRANSPORT DRIVERS. THEY WILL DRIVE AMBULANCES AND LIGHT

JUN 1 194[illegible]

TRUCKS AND ACT AS CHAUFFEURS IN THE DEFENSE FORCES.

THIS WAS CHEERING NEWS TO CANADA'S WOMEN IN UNIFORM AND IT WAS GREETED WITH SATISFACTION BY THEIR VARIOUS COMMANDANTS. THE CANADIAN RED CROSS HAS BETWEEN 1,600 TO 2,000 WOMEN IN UNIFORM AS TRANSPORT DRIVERS, NURSES, OFFICE ADMINISTRATION AND FOOD ADMINISTRATION SECTION WORKERS.

THE CANADIAN AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE, THE "C.A.T.S.", HAS A MEMBERSHIP OF SEVERAL THOUSAND, INCLUDING 300 DRIVERS. THE CANADIAN WOMEN'S SERVICE FORCE HAS 3,000 MEMBERS WHO ARE WELL-TRAINED IN AIR RAID PRECAUTION DUTIES.

WOMEN ARE GOING INTO INDUSTRY BY THE THOUSANDS. ONE MACHINE GUN PLANT THAT A YEAR AGO WOULDN'T CONSIDER WOMEN EMPLOYES NOW HAS 1,000

30.24 — 10121

30.24 — 10121

GIRLS AT ITS MACHINES.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT IS SPENDING $5,000,000 TO TRAIN SKILLED WORKERS--BUT HEYHAEALL

JUN 29 1941

WORKERS--BUT THEY ARE ALL MEN--"WE HAVEN'T COME TO THE POINT OF TRAINING WOMEN," SAID THE MINISTER OF LABOR, NORMAN A.MC LARTY.

HOWEVER, MANY FACTORIES HAVE. THAT ONE PARTICULAR GUN PLANT TRIES TO KEEP GIRLS TRAINED THREE WEEKS AHEAD OF THE NEED.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 89 SENT JUNE 23)

AJ841PES

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 29)

A A A

AUSTRALIA'S FACTORIES

TURN OUT TANKS, GUNS

TO BACK "AUSSIES"

- - -

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH SPEEDED

TO SUPPLY WAR MATERIEL (900) PIX SERVICED

- - -

JUN 29 1941

(ADVANCE) SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 28--(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICIE)--TO MATCH THE EXPLOITS OF HER BRONZED AND BRAWNY SOLDIERS IN AFRICA, THIS SOUTH PACIFIC CONTINENT HAS DEVELOPED A POWERFUL INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE.

UNDER PRESSURE OF WAR, AUSTRALIA'S MUSHROOMED INDUSTRY IS TURNING OUT ENOUGH SHELLS, BOMBS, MINES AND TORPEDOES FOR HOME USE, AND AN EXCESS FOR SHIPMENT TO BRITISH WAR FRONTS.

JUN 29

SHIPS ARE SLIDING DOWN HER WAYS, PLANES AND TANKS ROARING OUT OF HER FACTORIES, AND NEW GUNS ARE COMING OFF THE PRODUCTION LINE.

THE BIG PLANT OF THE BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY COMPANY AT NEW CASTLE, NEW SOUTH WALES, IS TURNING OUT A MILLION TONS OF STEEL A YEAR. THIS PLANT -- THE BIGGEST STEEL WORKS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE -- PRODUCES A GREATER VARIETY OF STEEL THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE PLANT IN THE WORLD.

JUN 29 1941

THAT AUSTRALIA'S INDUSTRIALIZATION HAS REACHED A POINT WHERE 48 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION NOW LIVE IN SIX METROPOLITAN CENTERS IS ALL THE MORE IMPRESSIVE WHEN IT IS RECALLED THAT IN 1914 HEAVY INDUSTRIES WERE VIRTUALLY UNKNOWN HERE.

EVEN AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR, GREAT BRITAIN WAS SUPPLYING AUSTRALIA'S 300,000 -OVERSEAS VOLUNTEERS WITH EVERYTHING BUT UNIFORMS, BLANKETS, RIFLES, SMALL ARMS, AMMUNITION AND FOOD.

THE SWIFTLY-DEVELOPING INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH OF THIS NATION OF 7,000,000 PERSONS IS EVIDENT IN THE STATISTICS.

FOR EXAMPLE, THE ARMS AND MUNITIONS INDUSTRY PAY ROLL HAS INCREASED FROM 5,000 IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, TO 170,000 TODAY. ONE-TENTH OF THE NATIONS MAN-POWER IS INVOLVED, ACCORDING TO OFFICIALS, OR THE EQUIVALENT OF 3,400,000 WORKERS IN A COUNTRY THE SIZE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUSTRALIA NHAS MORE THAN 120,000 VOLUNTEER TROOPS ABROAD. AN ADDITIONAL 290,000 ARE BEING RECRUITED FOR HOME DEFENSE, AND THE NATION IS COMMITTED TO TRAIN 97,000 PILOTS, AIR CREW MEN AND TECHNICIANS SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR THE NAVAL PERSONNEL NAS INCREASED 290 PER CENT.

FEDERAL TREASURER ARTHUR W.FADDEN RECENTLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE WAR EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR STARTING JULY 1 WOULD BE BUDGETED AT $800,000,000, AN INCREASE OF $200,000,000 OVER THE CLOSING YEAR, AND DOUBLE THE TOTAL PEACE-TIME EXPENDITURES.

AND PRIME MINISTER ROBERT G.MENZIES ANNOUNCED A PLAN OF JUN 29 1941 TIGHTENED INDUSTRIAL CO-ORDINATION DESIGNED TO MOBILIZE EVERY SCRAP OF RAW MATERIAL FOR PRODUCTION, AND A MANPOWER CHECK-UP WHICH IS AIMED TO DIVERT ALL FREE LABOR INTO WAR INDUSTRIES.

AUSTRALIAN MERCHANT SHIPBUILDING, LONG AT A STANDSTILL, NAS BEEN REVIVED TO HELP BREAK THE NAZI SUBMARINE AND AIR COUNTER-BLOCKADE IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC. SINCE THE START OF THE WAR A FEW MERCHANT SHIPS OF WEIGHTS UP TO 15,000 TONS HAVE BEEN BUILT. NOW THE GOVERNMENT NAS CO-ORDINATED BUILDING INTO A MASTER PLAN FOR PRE-FABRICATING STANDARDIZED FREIGHTERS FOR ASSEMBLY AT THE SYDNEY YARDS. THE PLAN CALLS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FIFTY 10,000-TON SHIPS.

THE NAVAL PROGRAN CALLS FOR FIFTY 800-TON ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROL VESSELS AND IS MORE THAN NALF COMPLETED. MANY OF THESE WILL PATROL THE 11,300 MILES OF AUSTRALIA'S COASTLINE. WORK ALSO IS BEING HURRIED ON A GRAVING DOCK AT SYDNEY WHERE BATTLESHIPS MAY BE REPAIRED.

AVIATION PRODUCTION MEN HOPE THAT AUSTRALIA WILL BE TURNING OUT 200 WARPLANES EVERY MONTH BY THE END OF 1941. THIS FIGURE INCLUDES PRELIMINARY TRAINING PLANES.

IN 1939, AS IN 1914, AUSTRALIA FACED INDUSTRIAL HANDICAPS LACK OF AIRCRAFT AND AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING PLANTS, LACK OF FLOW OIL AND VITAL DEFENSE RAW MATERIALS LIKE ALUMINUM.

NOW, A SECOND GREAT STEEL PLANT IS TO BE BUILT IN THE RECENTLY-DEVELOPED CENTER OF PORT KEMBLA ON THE SOUTHERN END OF NEW SOUTH WALES' COAL COAST.

SIX YEARS HAD PASSED SINCE AUSTRALIAN SHIP YARDS HAD BUILT A VESSEL OF EVEN 1,000 TONS. JUN 29 1941

THE FIRST PROBLEM WAS PRODUCTION OF ARMS. THE GOVERNMENT BEGAN WITH A PLAN THAT FRAMED A PATTERN OF PRODUCTION FOR THE COUNTRY. ALL OF AUSTRALIA'S 24,000 FACTORIES CAPABLE OF MEETING A WAR ORDER WERE FITTED INTO THE MASTER PLAN AND DESIGNED TO DO THE WORK OF A SINGLE BIG ARMS PLANT. AFTER TWO YEARS THE CHANGE-OVER IS COMPLETE.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HELPED WITH THE PROBLEM OF MACHINE TOOLS, AND THE BREN GUN NOW IS ON A MASS PRODUCTION BASIS IN THE GOVERNMENT ARMS PLANT AT LITHGOW, NEW SOUTH WALES. THIS IS A GUN WHICH REQUIRES 50,000 SEPARATE TOOLS, JIGS AND FIXTURES.

SINCE LAST APRIL THE BRITISH 2-POUNDER ANTI-TANK GUN HAS BEEN IN MASS PRODUCTION, WITH 50 ENGINEERING COMPANIES IN FOUR STATES SHARING IN ITS MANUFACTURE. THESE TWO GUNS ARE VITAL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NEW ARMORED DIVISION OF 640 UNITS NOW BEING BUILT. JUN 29 1941

BUT AUSTRALIA IS STRUGGLING FOR INDUSTRIAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY. BEFORE THE WAR, MOST AUSTRALIAN GASOLINE WAS REFINED LOCALLY FROM

30.24— 10123 30.24—10123

CRUDE OIL IMPORTED FROM THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE UNITED STATES. NOW, NOT ONLY AS A DEFENSE MEASURE BUT ALSO TO PRESERVE DOLLAR EXCHANGE WITH THE UNITED STATES FOR VITAL WAR PURCHASES, AUSTRALIA HAS RATIONED GASOLINE, HOLDING PRIVATE CAR OWNERS TO 2,000 MILES OF DRIVING A YEAR.

THE GOVERNMENT IS TRYING TO FIND SUBSTITUTE FUELS. THE POWER ALCOHOL COMMITTEE HAS PLANS FOR PRODUCING 52,500,000 GALLONS OF SPIRIT FROM AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AND SUGAR SURPLUSES.

JUN 29 1941

ANOTHER ACHIEVEMENT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHMENT OF MILLS IN TASMANIA TO MAKE NEWSPRINT FROM HARDWOOD EUCALYPTUS. THIS SAVES SHIPPING TONNAGE ON TWO-THIRDS OF AUSTRALIAN NEWSPRINT IMPORT NEEDS OF 150,000 TONS ANNUALLY.

MORE DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH THE WAR EFFORT IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A $4,000,000 OPTICAL GLASS FACTORY WHICH IS MEETING ORDERS ON ABOUT 150 TYPES OF OPTICAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

THE PRIMARY INDUSTRIES ARE WELL-DEVELOPED BUT SINCE THE WAR CAME, FLAX, COTTON AND TOBACCO PRODUCTION HAVE BEEN BOOSTED.

EXPORTS OF IMPORTANCE ARE 950,000,000 POUNDS ANNUALLY OF WOOL; LEATHER, ZINC, WOLFRAM AND LEAD.

PRICE CONTROL HAS HELD THE COST OF LIVING INDEX TO A 3.6 PER CENT RISE, LOWEST OF ANY BELLIGERENT.

OFFICIALS SAY AUSTRALIAN MORALE HAS NOT BEEN SHAKEN BY MILITARY SETBACKS AND POINT TO THE MONTH FOLLOWING DUNKERQUE AS TYPICAL. VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENTS IN THAT PERIOD JUMPED TO A RECORD OF 41,132.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 29--SENT JUNE 22)

SN--MQ114AED

SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 29.

--

FASCISTS FIND DEMOCRACY JUN 29 1941

--

MONTANA DETENTION

CAMP GIVES THEM

A STRONG SAMPLE

--

RULE BREAKERS

OSTRACIZED

BY FELLOWS (1150)

--

BY JAMES J.STREBIG

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON,JUNE 28--(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-DEMOCRACY HAS CAUGHT UP WITH SOME OF DICTATOR MUSSOLINI'S MEN--AND THEY LOVE IT.

IT HAD TO BE FORCED UPON THEM, TO BE SURE, BUT ONCE THE HUNDREDS OF ITALIAN SOLDIERS SENT TO THE ALIEN DETENTION CAMP AT FORT MISSOULA, MONT., HAD TASTED OF COOPERATION, RESPONSIBILITY AND THE BALLOT THEY SHOWED THEY WANTED MORE OF IT.

HERE IS THE STORY IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE OFFICIALS BROUGHT BACK FROM THE MOUNTAIN-GIRDLED RESERVATION NEAR MISSOULA, WHICH THE ITALIANS PROMPTLY NAMED "BELLA VISTA":

WHEN THE FIRST TRAINLOAD OF ITALIANS--THESE WERE SAILORS HELD FOR DEPORTATION ON CHARGES OF OVERSTAYING THEIR LEAVE--REACHED THE CAMP,

THEY WERE ASKED TO ELECT A "COMMANDANT" TO WHOM THEY WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE AND WHO COULD ACT AS INTERMEDIARY BETWEEN THEM AND THE IMMIGRATION SERVICE OFFICIALS. THE "DETENEES" (THAT'S THE WORD THE SERVICE PREFERS) ELECTED THE PURSER OF THE S.S.CONTE BIANCAMANO.

SOON THE OFFICERS AND CREWS OF OTHER ITALIAN SHIPS REACHED THE VALLEY, AND SOME OF THE OFFICERS PROMPTLY COMPLAINED ABOUT TAKING ORDERS FROM A PURSER. THE DETENEES PROMPTLY AGREED TO A NEW ELECTION--AND AGAIN CHOSE THE PURSER.

FORT MISSOULA WAS BUILT AS AN ARMY CAMP, THE RESERVATION COVERING AN AREA A MILE AND A HALF SQUARE, AND REQUIRED SOME CHANGES TO MEET DETENTION REQUIREMENTS. AN AREA 300 BY 900 FEET WAS MARKED OFF AROUND THE FOUR BARRACKS AND POLES WERE SET FOR THE 10-FOOT HIGH FENCE. AND THAT WAS THE SITUATION WHEN 125 ITALIANS ARRIVED TO BE "DETAINED"--POLES, BUT NO FENCE.

JUN 29 1941

THIS SITUATION COULD HAVE BEEN DIFFICULT, BUT AN IMMIGRATION SERVICE OFFICIAL MERELY POINTED OUT TO THE DETENEES THAT THERE WAS SUPPOSED TO BE A FENCE AND THEY WERE "ON THEIR HONOR" TO OBSERVE THE BOUNDARY. TO CARRY THIS OUT FULLY, THE SPACE BETWEEN TWO POSTS WAS DESIGNATED "GATE" AND NO ONE--INCLUDING GUARDS AND OFFICIALS--WAS TO ENTER OR LEAVE THE AREA AT ANY OTHER POINT.

AND NO ONE DID, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TWO DETENEES WHO UNTHINKINGLY STROLLED A FEW FEET BEYOND THE IMAGINARY WIRE AND HAD TO BE CALLED BACK BY A GUARD. THEIR FELLOWMEN NOT ONLY REPRIMANDED THEM FOR THIS INFRACTION OF "HONOR," BUT OSTRACIZED THEM FOR DAYS. AND FOR WEEKS THE PATROLMAN WHO HAD CALLED THEM BACK COULDN'T MEET EITHER "CULPRIT" WITHOUT LISTENING TO PROFUSE APOLOGIES.

THERE IS A FENCE THERE NOW, OF COURSE, BUT PERHAPS IT COULD HAVE BEEN USED ELSEWHERE, FOR THUS FAR BELLA VISTA HASN'T HAD A SIGN OF ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

IT MUST BE REMEMBERED THAT THE DETENEES ARE NOT PRISONERS AND ARE NOT TREATED AS SUCH. THEIRS IS A VOLUNTARY AND COOPERATIVE SYSTEM WHICH HAS WORKED OUT FINE THUS FAR, ALTHOUGH THE CAMP IS SUCH THAT IF DEMOCRACY PALLS ON THE ITALIANS THERE CAN BE INSTITUTED INSTANTLY A MAXIMUM-SECURITY, NON-COOPERATIVE PLAN.

JUN 29 1941

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 29)

LEAD 95TH WEEK OF THE WAR

JUN 29 1941

BY THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE

(ADVANCE) A LONG-AWAITED GERMAN DRIVE TO THE EAST BEGAN IN THE 95TH WEEK OF THE WAR.

ADOLF HITLER ORDERED HIS TROOPS AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA SUNDAY. RUMANIANS HELPED THEM. ITALY PLEDGED TOKEN FORCES. FINLAND, BOLSTERED BY GERMAN UNITS, AGAIN MANNED A MILITARIZED LINE ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER FOR WHAT WAS OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED IN HELSINKI AS DEFENSIVE WARFARE.

A NAZI BREAK-THROUGH OF PERHAPS 120 MILES IN THE DIRECTION OF MINSK WAS ACKNOWLEDGED IN MOSCOW. EACH SIDE REPORTED IT HAD INFLICTED HEAVY CASUALTIES.

BRITAIN PLEDGED AID AND COUNSEL FOR MOSCOW'S FORCES. ANTI-COMMUNISTS OF SPAIN AND GERMAN-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES DEMONSTRATED

30.24—10125 30.24—10125

AGAINST RUSSIA AND VOLUNTEER UNITS FORMED.

RAF PILOTS HAMMERED BOTH BY DAY AND BY NIGHT AT GERMAN BASES IN THE WEST AND CLAIMED A HEAVY TOLL ON COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS, RAILWAYS AND INDUSTRIES. THEY WERE HELPED BY THE TRANSFER OF NAZI UNITS TO THE EASTERN FRONT.

JUN 29 1941

(ADVANCE)..,SUNDAY, JUNE 22--GERMANY, ITALY AND RUMANIA DECLARE WAR ON SOVIET RUSSIA, ATTACK BEGINS ALONG 1,000-MILE FRONT FROM WHITE SEA TO THE BLACK SEA. HITLER PROCLAIMS IT AN IDEOLOGICAL WAR TO SAVE WORLD CIVILIZATION. FINLAND CALLS UP RESERVISTS, BUT CONTENDS SHE'S STILL NEUTRAL DESPITE HITLER'S DECLARATION OTHERWISE. TURKEY PROCLAIMS NEUTRALITY. CHURCHILL PROMISES BRITISH AID TO MOSCOW. RAF CLAIMS 30 GERMAN PLANES DOWNED OVER ENGLISH CHANNEL AS IT CONTINUES BIGGEST OFFENSIVE AGAINST WESTERN GERMANY AND "INVASION" COAST. DAMASCUS IN BRITISH-FREE FRENCH HANDS AS SYRIAN FIGHTING CONTINUES. ITALIANS CLAIM SINKING 50 BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS, TWO DESTROYERS, ONE TORPEDO BOAT TOTALLING 300,000 TONS IN ATLANTIC SINCE WAR'S START. ODESSA, RUSSIAN NAVAL BASE, REPORTED DEVASTATED BY GERMAN BOMBERS.

JUN 29 1941

MONDAY, JUNE 23--GERMANS REPORT SOVIET INVASION "PROGRESSING SUCCESSFULLY," DECLARE NEW BATTLE FRONT AN INTEGRAL PART OF FIGHT AGAINST ENGLAND. RUSSIANS SAY 300 GERMAN TANKS DESTROYED, 5,000 NAZIS CAPTURED. RUMANIAN PRIME MINISTER GEN. ION ANTONESCU REPORTED LEADING RUMANIAN-GERMAN ARMY THROUGH BESSARABIA AND BUCOVINA WITH SOUTHERN UKRAINE AS OBJECTIVE. MOSCOW ADMITS LOSS OF BREST-LITOVSK. FRANCO CALLS CABINET MEETING AS SPANIARDS CLAMOR FOR AID TO GERMANY. RAF, CREDITED WITH AIR MASTERY OVER FRENCH COAST, CONTINUES SLASHING DAY AND NIGHT OFFENSIVE. TOKYO SAYS IT WILL FULFILL ITS PACTS WITH BERLIN AND MOSCOW.

JUN 29 1941

U.S. SIDES WITH RUSSIA, WELLES DECLARING ANY FORCE OPPOSING HITLERISM AND HASTENING DOWNFALL OF GERMAN LEADERS WOULD "REDOUND TO THE BENEFIT OF OUR OWN DEFENSE AND SECURITY." U.S. MILITARY EXPERTS GIVE RUSSIANS LITTLE CHANCE TO BEAT NAZIS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24--GERMAN COMMUNIQUE FROM "THE FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE EAST" REPORTS TROOPS ADVANCING ON SCHEDULE. MOSCOW SAYS RED ARMY SMASHING GERMAN SPEARHEADS. HUNGARY BREAKS OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH U.S.S.R. BULGARIA TO STAY NEUTRAL. ROOSEVELT PROMISES AID TO RUSSIA. FINNS, STILL NEUTRAL, SAY GERMANS BROKE CENTER OF RUSSIAN LINE. ALLIES RECAPTURE MERDJAYOUN IN LEBANON, REACH OUTSKIRTS OF PALMYRA IN SYRIA. RAF CONTINUES RAIDS AGAINST GERMANY AND FRENCH COAST. COMMONS VOTES ONE BILLION POUNDS ($4,000,000,000) TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR WAR PURPOSES NEXT THREE MONTHS. WAR COSTING ENGLAND 333,000,000 POUNDS $1,333,000,000) A MONTH, HOUSE IS TOLD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25--GERMANS PROMISE DETAILED COMMUNIQUE OF SUCCESSES THAT WILL "BAFFLE THE IMAGINATION OF THE WORLD." FINLAND DECLARES HERSELF AT WAR WITH RUSSIA. GERMANS REPORTED OCCUPYING CAPITALS OF BESSARABIA AND BUCOVINA. MOSCOW SAYS NAZIS REPULSED AT PRUT RIVER. BIG TANK BATTLE REPORTED ON POLISH PLAINS. RAF ENTERS SECOND WEEK OF ROLLING ATTACKS AGAINST GERMANY.

LENINGRAD, SECOND-LARGEST CITY IN U.S.S.R, RAIDED BY GERMANS. RUSSIANS RAID HELSINKI. SWEDEN PERMITS PASSAGE OF GERMAN DIVISION FROM NORWAY TO FINLAND. ITALY TAKES COMMAND OF ATHENS AS GERMAN TROOPS IN BALKANS RELIEVED FOR DUTY ON EASTERN FRONT.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26--GERMANS SAY RUSSIAN LINES BREACHED. MOSCOW REPORTS BATTLE AGAINST NAZI TANK THRUST AT MINSK, SAYS MECHANIZED GERMAN SPEARHEADS BEING ISOLATED. HITLER REPORTED ASKING "TOKEN FORCES" FROM "NEW ORDER" COUNTRIES. BRITISH MILITARY MISSION ENROUTE TO MOSCOW. LENINGRAD RAIDED AGAIN. BUCHAREST BOMBED BY RUSSIAN PLANES.POPE SAYS PAGANISM SPREADING THROUGHOUT WORLD. FRENCH RESISTANCE IN LEVANT STATES WEAKENING. RAF STEPS UP "AROUND THE CLOCK" RAIDS OVER CONTINENT. ITALY TO SEND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO EASTERN FRONT. GERMAN POCKET BATTLESHIP, ADMIRAL SCHEER, RETURNS TO GERMAN PORT AFTER ATLANTIC CRUISE IN WHICH SHE CLAIMS 152,000 TONS OF SHIPPING SUNK. NAZIS ADMIT LOSS OF PINGUIN, POSSIBLY FORMER LINER HANSA, ON INDIAN OCEAN RAIDING CRUISE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27--GERMAN PANZER DIVISIONS DRIVE STEEL WEDGE INTO SOVIET DEFENSES IN NORTHERN POLAND, WITH GENERAL GAIN OF 120 MILES INDICATED. MOSCOW REPORTS DESTRUCTION OF 40 GERMAN TANKS, CAPTURE OF PRISONERS AND EQUIPMENT AND DECLARES RED ARMY HOLDS FAST IN THE SOUTH. SOVIETS DECLARE NAZI CASUALTIES SUCH AS TO MAKE THE GERMAN ADVANCE "A HEAVY DEFEAT" FOR HITLER'S TROOPS. ANTI-COMMUNIST VOLUNTEERS FORM IN SEVERAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO FIGHT AGAINST RUSSIA. BRITISH BOMBERS ATTACK GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRENCH COAST FOR THE 17TH CONSECUTIVE NIGHT. ANKARA GOVERNMENT GRANTS VICHY PERMISSION TO WITHDRAW DISARMED FRENCH SOLDIERS FROM SYRIA THROUGH TURKEY, INDICATING PRESSURE OF BRITISH INVASION CAMPAIGN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28--RED ARMY, STANDING ON THE OLD RUSSIAN FRONTIER IN THE NORTH, REPORTS ROUTING OF GERMAN MECHANIZED COLUMN WHICH CUT DEEP INTO BUFFER ZONE. RUSSIAN HIGH COMMAND SAYS GERMAN REGIMENT ANNIHILATED IN BESSARABIA AND 39TH PANZER CORPS STAFF DISRUPTED. GERMANS ANNOUNCE DESTRUCTION OF AN ENTIRE SOVIET DIVISION. GERMANS CLAIM BRITISH LOSE 36 PLANES IN 24 HOURS OF RAIDING, REPORT SINKING OF SIX MERCHANT MEN IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. ITALIANS SAY A BRITISH MOTORIZED COLUMN DESTROYED BY ARTILLERY FIRE AT BESIEGED TOBRUK, LIBYA.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 29)

EJ116PED

JUN 29 1941

Leave BLANK

30.24— 10127 30.24— 10127

PANZERS BEYOND MINSK, NAZIS SAY; REDS CALL FOE'S CLAIMS 'HUMBUG'

JUN 30 1941 JUN 30 1941

TANKS "ON ROAD TO MOSCOW" ARE TRAPPED, SOVIET REPORTS

German High Command Counts 4,107 Enemy Planes Destroyed

Asserts Two Russian Armies Are Cut Off On Main Front

JUN 30 1941

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 29—The German radio announced late tonight that the Nazis have captured the city of Luck, in old Poland. The report was heard by NBC.

The German column attacking in the Luck sector apparently is aiming at the Russian Ukraine city of Kiev, more than 200 miles east of Luck.

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, *Monday*, June 30—Strong German *Panzer* units thrusting across the old Soviet Russian-Polish border have swept beyond Minsk, capital of White Russia, and reached the road to Moscow, almost 450 miles distant by air, it was reported tonight.

Shortly after the German high command, in a series of communiques, had reported successes over the Russians, DNB declared the *Panzer* units were at the "beginning of the motor road from Minsk to Moscow."

Reds Reported Fleeing

Farther north, DNB added, the Russians were fleeing and there was no front at all in the Baltic area.

DNB reported the Soviets were disbanding in the Baltic sector.

The news agency said the *Panzer* troops beyond Minsk, which is twenty miles inside the old Russian border, sidestepped encircled Red armies at Bialystok to get around their rear.

The German high command asserted that 4,107 Soviet Russian planes were destroyed and 2,233 tanks wrecked or captured in Nazi drives which, it said, had swept through Lithuania well into neighboring Latvia, trapped two Soviet armies and reached the region of Minsk.

12 Communiques Issued

A series of twelve special communiques, released over a period of five hours, told the official story.

One by one, they painted the picture of a vast campaign over a 500-mile front that ruptured Russian fortifications south of the Pinsk marshes, battered back defenders across Sovietized Poland and pushed 350 miles northeastward from Warsaw along the railroad toward Leningrad.

"We March Against England"

The German short-wave radio transmitted the communiques in succession and, in every interlude, the station played the song, "We March Against England."

Beginning with a terse account of the onslaught at 3 A. M. June 22 "as a defense against the danger threatening from the east," the communiques swelled to a crescendo at these details of the Russian toll:

Forty thousand prisoners captured.

Four thousand, one hundred and seven planes destroyed.

Two thousand, two hundred and thirty-three tanks destroyed or captured.

One thousand, two hundred and ninety-seven armored cars destroyed.

Six hundred heavy guns captured.

"Vast quantities" of motor cars, anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns, machine guns and rifles seized.

Four destroyers, three submarines and a torpedo boat sunk.

The 8,800-ton cruiser Maxim Gorky "seriously damaged."

"Losses Moderate"

"In comparison," the final communique said, "our losses were held within moderate limits. In the same period our air force lost 150 planes. German flyers, as well as German materials, demonstrated a towering superiority."

The two Russian armies surrounded were reported to be within a German ring "drawing closer" east of the Polish city of Bialystok, and the high command said that "thereby, the fate will be sealed of numerous Russian divisions which had been intended for a central thrust against Germany."

[The size of the two Russian armies was not announced. Such forces vary widely in numerical strength. They might represent 150,000 to 500,000 men.]

Destruction or capitulation of these trapped Soviet armies is a foregone conclusion and merely a matter of days or hours, in the opinion of the high command.

The general impression created here by the vast shower of information from the communiques was that, in the German view, Russia was facing a military catastrophe.

The high command declared the *Luftwaffe* won "air mastery in the east" in its first day of operations.

Of objectives which fell before German attacks, these were listed:

The fortification at Grodno, Poland.

Brest Litovsk, Poland, and its citadel.

The cities of Vilna and Kaunas, Lithuania.

The city of Dvinsk, Latvian town north of the Daugava river.

Fortifications west of Lwow.

Dubno, Polish town thirty miles southeast of Luck.

JUN 30 1941

There seemed to be distinct thrusts, aimed for the Baltic lands, for Moscow, for Kiev in the Ukraine and the Black Sea.

One week was enough, the communiques indicated, for the Germans to push the Russians out of almost all of the Polish territory they had seized at the conclusion of Germany's Polish campaign in 1939.

One remaining Russian stronghold in Poland was Lwow, where stubborn detachments were standing up against the German storm.

"But our troops are now victoriously approaching Lwow itself," the high command said.

For the first time from authoritative German sources, the eastern fighting areas were outlined, but the high command, which lays high value on secrecy in tactics, was still vague in its delineation.

Dvinsk, in German hands to the north, seemed still relatively close to the fighting. Southward from this point, the front appeared to be somewhat eastward of the captured cities.

Started As Bold Sortie

The thrust at Minsk apparently had started as a bold sortie of German mechanized units far ahead of the actual battle lines. Motorized infantrymen were reported following up the *Panzer* thrust.

In relation to the millions of troops engaged, the 40,000 Russian prisoners claimed is comparatively small. Germans expected this number to increase greatly after the capitulation or destruction of the two armies east of Bialystok, trapped by the encirclement tactics which the Germans used so successfully in France.

Repeatedly the high command praised the Nazi air force.

Luftwaffe Hailed

Destruction of more than 4,100 planes more than the total air forces of some well-armed nations, was described as a feat challenging credence. It was explained that the greater number were smashed on the ground; that once more German bombers had pounced upon a foe before it could get a reasonable number of its planes into the air.

The air force also was credited with the greatest assistance to ground forces Reconnaissance complete, Germans said extensive confusion had been wrought in Russian communications under the battering of bombs. On many occasions pursuit planes cooperated with infantry and mechanized units.

Communiques Spaced

The high command released its dozen communiques at intervals of twenty minutes to half an hour, time being given to let the import of each make its impression. It was an arrangement to get German citizens at their radios for hours, contemplating dreams of ultimate victory.

Each had its own theme.

A highlight was what was described as history's greatest tank battle in the vicinity of Kaunas, which ended June 26. In this action, the Germans said, they surrounded and destroyed numerous Soviet divisions. At the conclusion of two days of bitter fighting, the Germans said they had captured more than 200 Russian tanks, including twenty-nine of the heaviest type (apparently fifty-two-tonners).

Enemy Spearheads Declared Imperiled By Russian Bombs

JUN 30 1941

Finn-German Stab At Border Parried, U. S. S. R. Asserts

BY HENRY CASSIDY

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, *Monday*, June 30—Strong

German tank forces which thrust into the Minsk sector of White Russia have been isolated and are imperiled under a constant rain of Russian bombs, the Soviet Information Bureau declared today, and emphatically denied Nazi claims of gigantic losses of men and equipment.

It countered with these claims of its own:

Since the war began June 22, "the Germans have lost no less than 2,500 tanks, about 1,500 airplanes and more than 30,000 prisoners of war."

Disputes Nazi Claims

Noting German claims to have captured 40,000 Red army men, captured or destroyed more than 2,000 Soviet tanks and 600 cannon and destroyed more than 4,000 Soviet planes, the Soviet communique called this a "manifest lie." It is said actually the Red army had lost 850 planes, 900 tanks and 15,000 men missing or captured.

Simultaneously, it was announced that combined Finnish-German forces Sunday made a sudden stab at the Russian frontier all along the Finnish border from the Arctic seas to the Gulf of Finland, only to be hurled back with hundreds of dead into their own fortifications.

Minsk Area Most Active

But it was on the Polish front and in the Minsk sector of White Russia that the Russian communique placed the heaviest fighting.

It acknowledged a retreat by the Red army in the Vilna-Dvinsk area of former Lithuania, but said the Germans had failed in flank and rear attacks on these troops.

"Covering infantry which carried out the retreat from the state frontier are engaged in violent fighting and are stopping the advance of the enemy's motorized troops and of his infantry along the Lida-Wolkowysk line," the communique stated.

In Russian Poland

Lida is in the Russian part of Poland, about sixty miles south of Vilna, while Wolkowysk is about sixty miles southwest of Lida.

[Wolkowysk is about fifty miles east of Bialystok, and it is in that exact area where the German high command claimed to have trapped two entire Russian armies—possibly 400,000 men.]

An entire German tank division was annihilated in the fighting near Lida, according to Nazi prisoners, the Russian communique stated.

In the Luck area of southern Poland, where the Russians said yesterday 4,000 tanks were battering at one another in a battle of the greatest proportions, the Germans Sunday threw in new tank units but were unable to gain, the Russians said.

"All Attempts Repelled"

"All attempts by the enemy to penetrate in the direction of Novograd-Volynski and Shepetovka (all in the Ukraine near the old Russian-Polish border) were not only repelled but our tank units and aircraft succeeded through a series of attacks in annihilating a great part of the enemy tank units and motorized troops," the Russian announcement went on.

The work of the Red air force came in for repeated praise, the communique indicating it was one of the strongest factors in combating the incessant push of German tanks.

Telling a story of prideful defense against the heaviest sort of attacks all up and down the lengthened line, the Russian communique took this notice of Sunday's long-heralded German victory claims:

"Hitler and his generals, accustomed to easy victories during the second imperialist war, broadcast that in seven days of hostilities they captured or destroyed over 2,000 Soviet tanks and 600 guns, destroyed over 4,000 Soviet planes and took prisoner over 40,000 Red army men, while in the same period the Germans declare they have lost only 150 planes and pass in silence their own losses in tanks, guns and prisoners of war.

"We find it embarrassing even to deny this manifest lie and boastful humbug."

The communique asserted that at the start of the war Germany had 170 divisions (possibly 2,500,000 men) on the frontier, a third of them being tank and motorized divisions.

[In announcing the war June 22, Adolf Hitler said the Russians had 160 divisions on the frontier.]

Loss Of Towns Explained

Against this force, which attacked without a declaration of war, the Russians said, they had only their frontier guards, who were without tanks or artillery.

"By the end of the first day of war and throughout the second day, only the advance units of our regular troops were able to participate in the fighting, and only on the third day and in some places on the fourth day did our regular troops come into contact with the enemy.

"It is for this very reason that the Germans succeeded in occupying Bialystok, Grodno, Brest Litovsk, Vilna and Kaunas."

The main lightning German blows intended to take strategic Kiev in the Ukraine and Smolensk on the road to Moscow within the past week were nevertheless thwarted, the Russian communique said.

Hinting that the Russian strategy was to force the Germans to wear themselves out in assaults, the communique asserted, "Soviet troops, despite their late deployment, continue defending Soviet land and dealing to the enemy severe blows, exhausting him."

In its Sunday communique, the Russian Information Bureau had told approximately the same story of stubborn defense and heavy German losses.

Infantry fighting was described as particularly fierce in the zones of the railroad towns of Baronowicze, in old Poland, and Minsk.

Russian tanks and planes cooperated in "several devastating blows" at German tanks in the Luck area to the south, the communique said.

The battle continued to pivot around the central salient on the 1,000-mile active front at the start of the second week of the war, with other sectors comparatively quiet.

30,000,000 Women Aid Soviet War, 'Pravda' Says

JUN 30 1941

Work in Fields and Plants, Many in Medical Services

MOSCOW, June 29 (AP).—More than 30,000,000 women are working behind the Soviet Russian lines to bolster the Soviet war effort against Germany, "Pravda," the Communist party newspaper declared today. It said 19,000,000 women were toiling in the fields and 11,000,000 in factories and offices, besides the thousands who had gone to the front in medical services.

"Women are useful in military units and military offices," "Pravda" said, "but the main task now is work in the rear. No tractor, machine, or combine should stop."

"Izvestia," the government newspaper, said: "In the hour of the people's holy war against the Fascist hordes, the responsibility has grown for every Soviet woman to assure in the rear a victory over the enemy at the front. No doubt the glorious Soviet women will fulfill their duty in a fighting spirit."

Vichy Hears 400,000 Are in German Trap

JUN 30 1941

VICHY, June 29 (AP).—Four hundred thousand Russians make up the two armies reported trapped by the Germans near Minsk, it was reported in military circles here tonight.

French observers pointed out, however, that the two armies might have been cut off only by advance armored elements and that they could fight so long as their munitions and other supplies lasted. They even were given a good chance of breaking through the German lines.

FINLAND'S TROOPS ON THE OFFENSIVE

JUN 30 1941

Heavy Guns Duel — Russians Declare That They Stopped a Thrust at Frontier

By The Associated Press.

HELSINKI, Finland, June 29—Artillery duels shook the Russian-Finnish border for more than 600 miles today as the northern front suddenly blazed into action.

From the Baltic to the Arctic, Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim's order of the day, calling on Finns to follow him in a "holy war" against the Russians, was the signal for the end of Finland's passive resistance to the U. S. S. R.

[The Soviet Information Bureau reported today that Finnish and German troops had been repelled with heavy losses of dead all along the Finnish border from Barents Sea to the Gulf of Finland, said The Associated Press.]

Full details of the fighting were not disclosed, but in declaring that the Finns had taken the initiative an army spokesman said: "After all, Finns are not the kind to sit with hands folded while their land is laid waste and women and children massacred."

The distant rumble of heavy gunfire was heard in the streets of this capital throughout the day. Occasionally explosions with a sharper note were heard as harbor forts fired at targets offshore, where Russian warships were believed to be on patrol. Bursts of smoke could be seen out at sea.

Helsinki's taste of the day's fighting was topped off by air-raid alarms, although no Russian planes reached the city. Defending fighters patrolled the skies constantly.

JUN 30 1941

Mobilization Watched

A government spokesman said that the Finns had watched the Russians mobilize along the Finnish border for many weeks, the concentrations of troops and war materials proceeding day and night.

"We saw the enemy get ready to assault us by land as well as by air," he said. "We had no choice but to strike back before we were overwhelmed."

He asserted that Finnish protests against Russian bombings had been answered only by more and heavier air attacks.

The army reported today that the Russians had been seen on Saturday destroying the industrial works at Enso, just across the border in territory that Finland was forced to cede to Russia in March, 1940.

All the Karelian area that was ceded has been systematically devastated, the Finns said. Lookouts at frontier points reported that they had watched the Russians raze villages and farm buildings and even set afire great forests, apparently to keep anything of value from falling into Finnish hands.

Shortly before the outbreak of the German-Russian war, Finnish watchers said, the Russians were busy moving machinery and everything else portable from the Hangoe naval base, which Finland was forced to lease to Russia. Even window frames and doors were taken down and carried away, it was stated.

Finns Fear Parachutists

London, June 29 (AP).—The Finnish radio quoted the Helsinki high command in a broadcast heard in London today as ordering the public of that nation, at war against Soviet Russia, "to be on the lookout for suspicious and foreign looking persons known to have been dropped behind the Finnish lines from enemy aircraft."

JUN 30 1941

RUSSO-GERMAN CLAIMS

HERE ARE THE COMPARATIVE CLAIMS OF RUSSIA AND GERMANY UPON THE LOSSES IN THE FIRST WEEK OF THE GREATEST BATTLE OF THE WAR:

RUSSIAN FIGURES

TANKS--2,500 GERMAN; UP TO 900 SOVIET.
PLANES--1,500 GERMAN; 850 SOVIET.
PRISONERS--30,000 GERMAN; 15,000 SOVIET.

GERMAN FIGURES

TANKS--2,233 SOVIET; NO GERMAN LOSSES GIVEN.
PLANES--4,107 SOVIET; 150 GERMAN.
PRISONERS--40,000 SOVIET; NO GERMAN LOSSES GIVEN.
ARMORED CARS--1,297 SOVIET; NO GERMAN LOSSES GIVEN.
SHIPS--4 SOVIET DESTROYERS, 3 SUBMARINES, TORPEDO BOAT ALL SUNK; ONE CRUISER DAMAGED; NO GERMAN LOSSES GIVEN.
HEAVY GUNS--600 SOVIET; NO GERMAN LOSSES GIVEN.
OTHER EQUIPMENT--VAST QUANTITIES OF MOTOR CARS, ANTI-AIRCRAFT, ANTI-TANK AND MACHINE-GUNS AND RIFLES SEIZED.

JUN 30 1941

30.24—10129

SLOVAKIANS CLAIM DRIVE INTO RUSSIA

Troops "Deep In Soviet Territory," Bratislava Communique Says

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Monday, June 30—The high command of the Slovakian army reported today its troops had fought their way "deep into Soviet territory."

A communique from Bratislava, capital of the German protectorate of Slovakia (part of dismembered Czecho-Slovakia), carried here by DNB, said:

"Advance units of the Slovakian army, after hard fighting, forced their way deep into Soviet territory.

Enemy Resistance Broken

"Together with the German army on one hand and through their own action on the other, they have overcome many enemy fortifications and broken resistance of the enemy.

"A large amount of war booty fell into our hands. Prisoners who surrendered to Slovakian forces were for the most part of Asiatic descent. Our own losses in comparison with the successes attained were negligible."

Report Danube Bridge Bombed

New York, June 29 (AP)—The London radio reported today that Soviet bombers had destroyed the Danube bridge between the Rumanian Danube port of Giurgiu and the Bulgarian port of Rushuk. This is the part of Rumania farthest from Russia. The broadcast was heard by NBC.

Hungarian Air Force In Retaliation Raids

Bucharest Reports Fires And Great Destruction Of Russian Military Objectives

Budapest, June 29 (AP)—The Hungarian air force bombed unidentified Russian military objectives this morning and caused "fires and great destruction," it was announced officially tonight.

The Hungarians said they used a large number of planes in reprisals for Russian air attacks and that all returned.

Seven Russian planes again attacked Hungarian objectives today, but three of them were destroyed in air battle with the Hungarians, a communique said.

NAZI "NORWEGIAN LEGION"

Unit Formed To Fight Russia, Says Reichs Commissioner

Berlin, June 29 (AP)—DNB said in a dispatch from Oslo today that Reichs Commissioner Joseph Terboven announced the formation of a "Norwegian Legion" to fight Russia.

The legion, he said, will be established as an independent unit under Norwegian officers.

SWEDEN LIMITS CONCESSION

To Nazi Division Is Non-Recurring Prime Minister Says Permission

Stockholm, June 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson said today that Sweden's permission for a German division to cross from Norway to Finland through her territory was a definitely restricted concession.

He said that the permission, which was an obliging and non-recurring act, in no way affected Sweden's determination to maintain independence.

Sweden to Act for Rome

STOCKHOLM, June 28 (AP).—Sweden took over tonight Danish, Finnish and Italian interests in diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

TURKS REPORT OFFER OF RUSSIAN SUPPLIES

Soviet Envoy to Ankara Seen Pressing for Better Relations

ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 29 (AP) — Informed Turkish sources said today Russia had proposed to supply Turkey with gasoline and other military and industrial essentials in an effort to keep the Angara government from falling

Nazi And Red Radio Jammers Waging Battle On Ether Front

Propaganda Broadcasts Drowned In Roar Of Wave Length Attacks And Counter-Attacks

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 29—German and Russian stations are engaged in a fierce battle of jamming and counter-jamming of each other's broadcasts of official announcements and propaganda.

At the start of hostilities last Sunday, Moscow resumed the radio war against the Reich which had lapsed during the period of the non-aggression pact.

When the guns started booming at the front, the Moscow radio started its own bombardment with "exposures" of Nazi and Fascist rulers and the whole range of propaganda arguments. The Germans replied in kind.

When the Russians were on the air, Germany loosed a jamming barrage. A deep roar ranged around the Moscow wave bands, drowning the German language broadcast. Moscow shifted the wave length a fraction, but the German technicians pursued.

In a counter-attack, Moscow jammed the German radio on thirty-one and twenty-five meters, as well as the important nineteen-meter band which the Nazis use to direct anti-British propaganda to the United States, South America, Asia and the Near East.

Listeners report that the Helsinki radio has been silent in most normal broadcasting periods.

completely into the German orbit.

Russia had available gasoline that had been slated to go to Germany, it was stated, and could reopen depots in Turkey that were closed a year ago.

Soviet Ambassador Sergei Alexandrovich Vinogradoff, hurrying back from Moscow, crossed the border last night. He was expected to make an energetic attempt at Ankara to improve Turkish relations, which soured abruptly on Reichsfuehrer Hitler's charge that Russia demanded bases on the Bosporus.

The Turkish press mildly praised the Soviet for repeated but belated denials that such demands had been made.

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY WAS QUOTED BY REUTERS BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) TODAY AS SAYING THAT GERMAN MOTORIZED DIVISIONS HAD PASSED MINSK, 20 MILES INSIDE THE OLD RUSSIAN BORDER, AND HAD REACHED THE END OF THE MOTOR ROAD TO MOSCOW, ABOUT 400 MILES AWAY.

AJ1241PED JUN 30 1941

MOSCOW, JUNE 29-(AP)-TASS, SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY THAT A RUSSIAN WARSHIP SANK ONE "ENEMY SUBMARINE" AND A RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT SANK ANOTHER JUNE 26.

JUN 30 1941

TASS SAID THE FIRST SUBMARINE WAS BOMBED WITH DEPTH CHARGES AFTER THE WARSHIP EVADED ITS TORPEDOES. THE REPORT DID NOT SPECIFY WHERE THE SINKING OF EITHER SUBMARINE TOOK PLACE..

BERLIN, JUNE 29-(AP)-GERMAN NAVAL FORCES IN THE BALTIC DESTROYED TWO RUSSIAN SUBMARINES AND TWO DESTROYERS AND SERIOUSLY DAMAGED THE CRUISER MAKSIM GORKI, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY.

(THE GORKI, BUILT IN 1937, IS AN 8,800-TON VESSEL WHICH CARRIES A NORMAL COMPLEMENT OF 624 MEN. HER LARGES GUNS ARE 7.1 INCHERS. SHE HAS NINE OF THEM AND FOUR PLANES.)

JUN 30 1941

NEW YORK, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO SAID THIS MORNING THERE WAS HEAVY PARACHUTISTS ACTIVITIES BY RUSSIAN FORCES BEHIND THE RUMANIAN BORDER WHILE A GERMAN ATTEMPT TO LAND SPECIAL TROOPS ON THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA COAST WAS REPULSED BY TROOPS OF THE ODESSA COMMAND. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY NBC.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 30-(AP)-CBS REPORTED TODAY IT HAD HEARD THE OFFICIAL GERMAN WIRELESS, IN A NEWS BROADCAST IN SPANISH, CLAIM GERMAN TROOPS HAD OCCUPIED MINSK.

"THE GERMAN ADVANCE REACHED THE TOWN OF MINSK, WHICH WAS OCCUPIED BY GERMAN TROOPS," IT SAID.

NBC AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME SAID THE BUDAPEST RADIO REPORTED GERMAN TROOPS HAD REACHED THE ENVIRONS OF MINSK.

CBS REPORTED LATER THAT THE CLAIM OF OCCUPYING MINSK WAS NOT REPEATED IN A SUBSEQUENT ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST FROM BERLIN BUT ADDED; "THIS WOULD NOT, OF COURSE, PROVE ANYTHING ABOUT THE VALIDITY OF THE SPANISH-LANGUAGE CLAIM."

NEW YORK, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO IN A GERMAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST HEARD BY NBC TODAY SAID THERE ARE MINOR BUT "GOROUS" BATTLES IN PROGRESS ON THE RUMANIAN SIDE OF THE DANUBE BETWEEN RUMANIAN AND RUSSIAN FORCES. NO DETAILS WERE GIVEN.

JUN 30 1941

NEW YORK, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT 60 PER CENT OF ALL OIL STORES IN THE RUMANIAN BLACK SEA PORT OF CONSTANTA WERE DESTROYED AND THE CITY AND PORT WERE IN FLAMES.

THE REPORT, HEARD BY NBC, SAID HE RUMANIAN OIL CENTERS OF PLOESTI HAVE BEEN WRECKED AS FUEL SOURCES AND ARE AFLAME.

OTHER REPORTS WERE THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD GAINED A BRIDGEHEAD ON THE RUMANIAN BANK OF THE PRUT; THAT RUSSIAN PLANES ARE SUPPORTING GROUND OPERATIONS DESPITE GERMANY'S CLAIM THAT THE SOVIET AIR FORCE WAS OUT OF COMMISSION; THAT ALL GERMAN ADVANCES IN THE SECTORS OF MINSK, LUCK AND BARANOWICZE HAVE BEEN HALTED; THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE COUNTER-ATTACKING SUCCESSFULLY NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE PINSK MARSHES.

JUN 30 1941

ITALIAN (BUDGET) BY RICHARD MASSOCK

JUN 30 1941

BY THE ASSOCIATED PGESS

ROME, JUNE 29--ITALIANS WERE WARNED BY THE AUTHORITATIVE FASCIST EDITOR VIRGINIO GAYDA TODAY AGAINST EXPECTING A LIGHTNING VICTORY OVER RUSSIA.

"IT WOULE BE A SERIOUS MISTAKE TO THINK THAT ALL IS EASY AND OUGHT TO SPEED IN QUICK STEP TO THE DESIRED SOLUTION," GAYDA WROTE. "RUSSIA IS RESISTING THE OFFENSIVE NOT ONLY WITH A GIGANTIC MASS OF ARMS AND THE MORE OG LESS CAPABLE ARTS OF HER LEADERS, BUT ALSO WITH DISTANCE.

"THAT WAS THE CASE IN 1812 (WHEN NAPOLEON FAILED TO CONQUER RUSSIA.) IT WAS THE CASE--IF IN A LESS MEASURE--FROM 1914 TO 1917. IT IS STILL, IN PART, HER VHANCE TODAY."

THE FASCIST SPOKESMAN ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT MODERN METHODS OF WARFARE HAD SO CHANGED THE PICTURE AS TO MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR RUSSIA TO RELY UPON TRADITIONAL DEFENSES.

LITTLE ACTIVITY ON THE AFRICAN FRONTS WAS REPORTED, BUT ITALY SAW ON THE HOME FRONT NEW SIGNS OF PREPARATION FOR LONG CONFLICT.

THE NATION LOOKED TO WOOD BURNERS TO KEEP IT WARM THROUGH THE SECOND WINTER OF THE WAR, AS THE TIMBER GUILD ORDERED IMMEDIATE MEASURES TO ASSURE ABEQUATE SUPPLIES OX PORDWOOD AND CHARCOAL TO SUPPLANT COAL.

SPEAKERS AT A GUILD MEETING POINTED OUT THE NECESSITY OF INCREASING THE CHARCOAL OUTPUT TO TAKE THE PLACE OF IMPORTED COAL, WHICH NOW IS A NECESSITY FOR WAR INDUSTRIES. TIMBER FROM CROATIA ALSO IS EXPECTED TO HELP MEET TME EMERGENCY SITUATION.

JUN 30 1941

THE LIQUID FUELS GUILD MEETS JULY 2 TO EXAMINE THE POSSIBILITIES OF EXTRACTING MINERAL OILS FROM ASPHALT PRODUCTS.

FIFTEEN ITALIAN MOVIE PERSONAGES, INCLUDING THE FIRST-RANK STARS VITTORIO DE SITA AND ASIA NORIS, DREW FINES FOR IGNORING RATIONING RESTRICTIONS IN THE CINECITTA (FILM CITY) RESTAURANT.

FH145PED

VICHY SAID TO SEEK TURKS' AID IN SYRIA

JUN 30 1941

Request Is Linked to Mission of Benoist-Mechin — 1939 Pact Held Basis for Appeal

U. S. PLANES FIGHT BATTLE

British-Owned Group Claim 6 of Foes—Bombs Wreck Residence of Dentz

VICHY, France, June 29 (AP)—Indications were growing in Vichy today that Turkey might be asked for aid in some form in the French defense of Syria against the British attack.

Such a request was considered likely to be the main mission of Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Vice President of the Vichy Cabinet, who arrived in Ankara on June 26 with a special message from Chief of State Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain for the Turkish President, Ismet Inonu.

[Turkish reports had said that M. Benoist-Mechin would ask Turkish permission for French troops retreating from Syria to cross Turkey.]

The well-informed Telemondial agency linked M. Benoist-Mechin's trip to a recent article by Jean Luchaire in the Paris newspaper Nouveaux Temps, which said:

"If it happens that the French Army of the Levant, deprived of reinforcements and supplies, be obliged to retreat or lay down arms, a danger of the most extreme gravity would weigh, ipso facto, upon Turkey. The most elementary prudence thus counsels the Turkish Government to facilitate by all opportune means the French defense of Syria."

Treaty Is Referred To

JUN 30 1941

It has been reported in Vichy, ever since M. Benoist-Mechin left, that he was charged either with preventing Turkish entry into the conflict (to aid Britain), or negotiating for passage of French supplies of all kinds to aid embattled Syrian garrisons.

The Luchaire article pointed out that by the treaty of June 23, 1939, in which France ceded Alexandretta to Turkey, France declared she never would renounce her mandate over Syria and Lebanon to a third power.

Of the accord, M. Luchaire wrote:

"One can affirm that France not only is defending Syria and Leba-

30,24 — 10131

30.24—10131

non against British aggression to safeguard our imperial interests, but that her troops today are fighting to maintain the promise made to the Turkish Government two years ago."

JUN 30 1941

Istanbul Hears Reported Move

ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 28 (Delayed) (AP)—Reports were current in diplomatic circles here today that Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Vice President of the Vichy Cabinet, was proposing on behalf of his government that Turkey move into Northern Syria.

M. Benoist-Mechin was said to have suggested that Turkey take the rich triangle including Latakia, Aleppo and Tripoli before the British overrun it.

President Ismet Inonu of Turkey is leaving Yalova, near Istanbul, tomorrow to meet M. Benoist-Mechin, probably on Monday, to receive a personal message of the French Chief of State, Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, that the Vichy Vice President is bearing.

Request For Turkish Aid In Syria Hinted In Vichy

Vichy, June 29 (AP)—Indications were growing in Vichy today that Turkey might be asked for aid in some form in the French defense of Syria against British attack.

JUN 30 1941

Such a request was considered likely to be the main mission of Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Vice-President of the Vichy Cabinet, who arrived in Ankara June 26 with a special message from Chief of State Marshal Petain for the Turkish President Ismet Inonu.

Deny Nebek Taken

The Vichy command in the Levant states proclaimed tonight an unbroken resistance to the British-de Gaullist offensive despite naval shelling of coastal positions in Lebanon, including Beirut, and abandonment of several advance posts in the mountains of southern Lebanon.

In the face of British claims that Nebek, forty miles northeast of Damascus, had been taken, the French insisted that the situation in Syria had not changed during the last twenty-four hours, although heavy fighting was acknowledged in the Nebek area.

British And Allies Hold 30 Per Cent. Of Syria

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

Damascus, Syria, June 29 (AP)—The Syrian campaign entered its fourth week today witht the British and their Free French allies installed in this Syrian capital and in control of about thirty per cent. of the country, but with the Vichy French defenders holding firm behind the mountain barriers of Lebanon.

JUN 30 1941

Northt of Damascus the Free French are proceeding toward Homs with little opposition. To the west, however, the Vichy French hold the anti-Liban mountain range, and it is evident that an energetic attack supported witht artillery will be required to dislodge them.

The situation is similar at the Damour defenses on the coastal road nine miles south of Beirut, Lebanon and in the rugged terrain of the central sector between the Liban and anti-Liban mountain ranges.

The plan of the Vichy French chief, Gen. Henri Dentz, appears to be to attempt to hold onto this core of the Lebanon area with its excellent natural defensese ,but to let the rest of the French protctorate fall to the British and Free rFench with resistance limited to delaying actions.

British Cite Air Victories In Syria And North Africa

Cairo, June 29 (AP)—A fierce desert air battle, in which American-built British fighters vanquished American-built Vichy bombers over central Syria, and new heavy bombing of Axis North African bases were announced today by British headquarters.

JUN 30 1941

Alexandria and the delta of the Nile were bombed early today, the Egyptian Ministry of Interior announced. Some damage to property in Alexandria, site of a British naval base, was acknowledged, but no casualties were reported.

All Planes Reported Safe

The Italian-German bases at Bengasi and Tripoli were reported "heavily bombed," with many hits on the breakwaters. All British planes were said to have come away unscathed from the Syrian and north African engagements.

JUN 30 1941

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-BRITISH FORCES IN SYRIA WERE REPORTED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY TO HAVE OCCUPIED SABA BIYAAR, 60 MILES SOUTHWEST OF PALMYRA. IN THE DAMASCUS AREA THE BRITISH WERE SAID TO HAVE OCCUPIED PART OF THE JEBEL MAZAR REGION.

JUN 30 1941

ANKARA, JUNE 27 (DELAYED)-(AP)-BRITISH MILITARY CIRCLES HERE REPORTED TODAY THAT FRENCH COLONIAL TROOPS OPPOSING THE BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH DRIVE INTO THE LEVANT STATES FROM THE SOUTH APPARENTLY WERE RUNNING SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

THESE SOURCES SAID, HOWEVER, THREE SQUADRONS OF FRENCH FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS, BROUGHT TO SYRIA FROM NORTH AFRICA BY WAY OF SICILY AND GREECE, HAD BEEN SENT INTO ACTION AGAINST THE BRITISH ATTACK ON PALMYRA IN THE DESERT NORTHEAST OF DAMASCUS.

JUN 30 1941

Dentz's Home Reported Bombed

JUN 30 1941

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, June 29—British bombers were reported by the French today to have attacked the Beirut residence of Gen. Henri Dentz, commander in chief of the French forces in the Levant, and killed and wounded many among the personnel. The building was described as almost entirely wrecked.

Both General and Mme. Dentz were absent when four British bombers, accompanied by seven fighter planes, made the raid Friday at 5.45 P. M.

Five members of the general's personal guard were killed and four wounded, the French said. Fifteen bombs were dropped, but only two hit the buildings, they added.

(Syrian story on Page 3)

Nazis Bomb Alexandria And Area ir Delta of Nile

Berlin Reports Raid on British Motorized Columns

CAIRO, Egypt, June 29 (AP).—Alexandria and a wide area in the Delta of the Nile were bombed early today, the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior announced. Some damage to property at Alexandria, site of a British naval base, was acknowledged, but no casualties were reported.

JUN 30 1941

Berlin Reports Raids

BERLIN, June 29 (AP).—The Luftwaffe carried out bombing raids last night on military facilities of the British base of Alexandria "with good effect," the German communique asserted today, and air squadrons successfully attacked motorized columns between Sidi Barrani and Sollum in North Africa.

Italian Version

ROME, June 29 (AP).—The Italian high command said today that German planes had attacked and destroyed British mechanized units between Sidi Barrani and Sollum.

JUN 30 1941

R. A. F. Eighters Find No German Planes In Day's Sweep Of French Coast

JUN 30 1941

BAD WEATHER BREAKS STRING OF NIGHT RAIDS

First Lapse In 17 Nights Of Attacks On Reich Area Forced

JUN 30 1941

Berlin Claims 15 Ships Sunk By U-Boats And Bomber Planes

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 29—R. A. F. fighters made another sweep of the northern French coast this afternoon without encountering a German plane, the British Air Ministry reported tonight.

On this side of the Channel, up to 8 P. M., there were no reports of any German air action.

"Extremely bad" weather compelled the R. A. F. to suspend its night offensive upon Germany last night and ended the air force record for consecutive nightly attacks upon Reich territory.

First Lapse In 17 Nights

It was the first night in the last seventeen in which there was no air attack upon the Rhineland, the Ruhr and other areas of northwest Germany.

German planes were over Great Britain in what was described officially as "very small number" last night. It was believed they took off from bases in occupied France and flew relatively short distances.

Mist over British landing fields sometimes prevents British planes from attacking the Continent, where better landing weather may permit German planes to attack England.

U-Boats And Planes Sink 15 Ships, Berlin Reports

Berlin, June 29 (AP)—Destruction of fifteen ships totaling 86,500 tons by German U-boats and bomber planes was claimed officially tonight by the German high command.

Submarines raiding convoys and single ships in the Atlantic sank one tanker and seven freighters aggregating 46,700 tons, the command's regular communique said; and torpedoed one tanker and two freighters of 25,000 tons.

"Destruction of these (latter) ships can be regarded as certain," the communique added, "so that U-boats with this blow accounted for 71,700 tons of enemy merchant shipping."

Freighters Sunk

The high command declared bombers sent to the bottom of waters around England three freighters and

ine fishing ship totaling 14,800 tons in attacks Saturday night.

The time of the U-boat attacks was not indicated.

German planes raided barbor facilities on the British southeast coast and attacked the important harbor of Hull on the east coast, the communique said.

Fires Observed

"On both sides of the Hull river and on the Humber, several extended fires were observed," the war report said.

The *Luftwaffe* carried out bombing raids on military facilities of the British base of Alexandria "with good effect," the communique asserted, and air squadrons successfully attacked motorized columns between Sidi Barrani and Salum, in North Africa.

[Egypt acknowledged the attack on Alexandria caused some property damage, but declared no casualties were reported.]

There was no R. A. F. action over German territory yesterday or last night, the high command said.

BERLIN, MONDAY, JUNE 30-(AP)-GERMAN NIGHT FIGHTERS WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE SHOT DOWN 11 BRITISH BOMBERS IN THE NORTHERN GERMAN COASTAL REGION DURING THE NIGHT.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED SEVERAL PLACES IN THE REGION WERE BOMBED.

INFORMED SOURCES ASSERTED TWO HOSPITALS WERE BADLY HIT, SEVERAL CIVILIANS WERE KILLED [illegible] AND THERE WAS SLIGHT DAMAGE IN RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS.

JUN 30 1941

Beaverbrook Made Supply Minister As Churchill Revamps Cabinet

Parachutists Routed In 'Attack' on London

LONDON, June 29 (AP).—Post-office Home Guardsmen defended the Telephone Exchange in London's financial district today from a make-believe attack by parachute troops.

Steel-helmeted "attackers" took advantage of the real debris from bombed buildings to approach their objective, but the defenders, including laborers as well as engineers and executives, routed them with automatic rifles and hand grenades.

SHIP CARRYING TEN MARINES REPORTEDSUNK

One Listed As Missing. Officials Fail To Confirm Story

Force Being Sent To London To Assist Staff Of Embassy

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, June 29—An authoritative source said today that a ship carrying a detachment of ten American marines to England had been torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic.

Advices on the sinking, this source said, reported that one American was missing, leading to the presumption that the others had been rescued.

Former Dutch Ship Named

The ship was said to be the Maarsden, a former Dutch vessel now in the service of the British.

At the Navy Department there was no immediate confirmation of the report.

The department announced yesterday that three officers and sixty men of the Marine Corps were being dispatched to London "to facilitate communications between the various United States offices located there."

It was explained that "due to the great expansion of work of the embassy and establishment of separate offices there this service has been greatly needed for some time."

It was intended, too, the navy said, that the marines would serve as fire watchers and thus "serve to relieve the already overburdened embassy staff."

British Officials Silent

London, June 29 (AP)—British official sources would make no comment tonight on Washington reports that a British vessel carrying ten United States marines had been torpedoed in the Atlantic.

Customarily news of such incidents is given only in official communiques.

Admiralty Chief Cites Ship Need

SHEERNESS, England, June 29 (AP)—Increased production of merchant tonnage in Britain was imperative, the First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, said in a speech today. Maximum effort also should be made to acquire such tonnage as could be gained by the expanding building program of the United States and from other shipbuilding countries, he said.

BECOMES CHIEF OF WAR GOODS PRODUCTION

Former Post Of Minister Of State Is Abolished In New Lineup

Premier Said To Be Taking Advantage Of Nazis' Eastern Venture

BY ERNEST AGNEW

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, *Monday*, June 30—Prime Minister Churchill, shuffling his Cabinet for the second time in two months to take swift advantage of Adolf Hitler's Russian campaign, today appointed Lord Beaverbrook Minister of Supply, with responsibility for one of the most important posts in the British war machine.

Simultaneously, Churchill abolished the post of Minister of State, which Lord Beaverbrook was given in the Cabinet changes of May 2 and in which "the Beaver" had been called Vice-Prime Minister.

Replaces Duncan

Beaverbrook replaced Sir Andrew Rae Duncan as Minister of Supply. Sir Andrew went back to his former post as president of the Board of Trade, replacing Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, who was selected for "special duties abroad." Sir Andrew will continue as chairman of the Import Authority.

The eight-member War Cabinet previously had not included the Minister of Supply, but the Canadian-born peer, who quadrupled Britain's plane output as Minister of Air Production, retains his important post in the War Cabinet under the new setup.

He was given wide responsibility for making war goods in all Britain's factories.

Production Emphasized

The Prime Minister's action was interpreted almost unanimously by informed circles as meaning Churchill was placing a new and greater emphasis upon increasing the speed of production of war materials to take the fullest advantage of Germany's engagement against Russia.

Well-posted circles said Lord Beaverbrook had not lost stature in the shakeup; that he had been assigned to the new post because Churchill felt he would be most useful there.

"The Ministry of Supply now is certainly one of the most important in the British Empire," one source said.

Beaverbrook's duties as referee on priority questions were taken over by Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor. Other minor tasks were given to other officials because, it was believed, of the demands the new post will make upon Beaverbrook's time.

British commentators expressed little surprise at the call for Beaverbrook to take over the supply job.

The authoritative press association observed that the Cabinet changes "are but underlinings of repeated warnings by Government spokesmen that the Russian-German conflict, far from providing cause for relaxation, is an opportunity for Britain to make up the leeway in production.

"From now on, it will be 'full speed ahead' with Beaverbrook the dynamic captain on the bridge of our ship of arms production."

Points To South America

Regarding Captain Lyttleton's new post, the British Press Association said there were big questions of war production in the United States, but "Americans can be trusted to look after those themselves and so it would appear more likely that South America trade developments" might have his attention.

"Wheat, meat and other things in South America must be considered," it said. "Such developments would link up with the big scheme for amassing food reserves in Australia and New Zealand.

Franco Pledges Redress For Anti-British Acts

Tells Sir Samuel Hoare Madrid Rioters Who Stoned Embassy Will Be Punished

London, June 29 (AP)—Authoritative quarters reported today that Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Spanish chief of state, had assured Britain he would punish rioters who stoned the British Embassy June 24.

Franco was said to have given the assurance in a long interview with Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador, in Madrid, yesterday. He was said to have expressed himself emphatically about the riots and to have told Sir Samuel he strongly disapproved them and would take necessary steps to prevent a recurrence.

The riot accompanied a Falangist (Spanish Fascist) anti-Russian demonstration in which participants called for destruction of Soviet Russia and "Gibraltar for Spain."

Clothing Rations Altering Britain's Sartorial Modes

Women Go Bare-Legged, Men Dig in Attics for Old Suits

LONDON, June 29 (AP).—Rationing, raids and realism are altering Great Britain's sartorial scheme, for years regarded as the most conservatively correct in the world. The Briton who would not step off Bond Street for a suit is now digging in the attic for something abandoned to the moths years ago, and the most proper women are tripping bare-legged down Regent Street.

Starch officially disappeared from shirts when the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street—the Bank of England—pontifically proclaimed that its clerks could wear brighter clothes. No longer are new clothes officially connected with smartness. The government, in fact, is launching a campaign with the slogan, "old clothes are the smartest." Consequently, lots of people are in style.

With laundry prices what they are and shirt rationing in effect, British shirts are being put to a severe test.

Many are getting a wear only at weekends. Shirts with the collars attached, a style which never fully caught on anyhow, are as scarce as lemons in this summer of the war. Straw hats, likewise, are seldom seen. Hats are not rationed, but they are regarded generally as a luxury.

Conclusion: The most popular garb of all is a uniform of the fighting forces.

30.24— 10133

30.24— 10133

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-SYMPATHIZERS WITH THE ALLIED CAUSE THROUGHOUT THE OLD WORLD HAVE BEEN URGED TO ADOPT THREE DOTS AND ONE DASH--AND THE LETTER "V" IT STANDS FOR--AS THEIR DOOR-KNOCK COUNTERSIGN AND MUTUAL PLEDGE FOR VICTORY.

"V'S" FOR VICTORY HAVE BEEN CHALKED ON WALLS, FENCES AND SIDEWALKS IN BRITAIN FOR SOME TIME. BRITISH OFFICIALS SAY THEY ARE LIKEWISE IN EVIDENCE IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED LANDS AS A MARK OF THEIR PEOPLE'S FAITH IN ULTIMATE TRIUMPH AND TO HARASS THE GERMANS.

COLONEL REGINALD BRITTAN, IN A BBC BROADCAST TO OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, SUGGESTS THAT THE MORE "V"--THREE DOTS AND A DASH--BE USED WHENEVER POSSIBLE AMONG ALLIED FRIENDS.

"WHEN YOU KNOCK ON A DOOR, THERE IS YOUR KNOCK," SAID BRITTAN. "IF YOU CALL A WAITER IN A RESTAURANT, CALL HIM WITH "V" TAPS. TEACH YOUR FRIENDS THE "V" SOUND."

HE THEN PLAYED THE OPENING BARS OF BEETHOVEN'S FIFTH SYMPHONY, WHICH HE CALLED A THEME SONG OF "VICTORY AND FREEDOM" AND DECLARED THE RHYTHM OF THE MORSE SIGNAL FOR "V" WAS EMPLOYED WITHIN IT.

"HERE IS COURAGE AND THE WILL TO LIVE EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF INSPIRED SOUND," BRITTAN ASSERTED.

"GERMANS SOMETIMES PLAY THIS SYMPHONY--THEY DO NOT KNOW WHAT IT MEANS --BUT WHEN YOU HEAR IT YOU WILL HEAR BEETHOVEN PLAYING OUT THE RHYTHM OF VICTORY AND FREEDOM--YOUR RHYTHM.

"IT IS A SIGN OF RESISTANCE TO TYRANNY AND A SIGN AND RHYTHM OF A GREAT EUROPEAN ARMY WHICH ONE DAY WILL SWEEP THE GERMANS AWAY LIKE STRAWS IN A FLOOD."

AVOWING THAT "TO GERMANS AND QUISLINGS IT IS INDEED WRITING ON THE WALL," BRITTAN SAID GERMANS WERE SEEING "V" CHALKED ON PAVEMENTS, PENCILLED ON POSTERS AND SCRATCHED ON THE FENDERS OF GERMAN CARS.

IT WAS SAID THAT FLOWERS COME UP IN A "V" PATTERN, THAT EN SALUTE ONE ANOTHER WITH THE "V" SIGN, SEPARATING FINGERS, AND THAT FIELD WORKERS TURN TO VILLAGE CLOCKS AS THE HOUR OF FIVE IS STRUCK.

TRAVELLERS ABOUT BRITAIN REPORT THAT THEY HAVE SEEN THE SYMBOL CHIPPED IN MOTOR TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT AND PAINTED ON PLANE WINGS, ON DOORWAYS AND FENCE POSTS.

APPARENTLY GIRLS ARE TAKING TO THE IDEA AS THEY ARE TALKING OF SEWING "V'S" ON THEIR FROCKS AND WEARING ORNAMENTS IN THE SHAPE OF THAT LETTER.

JUN. 30. 41

27 Ex-Reds Freed in France

VERSAILLES, German-Occupied France, June 29 (AP)—Twenty-seven former Communists were released from internment camp today after having given proof, it was said, of their loyalty to the French Government.

Nazis Take Food, Greeks Go Hungry

JUN 30 '41

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, June 27 (Delayed)—Foreigners arriving from Athens today declared that many Greeks are going hungry while Greek wheat and potatoes are being shipped to Germany.

Some travelers said there is "real famine" in Greece. Dairy cattle in the Athens area have been slaughtered for beef, leaving a milk shortage, they said, and some estimated that more than half of the Greek population was not getting enough food for subsistence.

Greek newspapers have adopted a pro-German attitude and are attacking King George II, the late dictator, John Metaxas, and the democracies, and are blaming the Greek disaster on "the faithless British," the travelers report.

JUN 30 '41

Pope Says War Is Punishment for Sin

By GEORGE C. JORDAN.

Vatican City, June 29 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, for the first time, attributed the war today to the hand of Divine Providence as punishment for the sins of mankind. He did not specifically mention the Russian-German conflict.

In a radio broadcast to the world, the Pope advised Catholics to "trust in God," who would restore "justice, calm and peace" in His own due time after "having let the hurricane loose for a moment on humanity."

The Pope said that to trust in God means "believing that God can permit at times here below" the "predominance of atheism and impiety, lamentable obscuring of the sense of justice, violation of law, tormenting of innocent, peaceful, undefended and helpless men."

Trusting in God, the Pope said "means believing that God at times thus lets trials befall individuals and peoples, trials of which the malice of men is the instrument in a design of justice directed toward the punishmen of sin, toward purifying persons and peoples through the expiations of this present life and bringing them back by this way to Himself; but it means believing at the same time that this justice remains here below the justice of a father inspired and dominated by love."

The Pontiff said "nothing in this world escapes" God's providence, and added that "nothing great or small happens which is not foreseen, wished or permitted, directed always by Providence to ends which in this world are always inspired by love for men."

Speaking with vigor, the Pope said the "fierce intensity of the trial" would endure "only for a fixed time."

Blesses Italian People

The Pontiff, who had announced his speech as a message to the world, singled out Rome and the "whole Italian people" for special blessing before imparting his benediction on all.

He said he knew Rome would not "deny that faith which has made her the mistress of the world and majestic to nations where Christian culture obtains."

Men, the Pontiff said, "think of human events in relation to their approximate causes and immediate effect," while "God sees them in their remote causes and judges their remote effects."

"We know well the most serious difficulty for those who have not the correct sense of the divine comes from seeing so many innocent victims involved in suffering by the same tempest which overwhelms sinners," the Pope said.

JUN 30 '41

Calls for Courage

He then urged the people not merely to accept sufferings with resignation, but to love them, to glory in them, as the Apostles Peter and Paul did in their martyrdom, which the Pope's speech commemorated.

"Through languishing of faith in men's hearts, through pleasure seeking that molds and captivates their lives, men are driven to judge as evil and as unmixed evil all physical mishaps of this earth," the Pontiff said.

He added that they forget "the cross is frequently the gift of God which is needed in order to offer to divine justice our share of expiation."

Feels Heart "Grow Faint"

The Pontiff began his speech by saying that he, too, felt his heart "grow faint at the tempest of evil, of suffering and of anguish that now rages over the world. . . .

"There are not lacking, it is true, in the darkness of the storm, comforting sights which dilate our hearts with great and holy expectations—generous courage and the defense of the fundamentals of Christian civilization and confident hope in their triumph, most intrepid patriotism, heroic acts of virtue."

The Holy Father spoke of the "decadence of the spirit of justice and charity," of peoples "overthrown or fallen into an abyss of disasters, human bodies torn by bombs or by machine-gun fire, . . . prisoners, far from those dear to them and often without news of them; individuals and families deported, transported, separated and torn from their homes and wandering in misery without support." These, he said, were all evils.

Criticizes Blockades

So, too, were "blockades and counter-blockades which aggravate almost everywhere the difficulty of getting supplies of foodstuffs so that already, here and there, famine in all its horror makes its presence felt."

To these he added "indescribable

sufferings, pain and persecution" of Catholic priests and religious and lay folk in some places—"pains and bitterness which anxiety for those that suffer does not permit us to reveal in all their sad and moving details."

He advised doubters who asked "How can God permit all this?" that God "continues and will continue to make His sun shine upon good and bad and to reign upon just and unjust."

almost of orphans at the disappearance of the two supreme Apostles?

It was the fiercest moment in the tempest that shortly before the cruelty of Nero had let loose upon the infant Church; before eyes still rose the horrible vision of human torches glowing by night in the gardens of Caesar, of the quivering, torn bodies in the arenas and in the streets. It seemed then that implacable cruelty had triumphed, striking

of the tempest of evil, of suffering and of anguish that now rages over the world.

Notes Comforting Sights

There are not lacking, it is

true, in the darkness of the storm, comforting sights which dilate our hearts with great and holy expectations; courage in defense of the fundamentals of Christian civilization and confident hope in their triumph; the

asters, of trials of every kind, it seems that man's mind and judgment go astray and become confused, and perhaps in the heart of more than one of you has arisen the terrible suggestion of doubt which perchance at the death of the two apostles was a disturbing temptation for some of the less stanch Christians: How can God permit all this? Can an omnipotent God, infinitely wise and infinitely good, possibly allow

the vicissitudes of time as much as the serene peace of the endless ages, God who is the Blessed Trinity, full of compassion for the weaknesses, ignorance and impatience of men but who loves men too much for their faults to turn Him from the ways of His wisdom and love, continues and will continue to make His sun to rise upon the good and bad and to rain upon the just and the unjust (Matthew v, 45), to guide their childlike steps with firmness and kindness if only they will let themselves be led by Him and have trust in the power and the wisdom of His love for them.

Meaning of Trust in God

What does it mean to trust in God?

Trust in God means the abandonment of oneself, with all the force of the will sustained by grace and love, in spite of all the doubts suggested by appearances to the contrary, to the wisdom, the infinite love of God. It means believing that nothing in this world escapes His providence, whether in the universal or in the particular order; that nothing great or small happens which is not foreseen, wished or permitted, directed always by providence to its exalted end, which to this world are always inspired by love for men.

It means believing that God can permit at times here below for some time pre-eminence of atheism and of impiety, the lamentable obscuring of a sense of justice, the violation of law, the tormenting of innocent, peaceful, undefended, helpless men. It means believing that God at times thus lets trials befall individuals and peoples, trials of which the malice of men is the instrument in a design of justice directed toward the punishment of sin, toward purifying persons and peoples through the expiations of this present life and bringing them back by this way to Himself; but it means believing at the same time that this justice always remains here below the justice of a father inspired and dominated by love.

"Hour of God Will Come"

However cruel may seem the hand of the Divine Surgeon when He cuts with the lancet into the live flesh, it is always an active love that guides and drives it in, and only the good of men and peoples makes Him interfere to cause such sorrow. It means believing finally that the fierce intensity of the trial, like the triumph of evil, will endure even here below only for a fixed time and not longer; that the hour of God will come, the hour of mercy, the hour of holy rejoicing, the hour of the new canticle of

liberation, the hour of exultation and of joy (Psalm 95), the hour in which, after having let the hurricane loose for a moment on humanity, the all-powerful hand of the Heavenly Father with an imperceptible motion will detain it and disperse it and, by ways little known to the mind or to the hopes of men, justice, calm and peace will be restored to the nations.

We know well that the most serious difficulty for those who have not a correct sense of the divine comes from seeing so many innocent victims involved in suffering by the same tempest which overwhelms sinners. Men never remain indifferent when the hurricane which tears up the great trees also cuts down the lowly little flowers which opened at their feet only to lavish the grace of their beauty and fragrance on the air around them. And yet these flowers and their perfumes are the work of God and of His wonderful designing! If He has allowed any of these flowers to be swept away in the storm, can He not, do you think, have assigned a goal unseen by the human eye for the sacrifice of that most unoffending creature in the general arrangement of the law by which He prevails over and governs nature? How much more, than, will His omnipotence and love direct the lot of pure and innocent human beings to good!

"Driven to Judge as Evil"

Through the languishing of faith in men's hearts, through the pleasure-seeking that molds and captivates their lives, men are driven to judge as evil, and as unmixed evil, all the physical mishaps of this earth. They have forgotten that suffering stands at the threshold of life as the way that leads to the smiles of the cradle; they have forgotten that it is more often than not the shadow of the Cross of Calvary thrown on the path of the Resurrection; they have forgotten that the cross is frequently a gift of God, a gift which is needed in order to offer to the divine justice our share of expiation;

they have forgotten that the only real evil is the sin that offends God; they have forgotten what the Apostle says: "The sufferings of this time are not worthy to be compared with the glory to come, that shall be revealed in us" (Romans viii, 18), that we ought to look on Jesus, "the author and finisher of faith, who, having joy set before him, endured the cross" (Hebrews xii, 2).

To Christ crucified on Golgotha, the virtue and wisdom which draws the whole world to itself, they turned their gaze amidst the

immense tribulations bound up with the spread of the Gospel, those two Princes of the Apostles who in life were nailed to the Cross with Christ, and died, Peter crucified, Paul bending his neck to the headsman's sword, as leaders, teachers and witnesses to the fact that in the Cross is comfort and salvation and that there is no living in the love of Christ without suffering. To that Cross which illumines the way, the truth and the life, the Roman protomartyrs and the first Christians looked in the hour of suffering and persecution.

"You Will Find the Strength"

Do you, too, dear children, look upon your sufferings thus; and you will find the strength not merely to accept them with resignation but to love them, to glory in them as the Apostles and Saints; our fathers and elder brothers, who were formed of the same flesh as you and had the same power of suffering, loved them and glorified in them. Look on your sufferings and difficulties in the light of the sufferings of the crucified, in the light of the sufferings of the Blessed Virgin, the most innocent of creatures and the most intimate sharer in the Passion of Our Lord, and you will be able to understand that to be like the Exemplar, the Son of God, King of Sufferings, is the noblest and safest way to Heaven and victory. Do not look merely at the thorns which afflict you and cause you pain but think also of the merit which sprouts from your sufferings like the rose of heavenly garland; and you will find then, with the grace of God, the courage and strength of that Christian heroism which is at once sacrifice and victory, and peace surpassing all sense; heroism which your faith has the right to exact from you.

"And in fine" (to repeat in the words of St. Peter), "Be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another, being lovers of the brotherhood, merciful, modest, humble: Not rendering evil for evil, nor railing for railing, but contrariwise, blessing: * * * that in all things God may be honored through Jesus Christ: to whom is glory and empire for ever and ever." (I Peter iii, 8; iv, 11.)

Imparts Blessings

But, if the sublime heights of Christianity cause our thoughts to be thus exalted, we feel too in the depth of our heart how the desire of all our children coincides with ours asking God that in so grave an hour in history the virtue of all be equal to their faith.

Our thoughts go especially to

Text of Pope Pius's Address on Divine Providence

JUN 30 1941

By The Associated Press.

ROME, June 29—The text of Pope Pius XII's radio broadcast today follows:

Some considerations on Divine Providence in human events:

My dear children of the whole Catholic Church, your thoughts on this Feast of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul turn with affection to Rome in terms of the triumphal hymn, "O Happy Rome! Who in the Martyr Princes' blood, a twofold stream, art washed and doubly sanctified."

But the happiness of Rome, which is a happiness of blood and faith, is your happiness, too; for the faith of Rome, sealed here with the blood of the Princes of the Apostles on the right and on the left bank of the Tiber, is the faith that was preached to you; it is the faith that will be preached to the whole world. You are exultant at the thought of greeting Rome because you feel, within you, the thrill of the all-embracing Romanism of your faith.

Nineteen centuries ago, the Rome of the Caesars was baptized in the blood of the first Vicar of Christ and of the Apostle of the Gentiles and was named the Rome of Christ: it was to be an enduring token of the indefectible supremacy of the Church's sacred authority, a token of the infallible teaching of her faith; and in that blood were written the first pages of a grand new story of the sacred battles and victories of Rome.

"The Fiercest Moment"

Have you ever asked yourselves what must have been the thoughts, the fears of the little handful of Christians scattered over the great pagan city when, having given hasty burial to the bodies of the two great martyrs—the one at the foot of the Vatican Hill and the other on the road to Ostia—they gathered, for the most part in the tenements of slaves or poor tradesmen, but some few in their wealthy homes, and felt the sense of loneliness

at and overturning the two pillars whose presence alone had sustained the faith and the courage of the little Christian groups. In that sunset of blood, how their hearts must have felt the distress of sorrow as they found themselves now without the comfort and the company of those two strong spokesmen, abandoned to the brutality of a Nero and the dreadful power of Roman imperial greatness.

Quotes Letter of Apostle

But against the steel and physical force of the tyrant and of his servants they had received the spirit of force and of love, stronger than torments or death, and we seem to see the aged Linus at that reunion which followed in the midst of the desolate community, Linus who was the first to be called to take the place of the departed Peter, take into his hands that trembled with emotion the letter already sent by the apostle to the faithful of Asia Minor and read over slowly the words of blessing, of trust, of comfort:

"Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who according to His great mercy hath regenerated us unto a lively hope, by the resurrection of Jesus Christ * * * Wherein you shall greatly rejoice, if now you must be for a little time made sorrowful in divers temptations * * * Be you humbled therefore under the mighty hand of God * * * casting all your care upon Him, for He hath care of you * * * The God of all grace, who hath called us unto His eternal glory in Christ Jesus, after you have suffered a little, will Himself perfect you, and confirm you, and establish you." (I Peter, i, 3-6; v, 6-10.)

We too, beloved children, who by an inscrutable design of God have received in succession to Peter, to Linus and to a hundred other saintly Pontiffs the mission to comfort and confirm our brethren in Jesus Christ (Luke xxii, 32); we, like you, feel our heart grow faint at the thought

most intrepid patriotism; heroic acts of virtue; chosen souls ready for every sacrifice; whole-hearted self-surrender; widespread reawakening of faith and of piety.

But, on the other hand: Sin and evil penetrating the lives of individuals, the sacred shrine of family, the social organism; and being now no longer merely tolerated through weakness or impotence but excused, exalted, entering as master into the most diverse phases of human life; decadence of the spirit of justice and charity; peoples overthrown or fallen into an abyss of disasters; human bodies torn by bombs or by machine-gun fire; wounded and sick who fill hospitals and come out often with their health ruined, their limbs mutilated, invalids for the rest of their lives; prisoners far from those dear to them and often without news of them; individuals and families deported, transported, separated, torn from their homes, wandering in misery without support, without means of earning their daily bread; evils, all of them which affect not only the fighters but weigh on the whole population, old men, women and children, the most innocent, the most peace-loving, those bereft of all defense; blockades and counter-blockades which aggravate almost everywhere the difficulty of getting supplies of foodstuffs so that already, here and there, famine in all its horrors makes its presence felt; added to this the indescribable suffering, pain and persecution which so many of our dear sons and daughters—priests, religious lay folk—in some places endure for the name of Christ because of their religion, of their fidelity to the Church; because of their sacred ministry, pains and bitterness which anxiety for those that suffer does not permit us to reveal in all their sad and moving details.

"Terrible Suggestion of Doubt"

Before such an accumulation of evils, of obstables to virtue, of dis-

so many evils which He might so easily prevent? And there arise to the lips the words of Peter, still imperfect when the Passion was foretold: "Lord, be it far from Thee" (Matthew xvi, 22).

No, my God—they think—neither Your wisdom nor Your goodness nor Your honor itself can allow that evil and violence dominate to such an extent over the world, deride You and triumph by Your silence. Where is Your power and providence? Must we then doubt either Your divine government or Your love for us?

"Thou savorest not the things that are of God, but the things that are of men" (Matthew xvi, 23), said Christ to Peter, just as He had made the prophet Isaiah say to the people of Judah: "My thoughts are not your thoughts: nor your ways my ways" (Isaiah lv, 8.

"As Children Before God"

All men are as children before God; all, even the most profound thinkers and the most experienced leaders of peoples. They judge events with the foreshortened vision of time, which passes and flies past irreparably; God, on the other hand, sees events from on high from the unmoved center of eternity. They have before their eyes the limited view of a few years; God has before Him the all-embracing panorama of the ages.

They think of human events in relation to their proximate causes and immediate effects; God sees them in their remote causes and judges them in their remote effects. They stop to single out this or that particular responsible hand; God sees a whole hidden complicated convergence of responsibilities because His exalted providence does not exclude the free choice of evil and good in human selections. They would have immediate justice and are scandalized at the ephemeral power of the enemies of God, the sufferings and humiliations of the innocent permitted by God; but our Heavenly Father, who in the light of His eternity, embraces, penetrates and dominates

JUN 30 1941

30,24—10135 30.24—10135

thee of Rome, our native city in a double sense, the object of eternal counsel, accustomed to bear with such noble sense of duty the greater burdens in the life of the Church. To thee before all goes our blessing, for we know that thou wilt not, in this hour, in thy serene strength and exercise of good, deny the faith which has made thee mistress of the world and majestic to the nations where Christian culture obtains.

Together with thee we bless the whole Italian people, which in the privilege of possessing the center of unity of the Church presents the manifest signs of a God-given mission and which in the monuments of its checkered but glorious story throughout the centuries shows forth unbroken its Catholic traditions.

To the whole world, finally, wherever we have children, all equally dear to us, we extend our blessing, while our heart trembles within us as we think of those people who suffer more from the present disastrous calamities which have already filled the earth with such conflicts and such mourning. Nor would we exclude from our prayer and good wishes those who as yet are far from the bosom of the Church, that they may feel her insistent invitation to return and that they too may seek in her salvation and peace.

In this way we present all to Jesus Christ the Redeemer of all. And in His name, with the authority of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, whose martyrdom and triumph we celebrate, we impart to all, from the depths of our heart the Apostolic benediction.

With machines destroyed on the ground, the number of planes lost to the Russian air force up to the evening of June 22 was raised to 1,811. German losses this day were thirty-five planes.

Number 2

The German Eastern Army early June 22 crossed the border on a wide front. It smashed into the midst of the Russian Army which had completed its mobilization. Strong border fortifications of the enemy were partly penetrated the first day.

Powerful counter-attacks by the Russian Army collapsed with the heaviest losses.

In these battles, the German air force took a glorious part.

JUN 30 1941

Number 3

On June 23 the enemy directed a powerful counter-attack against our advance assault columns. In the matching of powers German soldiers were victorious.

All Russian attempts were repulsed. Some assaults collapsed in bloody, bitter, hand-to-hand conflict.

The fortification at Grodno was attacked and taken in a hard-fought battle.

The enemy this day again suffered most serious losses in the air, and the count of destroyed Russian planes up to the evening of June 23 increased to 2,582.

Number 4

Brest-Litovsk was subjected to a severe artillery attack, and this fortification fell into our hands.

Number 6

Our forces operating in the Baltic region reached the Dvina River June 26 in a bold assault. The stream was crossed in several places.

The city of Dvinsk fell into German hands. All efforts of the enemy to hold up this advance with desperate counter-attacks were frustrated by the bravery of our soldiers.

Number 7

Surface and submarine forces of the German navy carried out numerous undertakings against the Soviet fleet with bold initiative.

In the East Baltic, a Soviet destroyer was sunk by a mine and the cruiser Maxim Gorki seriously damaged.

German submarines destroyed two Russian submarines. German speedboats sank two destroyers, one torpedo boat and one submarine of the enemy.

An effort by two Soviet destroyers to attack the harbor at Constanta was frustrated by coastal artillery. After brief firing, one exploded and the other ran off swiftly.

Number 8

German tanks on June 26 were victorious in a great tank battle north of Kaunas. Several divisions were surrounded and destroyed. More than 200 Soviet Russian tanks, including twenty-nine of the heaviest type, more than 150 cannon, as well as hundreds of motor vehicles fell into our hands.

JUN 30 1941

Number 9

A battle south of the Pripet marshes took place against an elite formation of the Soviet Army.

The strongest modern fortifications were seized in a heroic attack west of Lwow. Our troops now are victoriously approaching Lwow itself.

North of this region German armored divisions are fighting eastward above Luck.

As on other sectors, the Luftwaffe by reconnaissance and courageous attack against the ever-oncoming enemy forces also here contributed greatly to the advance of our army.

The bloody losses of our opponent are huge. Numerous enemy tanks were destroyed. In the battle about Dubno alone 250 tanks and many cannon, including forty-two of the heaviest type, were captured.

Number 10

In the progress of operations in the region east of Bialystok two Russian armies are now surrounded. Despite a desperate, days-long effort to break through, the ring of the German armies is drawing closer hour to hour.

In a few days, the surrounded armies either will capitulate or be destroyed, sealing the fate of numerous Soviet divisions that had been intended for a central thrust against Germany.

Infantry divisions and units of the militarized Elite Guard are carrying on ground fighting here. The air force contributes irreplaceable aid with smashing attacks.

JUN 30 1941

Number 11

Thrusting forward on both sides of the basin of Bialystok, our armored and motorized divisions have reached the rigion of Minsk. A new, great success is in preparation.

Number 12

The opening of operations against Russia has brought tremendous results, although it is at present impossible to come eve close to estimating the booty.

In addition to bloody losses suffered by the enemy in the first days more than 40,000 prisoners have fallen into our hands, and more than 600 cannon so far have been counted among the booty.

Two thousand, two hundred and thirty-three tanks, including forty-six of the heaviest type, weighing fifty-two tons, were destroyed or captured.

To this mass of material, there are added vast quantities of anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, as well as machine-guns, rifles, motor cars, etc. These figures are increasing hourly. But they will grow by leaps after the capitulation or destruction of surrounded armies.

The German Air Force administered to the Russians the most destructive defeats of this war. In seven days 4,107 Soviet planes have been destroyed by pursuit and battle planes and anti-aircraft artilery in the air and on the ground.

In comparison, our losses were held within moderate limits. In the same period our air force lost 150 planes. German fliers, as well as German materiel, demonstrated a towering superiority.

These mighty numbers of planes, tanks and other materiel, for the destruction or capture of which the German Army must be thanked, give an impressive and surprising picture of the gravity of the menace that had grown on the east frontier of the Reich.

It is likely that, at the last minute, Middle Europe was spared an invasion, the consequences of which cannot be conceived. The German people truly are duty bound to give deepest thanks to their brave soldiers.

The regular German High Command communiqué said:

The German people were informed of the course of operations in the East today in a number of special announcements.

In the Atlantic, U-boats attacked convoys and ships traveling singly whicl were protected by numerous destroyers and airplanes. They sank one tanker and seven freighters, totaling 46,700 tons, and torpedoed one tanker and two freighters of 25,000 tons.

Destruction of these ships can be regarded as certain, so that U-boats with this blow accounted for 71,700 tons of enemy merchant shipping.

In the sea around England, bombing planes sank three freighters and one fishing ship totaling 14,800 tons last night.

Other night attacks of the air force were directed against harbor facilities on the British southeast coast and against the important harbor of Hull.

JUN 30 1941

On both sides of the Hull river and on the Humber, several extended fires were observed. Other squadrons of planes continued mining British harbors.

Friday night, German planes bombed military facilities of the British base of Alexandria with good effect. In North Africa, squadrons of the German Air Force attacked motorized columns between Sidi Barrani and Solum successfully.

There were no enemy actions over German territory either by day or night.

One fighter squadron under the leadership of Major Trautleft achieved on June 26 its 500th air victory. Lieutenant Gieschardt of a fighter squadron scored his nineteenth and twentieth victories June 23.

Italian

ROME, June 29 (AP)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

At Malta on the night of June 27, squadrons of our air force bombed air bases and the port works at Valletta.

At Lampedusa [an Italian island near Malta] a British plane which had bombed the island was brought down by naval anti-aircraft defenses.

In North Africa, German planes attacked and destroyed British motor vehicles between Sidi Barrani and Solum.

The enemy staged an air raid on Bengazi and another in the Sirte Desert.

In East Africa, the situation is unchanged.

JUN 30 1941

Russian

MOSCOW, June 29 (AP)—The Russian Information Bureau issued the following communiqué today:

An offensive of tank units of enemy vanguard columns in the Minsk and Luck areas was halted by actions of our troops. Enemy tanks and troops are suffering heavy losses.

Fierce fighting is in progress in the Minsk and Baranovichi areas against enemy infantry units that strive to join the vanguard tank columns.

By stubborn resistance and counter-attacks in these areas our troops hold back the advance of the main body of the enemy forces, inflicting heavy losses on them.

Large tank battles are continuing in the Luck area, where our air force dealt several devastating blows to enemy tanks. The results of the battle are being ascertained.

Along the entire Soviet-Finnish frontier, the enemy conducted intensive land reconnoitering, accompanied by artillery action. All attempts by enemy scouts to penetrate our territory were repulsed.

On other sectors of the front, our troops firmly hold the frontier.

According to supplementary information, on June 29 an enemy submarine was sunk in Riga Bay.

Our valiant fliers courageously fight the enemy, always bearing in mind the importance of mutual assistance in battle. Flier Order Bearer Captain Geibo, assisting his comrade, engaged two Fascist planes, covered his comrade's withdrawal from the fighting and compelled an enemy retreat.

At the head of a small group of fighters, he attacked eighteen German bombers, forcing them to flee. While returning after a successful bombing of German tanks, Order Bearer Captain Tkhy was attacked by enemy fighters and entered the zone of anti-aircraft fire. The plane was heavily damaged, the machine-gunner and radio operator gravely wounded.

A neighbor came to his assistance, boldly dashing upon the enemy. The machine-gunner and radio operator, by accurate fire, destroyed two Fascist Messerschmitts.

Heroic actions of a cavalry division made it famous over a whole sector of the front. In early morning, by a sudden onslaught, big German forces captured a border village. At 4 P. M. the cavalry division approached the village. An engagement commenced on roads leading to the village. The Red cavalrymen broke enemy resistance and dashed into the village streets. A fierce clash ensued and the Germans retreated, suffering big casualties.

JUN 30 1941

Junior Sergeant Gelsky and Red Army Man Ivanoff went to reconnoiter the lines of a Fascist regiment. They were surrounded by two enemy platoons commanded by an officer. The daring scouts did not lose their self-control. Killing by their accurate fire the officer and several privates, they broke through the enemy ring and took cover in a woods.

Later, they brought to headquarters information on the enemy's location and strength.

A German Junkers-88 belonging to the first flight of the first group of the Fifty-fourth Air Squadron was flown over to our side. The air mechanic of this plane, Corporal Paul Hoffbauer, states in his appeal to German fliers and soldiers deceived by Hitler:

"Brothers: Turn bayonets upon Hitler and fascism. Come over to Soviet Russia. I am now in Soviet Russia and see that here German war prisoners are treated well and humanely.

"Fliers: Do not bomb peaceful

The Texts of the Day's Communiques on Fighting in Europe and Africa

German

BERLIN, June 29 (AP)—The following communiqués were issued today by the German High Command:

Number 1

As a defense against the danger threatening from the East, German forces at 3 A. M. on June 22 charged into a mighty mobilization of enemy forces. At dawn formations of the German air force attacked the Russian foe. Although greatly outnumbered the air force on June 22 won air mastery in the East and administered a destructive defeat to the Russian air force.

In air battles, 322 Red planes were shot down, partly by chasers and partly by anti-aircraft.

On June 24, the citadel, last stronghold of the enemy, was taken by storm.

The German advance reached Vilna and Kaunas. Both these cities were taken the same day.

Number 5

The Russian army, with countless armored cars, attempted to hold up our advance, cut our communications to the rear or break through in an encirclement action. But the German air force, cooperating with our armored formations, took effective counter-measures. The armored formations were supported by anti-aircraft artillery and fliers. Also the giant new Russian tanks here proved unequal to the bravery of the German soldiers and the quality of German arms.

In the first four days of fighting, 1,200 Soviet Russian armored cars were destroyed by units of the land army and ninety-seven by the air force.

Russian cities. Fly over in your airplanes to Soviet Russia and, together with all cultured people, help to exterminate bloody fascism."

Many captured German soldiers testified during examination that they were withdrawn from garrisons stationed in the occupied regions of France and entrained without being told where they were being sent.

Only upon encountering Red Army men did they understand that war against Russia had commenced. Prisoners state that they were driven into battle under the threat of machine-gun fire from behind.

Sympathy for the Soviet people and their war for the fatherland against German fascism is growing daily in the Netherlands. Many Netherlanders say: "Russians withstood the great Mongol invasion, defeated the great conqueror, the Swedish King Charles XII, and ousted Napoleon. The Russian people, with their inherent strength and daring, will destroy any usurper."

MOSCOW, Monday, June 30 (AP)—The Russian Information Bureau communiqué early today follows:

During June 29 Finnish and German troops launched an offensive along the entire front from Barents Sea to the Gulf of Finland in an attempt to pierce our fortifications.

The repeated attacks of the Finnish and German troops were repelled by our troops, the enemy leaving hundreds of dead in a number of sectors following the engagements of the day. He was pursued by the fire of our artillery and retired behind his own fortifications.

In the Vilna-Dvinsk area attempts were made by enemy mobile units to attack the flank and rear of our troops, who were retiring to new positions after the battle of the Shavli, Kedainiai, Panevezys and Kaunas sectors remained unsuccessful.

Energetic counter-attacks by our troops inflicted considerable losses in men and mainly in matériel on the enemy's mobile units.

In the Minsk area our land troops and our air force checked any further advance by mechanized enemy units that had pierced through the defenses in this sector.

Mechanized enemy units were cut off by our troops from their bases and from their infantry and found themselves under the ceaseless bombardment and machine-gunning of our air force. They are in an extremely difficult position.

Covering infantry troops, which carried out the retreat from the State frontier, are engaged in violent fighting and are stopping the advance of the enemy's motorized troops and of his infantry along the Lyda-Wolkowsky line.

In the Luck area fighting between important masses of mechanized troops is continuing.

In spite of reinforcements by fresh tank units, all attempts by the enemy to penetrate in the direction of Novograd-Volynsk and Shepetovka were not only repelled but our tank units and aircraft succeeded, through a series of consecutive attacks, in annihilating a great part of the enemy tank units and of motorized troops.

According to statements made by prisoners, a complete enemy tank division was annihilated in the engagement near Lyda. Our aircraft successfully engaged enemy aircraft, relentlessly bombed his tank units and motorized infantry, which had broken through here, and supported our land troops in dealing heavy blows to the enemy, particularly in the Luck sector.

Hitler and his generals, accustomed to easy victories during the second imperialist war, broadcast that in seven days of hostilities they had captured or destroyed over 2,000 Soviet tanks, 600 guns, destroyed over 4,000 Soviet planes and taken prisoner over 40,000 Red Army men, while in the same period the Germans declare that they have lost only 150 planes and pass in silence their own losses in tanks, guns and prisoners of war.

We find it even embarrassing to deny this manifest lie and boastful humbug. The real situation is quite different.

The Germans concentrated over 170 divisions on the Soviet frontier, and of these at least one-third are tank and motorized divisions.

Taking advantage of the fact that Soviet troops were not brought to the frontier, the Germans attacked ou. frontier troops in a thievish manner without a declaration of war and on the first day of war the much-lauded German troops fought our frontier guards, who had neither tanks nor artillery.

By the end of the first day of war and throughout the second day only advance units of our regular troops were able to participate in the fighting, and only on the third day and in some places on the fourth day did our regular troops come into contact with the enemy.

It is for this very reason the Germans succeeded in occupying Bialystok, Grodno, Brest-Litovsk, Vilna and Kaunas.

The Germans set themselves the purpose of thwarting within a few days the deployment of our troops and occupying Kiev and Smolensk by lightning blow within a week.

However, as was shown by the course of events, the Germans were unable to achieve their purpose, and our troops were able to destroy while the "lightning blow" against Kiev and Smolensk was thwarted.

As a result of stubborn and fierce fighting during the period of seven or eight days, the Germans lost no fewer than 2,500 tanks, about 1,500 airplanes and over 30,000 prisoners of war. During the same period we lost 850 airplanes, up to 900 tanks, up to 15,000 men missing or taken prisoner.

Such is the real situation at the front, which we with full justification oppose to the boastful reports of the German radio.

The result of the first eight days of war permit the following conclusions:

The lightning victory which the German Command had expected has failed, cooperation of German fronts has been disrupted and the spirit of offensive of the German Army undermined, while the Soviet troops, despite their late deployment, continue defending Soviet land and dealing to the enemy severe blows, exhausting him.

British

CAIRO, June 29 (AP)—This communiqué was issued today by the British Midde East Command:

Libya—Patrol activity in the frontier area is continuing.

Tobruk—Nothing of importance to report.

Ethiopia—Our forces advancing from Jimma on June 26 occupied the town of Denbi, capturing 600 Italians and 100 African prisoners of war. West of Lakemti, operations are progressing satisfactorily.

Syria—In all sectors, local advances have been made and fighting is continuing.

This R. A. F. communiqué was issued in Cairo today:

Syria—Yesterday, six Vichy Glenn Martin aircraft, which were attacking our troops in the neighborhood of Palmyra [Tadmur] were engaged by a squadron of the Royal Australian Air Force, flying American fighters. Without loss to themselves, the squadron shot down all six in flames.

R. A. F. bombers successfully attacked stores and dumps near Palmyra and railway lines and other military objectives at Rayak.

Cyrenaica—Harbors at Bengazi and Tripoli were heavily raided by our bombers during the night of June 27-28. Many hits were made on moles at both places.

None of our aircraft is missing from these operations.

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Royal Air Force bombers last night attacked a German convoy off the Island of Ameland. An anti-aircraft vessel and two supply ships, each of about 8,000 tons, were bombed. One of the supply ships was set on fire. None of our aircraft is missing.

Yesterday afternoon, aircraft of the bomber command encountered a number of enemy fighters over the North Sea off the Dutch coast. In the ensuing engagement, several enemy fighters were damaged and one of them probably was destroyed. One of our bombers is missing.

The Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security said in a communiqué early today:

Last night there was a small amount of enemy activity over Eastern England and bombs were dropped at a few points, at one of which a small number of casualties was caused and some damage was done.

French

VICHY, France, June 29 (AP)—The French communiqué on operations in Syria said:

British attempts to break our resistance were fruitless.

On the coast the British shelled our positions.

In the mountainous region of Southern Lebanon we evacuated several advance posts under cover of our artillery, which caused heavy enemy losses. There was no change in the Merdjayoun situation.

In Southern Syria the British were in contact with our troops in the region of Nebek, while the enemy's elements that infiltrated through our positions northwest of Damascus were repulsed with heavy losses.

The Tadmur garrison, although heavily bombed by British aviation on the morning of June 28, continues heroic resistance, executing local counter-attacks.

Our aviation, including naval planes, is continually participating in the Tadmur battle sector.

Enemy aviation bombed Deir ez-Zor, causing victims among the civil population.

In different sectors we have taken forty prisoners in the past two days, including one British colonel.

All prisoners taken since the start of the campaign, including British, Indians and de Gaullists, express astonishment at finding Frenchmen in front of them and not Germans. The British as well as the de Gaullist command persists in retaining this erroneous point of view.

Our troops and our troops alone defend the Levant, and in the last three weeks, despite severe losses and manifold difficulties, they have been putting up stubborn resistance to an adversary who has considerable material superiority.

Hungarian

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 29 (AP)—The Hungarian High Command communiqué follows:

As reprisal for Soviet air attacks on the Provinces of Nagy-Banya and Talabor, the air force with a large number of planes again bombed Soviet military objectives effectively Sunday morning. Fires and great destruction were caused.

All our planes returned.

On Sunday seven Soviet planes attacked the Province of Csap. In the course of the aerial battle we destroyed three Soviet machines.

Slovak

BERLIN, Monday, June 30 (AP)—The High Command of the Slovak Army issued the following communiqué in Bratislava, according to the German news agency D. N. B.:

Advance units of the Slovak Army, after hard fighting, forced their way deep into Soviet territory.

Together with the German Army and through their own action they have overcome many enemy fortifications and broken resistance of the enemy.

A large amount of war booty fell into our hands. Prisoners who surrendered to Slovak forces were for the most part of Asiatic origin. Our own losses in comparison with the successes attained were negligible.

Australian RallyBacks Reds

Help-Russia Fund Set Up Where Group Previously Assailed War

SYDNEY, June 29 (AP).—Soviet Russia's entry into the war had a curious result here today when several thousand persons attended an open-air demonstration at which a help-Russia fund was organized. The platform was decorated with Soviet and Australian flags.

The demonstration was held at the same place where only recently the same people condemned the war as a capitalist war.

Axis Troubles Australians

SYDNEY, June 29 (AP).—Army Minister Percy Spencer said today he had received reports, particularly from Queensland and South Australia, that numbers of Italian and German settlers were using tactics of intimidation to prevent loyal citizens from supplying valuable information concerning subversive activities.

URUGUAY FASCISTS KILL 2, WOUND 8

Six Guests At Benefit For Axis Held—Shots Fired At Demonstrators

Bullets Greet Crowd Chanting "Favor Democracy Against Totalitarianism"

[By the Associated Press]

Durazno, Uruguay, June 29—Two persons were killed and eight youths were wounded today by shots fired into a group greeting arrivals at a totalitarian benefit with cries of "Favor democracy against totalitarianism."

Police arrested six guests after witnesses told them the shots were fired from the automobiles in which the six arrived for the benefit in this central Uruguayan city.

A 17-year-old student and a passer-by were killed. A student and a newsboy were among the wounded.

Held For Killings

The six later were held on charges of killing two and wounding eight persons.

Police reported a pro-Democratic meeting was in progress when the caravan of automobiles began arriving from Montevideo for the benefit dinner. Police said groups "which expressed themselves contrary to Nazi and Fascist ideas" stoned the cars, "whose occupants replied with bullets."

The home at which the dinner was scheduled also was stoned and many windows were broken.

A regiment of cavalry was called out to prevent further violence.

Some witnesses said the benefit was German, others said Italian. The disturbance climaxed many days of student demonstrations in favor of democracy and against Nazis and Fascists.

Tokyo Recalls Envoy In London

Lisbon, June 29 (AP)—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to London, left for the United States on the Atlantic Clipper today en route for Tokyo, where he was recalled for consultation.

Italian Ship Puts Back in Brazil

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, June 29 (AP)—The Italian freighter Butterfly, 5,127 tons, sailed during the night, ostensibly to run the British blockade to Hamburg, but returned early today bringing the body of a crewman, killed when he fell from a mast.

Toronto Air Trainee Killed

WINNIPEG, Man., June 29 (Canadian Press)—Leading Aircraftman L. Roher of Toronto was fatally injured yesterday when his Harvard airplane from the No. 10 Service Flying Training School at Dauphin, Man., crashed at Meadow Portage, forty-five miles northeast of the school, the No. 2 Air Command announced here today. Wreckage of the plane was found near Lake Winnipegosis.

Tinkham Seeks Probe Of Soviet Relations

Calls For Congressional Investigation Of Red Influence In This Country

Washington, June 29 (AP)—Asserting that President Roosevelt had authorized the use of American money and "perhaps American blood" for the "perpetuation of Communism," Representative Tinkham (Rep., Mass.) called today for a "fearless" Congressional investigation of the Administration's relations with Soviet Russia.

He said that he had prepared a resolution, to be introduced tomorrow, providing for such an inquiry by a special House committee. The resolution asks a probe of the "extent to which the domestic policies of the United States are being influenced by Communistic thought and philosophy, and the extent of the employment of Communists in the Federal service."

Tinkham said that the President and Secretary Hull had promised credits and materials to the Soviet Union as a result "of their optional use of the fantastic lease-lend bill."

30.24— 10137 30.24— 10137

OTTAWA, JUNE 29-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,000,000,000 BUSHELS OF SURPLUS WHEAT IS IN THE HANDS OF FOUR MAJOR EXPORTING NATIONS WHOSE REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN WASHINGTON ON JULY 10 TO DISCUSS STEPS TO ELIMINATE EXCESSIVE COMPETITION FOR MARKETS WHEN THE WAR IS OVER, OFFICIALS SAID TONIGHT.

CANADA, WITH A WHEAT SURPLUS OF NEARLY 500,000,000 BUSHELS, THE LARGEST IN HER HISTORY, ACCEPTED THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE INVITATION AS SOON AS IT WAS MADE, AND AUSTRALIA AND THE ARGENTINE HAVE ALSO EXPRESSED THEIR INTENTION OF BEING REPRESENTED ALONG WITH THE MAJOR IMPORTING NATION, THE UNITED KINGDOM.

U1004PED

JUN 30 1941

F. B. I. SEIZES 29 AS SPY SUSPECTS; HOOVER SAYS 22 ARE GERMAN NATIVES

JUN 30 1941

Former Defense Workers And 3 Women Among Those Taken

Group Arrested Said To Have Pried Into Air Developments

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 29—In the biggest spy-suspect roundup in the history of the United States, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced today that twenty-nine persons—three of them women and twenty-two of them of German birth—had been arrested on charges of conspiracy to enage in espionage activities in the United States.

Culminating a two-year investigation and a program of "most extensive counter-espionage," Hoover said, eighteen of the group were arrested in their homes and in taverns in the New York Metropolitan area in the last twenty-four hours by F. B. I. men who moved swiftly and with the greatest secrecy.

Four In New Jersey

Four were taken in New Jersey, one in Michigan, one in Wisconsin and five previously had been placed in custody by Federal authorities on other charges.

Asserting that the F. B. I. had trailed the suspects for two years and had "led them into a fly trap," Hoover said warrants issued here charged them with transmitting information to foreign nations concerning cargoes on ships bound for Great Britain, new developments in United States naval, army and aircraft products, with special emphasis on the aircraft industry, and even the transportation by courier of samples of newly developed armaments.

Short-Wave Radio

In the room of one of the suspects, Hoover asserted, a short-wave radio capable of communication with Europe was found. Other communication devices he charged that the spying ring had used included transatlantic airplanes and secret inks.

One of the men arrested formerly worked on a transatlantic Clipper plane, several worked on ships and others worked at one time or another in various defense industry plants, Hoover said.

The F. B. I. chief identified one of the men, listed as Frederick Joubert Duquesne, as "a writer, lecturer and professional spy."

Indicted Once Before

Hoover added that Duquesne once was indicted and charged with murder and insurance fraud in connection with the sinking during he World War of the British ship Tennyson, on which many lives were lost, and said that he later was committed to New York's Bellevue Hospital. He escaped from that institution in 1918. Several years later the charges against Duquesne were dropped.

Obviously elated over the work of the F. B. I. Hoover said that only nineteen persons had been convicted of espionage or conspiracy to commit espionage since the passage of the Federal Espionage Act of 1917, under which the arrests were made.

20-Year Maximum

Under that act, he said, the suspects, if convicted, would be subject to a maximum penalty of twenty years' imprisonment. The eighteen arrested in New York, he added, will be arraigned before a United States commissioner in Brooklyn tomorrow by Harold M. Kennedy, United States District Attorney, while those arrested in other States will be brought to New York by due legal process in the near future.

Still another of the suspects under arrest, Hoover said, was Carl Reuper, a native of Germany and a naturalized United States citizen whom Hoover identified as the originator of the German-American Alliance in Chicago.

Brother Of Bund Official

Another of the men arrested, listed as Axel Wheeler-Hill, was identified by Hoover as a brother of James Wheeler-Hill, a former national secretary of the German-American Bund convicted on a charge of perjury in connection with the trial of Bund Leader Fritz Kuhn. He was given an indeterminate sentence of not more than three years in February, 1940.

In addition to the twenty-two German-born defendants the group included two natives of the United States and one each from France, Russia, South Africa, Austria and Moravia. All but two of the foreign-born already had become United States citizens by naturalization, he said, and the remaining two had taken steps to obtain their first papers.

JUN 30 1941

First Instruction

Seeking citizenship in the countries to which they were assigned, Hoover said, was one of the first instructions followed by secret foreign agents.

Explaining that all of the persons under arrest would face a formal charge of "obtaining information of a confidential nature pertaining to the national defense from various sources and transmitting this information through various channels to representatives of a foreign power," Hoover said that long and tedious investigation by F. B. I. men had uncovered intimate details of the work of foreign agents in the United States.

Most of such agents here, he said, are paid by foreign powers in United States currency by means of transactions with United States banks through the banks of other neutral nations; in some cases through Latin-American banking firms, all of which he said acted innocently and legally in their handling of the business.

Return With Money

Couriers employed by foreign nations as liaison men between European capitals and the active field men in the United States frequently have been found returning to this country with considerable United States currency in their possession, Hoover said.

Another means of transmitting information and even samples of newly developed United States products, Hoover declared, was the international air-mail, especially the air-mail lines operating out of Italy.

List Of Those Detained

Hoover listed the following under detention besides Dusquesne, Wheeler-Hill and Reuper:

PAUL BANTE, New York city, born Lennep, Germany, November 14, 1890. Naturalized American citizen. Iron worker, tool and die maker.

MAX BLANK, New York city, born September 7, 1902, at Freiburg, Germany. German citizen. Seaman, bookkeeper and clerk, and was employed by German Library of Information, 17 Battery Place, New York.

RUDOLF EBELING, New York city, born November 24, 1898, at Wittenstock, Germany. Naturalized American citizen. Shipping clerk and foreman.

RICHARD EICHENLAUB, New York city, born July 1, 1905, at Herxheim, Germany. Naturalized American citizen. Proprietor of the Little Casino Restaurant, 206 East Eighty-fifth street, New York city.

A Commercial Photographer

JOSEF AUGUST KLEIN, New York city, born Düsseldorf, Germany, November 3, 1903. German subject who has filed first United States naturalized papers. Commercial photographer.

FELIX JAHNKE, New York. Born December 6, 1902, Breslau, Germany. Naturalized American citizen. A soda dispenser.

PAUL AL W. SCHLOZ, New York. Born March 15, 1900, at Reichenbach, Germany. German citizen. Book salesman for the Germania Book and Specialty Company.

Artist From Arkansas

EVELYN CLAYTON LEWIS, New York. Born Fayetteville, Arkansas, February 23, 1903; artist, sculptress and playwright.

HENRICH STADE, New York. Born January 3, 1901, Hanover, Germany. Naturalized American citizen. Musician.

LILLY BARBARA CAROLA STEIN, New York. Born November 2, 1914, at Vienna, Austria. German subject who has applied for first United States naturalization papers. Artist's model.

LEO WAALEN, New York. Born at Danzig, Germany, December 7, 1907. German citizen. Painter.

ELSE WEUSTENFELD, New York. Born April 16, 1899, at Essen, Germany. Naturalized American citizen. Stenographer and notary public.

Ex-Steward On Liner

HENRICH CARL EILERS, New York. Born July 9, 1899, at Brunschweig, Germany. Naturalized American citizen. Seaman; was formerly library steward on S. S. Manhattan.

HARTWIG RICHARD KLEISS, New York. Born August 21, 1896, at Frankfurt, Germany. Naturalized American citizen. Seaman; formerly employed on the S. S. President Harding, S. S. Manhattan and S. S. America.

HERMAN LANG, Glendale, N. Y. Born August 11, 1901, at Schwarzenbach am Wald, Germany. Naturalized American citizen. Machinist and draftsman.

Engineer And Designer

EVERETT MINSTER ROEDER, Merrick, N. Y. Born New York city, June 12, 1894. Engineer and designer.

ALFRED E. BROKHOFF, West New York, N. J. Born April 17, 1902, at Bellefeld, Germany. Naturalized American citizen. Mechanic, employed on New York water-front piers.

OSCAR R. STABLER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., arrested in Westwood, N. J., born December 24, 1904, Stuttgart, Germany. Naturalized American citizen. Former ship's barber on the steamship Excambion.

GEORGE GOTTLOB SCHUH, East Orange, N. J. Born December 5, 1886, at Hochdorf, Germany. Naturalized American citizen. Carpenter.

EDMUND CARL HEINE, Pleasant Ridge, Mich., born January 20, 1891, at Zeulenroda, Germany. Formerly representative for Ford Motor Company and Chrysler Corporation in Germany and Spain. Naturalized American citizen.

ERICH STRUNCK, Milwaukee, born December 17, 1909, at Altona, Germany. Naturalized American citizen. Formerly waiter on the S. S. Siboney.

JUN 30 1941

Others Facing Complaint

In addition to the above, complaints have been filed against the following persons who are already in Federal custody under charges specified opposite each name:

PAUL FEBSE, now serving a year and a day at the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, for violation of the Federal Registration Act. He pleaded guilty to this charge on April 1, 1941, at New York city.

RENE MEZENEN, Flushing, N. Y., a transatlantic commercial flight steward, was apprehended by F. B. I. agents on June 5, 1941, for violation of the Export Control Act in the smuggling of platinum to Portugal. He pleaded guilty before the United States Commissioner at Brooklyn and is confined at the Federal House of Detention in New York city in default of $10,000 bond.

Formerly On S. S. America

ERWIN WILHELM SIEGLER, former chief butcher on the S. S. America, was apprehended by F. B. I. agents on June 20, on a complaint charging him with conspiracy to violate the Registration Act.

FRANZ STIGLER, New York, former chief baker on the S. S. America, was arrested by F. B. I. agents on

June 20, 1941, on a complaint charging him with conspiracy to violate the Registration Act.

BERTRAM WILHGANG ZENZINGER, Topagno Canyon, Cal. Zenzinger is a British subject from the Union of South Africa. He was taken into custody by F. B. I. agents at Los Angeles on April 16, 1941, entered a plea of guilty to violation of the Registration Act and was sentenced in Federal Court at Los Angeles to serve eighteen months for this offense.

Francis Biddle, Acting Attorney General, said in Washington that the arrests "required months of careful preparation, followed by months of investigation of the most difficult character. Perfect coordination was necessary in order to insure the simultaneous arrest of all the men involved."

HOOVER ADVOCATES 7-POINT PEACE PLAN

JUN 30 1941

Calls For All Aid To Britain And China Short Of American Troops

Assails Stalin But Says "We Will Make Good" Promise To Help Russia

[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, June 29—Former President Herbert Hoover pleaded for continued American peace tonight and offered a seven-point course of action which he described as "neither defeatist, nor isolationist nor interventionist."

He said in an address, "A call to American Reason," prepared for broadcast that the nation had moved nearer war in the last six weeks but that "President Roosevelt has held steadfast to his promises not to send 'our army, navy or air forces to fight in foreign lands outside America except in case of attack.'"

Sees Only One Defeat For U. S.

The former President prefaced his seven-point program by asserting "no man can see what the future may bring."

"Whatever that future may be, only one defeat can come to America," he said. "We have no need to fear military defeat if we are prepared. Our only defeat would be if we lost our own national freedoms and our potency for good in the world."

Hoover listed first on his program all aid to Britain and China without putting American troops in the war zones.

Other Points In His Program

Then:

Arm for defense of the Western Hemisphere without provoking war meanwhile.

Uphold Congress in assuming the responsibility to determine peace or war.

Abandon the notion of an ideological war to impose the four freedoms on other nations.

Devote ourselves to improving the four freedoms here so they may inspire other people to adopt them.

Go to the peace table with unexhausted reserves to promote a just and permanent peace and the exhausted nations will listen.

Abandon hates at the peace conference and prepare a new concept of human relations that will give the world some hope of permanent peace.

As To America And Russia

Hoover said "no doubt, we will make good our promise to aid Russia, but the ideological war to bring the four freedoms to the world died spiritually when we made that promise."

He reviewed Russia's "destruction of the independence" of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia and her attack upon Finland and added, "Stalin has taken advantage of the very freedoms of democracy to destroy them with the most potent fifth column in all history. He contributed to the destruction of France. He has daily implanted class hate in America and a stealthy war against our institutions.

"If we go further and join the war and we win, then we have won for Stalin the grip of Communism on Russia and more opportunity for it to extend to the world," he declared. "We should at least cease to tell our sons that they would be giving their lives to restore democracy and freedom to the world.

Not Prepared, He Says

He said that America should not go to war now, because "we are not prepared," and added:

"If we prepare, America cannot be brought to subjection by any combination of military powers."

He said that Maritime Commission figures and other statistics showed that less than four per cent. of American supplies to Britain had been sunk, and he argued that in this and other respects America was a more potent factor out of the war than in it.

Mustn't Forget Japan

"There is the problem of Japan," he said, "We must not forget that she is under contract to Hitler to attack us if we join in this war. For her to enter would be a disaster to Britain in two ways. She would cover the seven seas with raiders, sinking more British supplies. And we would need at once to retain all the air power and ships we can produce to protect our own coasts and to drive her off the seas."

Hoover said that it would require ten years for either Germany or America to muster transports and an armada sufficient to carry an effective striking force across the Atlantic.

He urged the appointment of some person to take responsibility for the entire armament program and charged that "we are still confused in a mass of committees, boards and commissions."

COMMUNISTS URGE U. S. AID FOR REDS

JUN 30 1941

National Committee Seeks Help For All Who Fight Against Hitler

But Asks That Economic Standards In America Be Kept High

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 29—The national committee of the Communist party of the United States issued a statement tonight advocating full American aid to the Soviet Union, Great Britain and all who fight against Hitler.

At the same time the committee urged that the democratic liberties and economic standards of the American people be preserved and extended as "basic requisites for a successful struggle to defeat German Fascism."

Aid For China Also Urged

Unlimited collaboration of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union was advocated "to bring about the military defeat of Fascism." Aid to China and none to Japan also were listed on the Communists program of action against Hitler.

By entering into a treaty of non-aggression with Germany and by adopting a policy of "consistent neutrality," the statement said, the Soviet Union sought to prevent a spread of the war and to reach an early peace.

Russia At Threat To Hitlerism

Now Hitler has attacked the Soviet, the committee continued, because Russia constituted a threat to Hitler's plan "to enslave the peoples of the world."

"The involvement of the Soviet Union in the war has changed the character of the war," the statement asserted, and "creates the opportunity for the people of the United States and for all peoples to unite and assure the complete and final annihilation of Hitler and Hitlerism."

(SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JUNE 30)

- - -

TURKEY'S POSITION

BECOMES MORE

PRECARIOUS

JUN 30 1941

- - -

NAZIS WOULD ENCIRCLE HER

IF VICTORIOUS IN RUSSIA (850)

- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: JOHN LLOYD VIEWS TURKEY'S PREDICAMENT FROM HIS BACKGROUND OF 20 YEARS EXPERIENCE AS A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT. AT VARIOUS TIMES HE HAS BEEN STATIONED IN RUSSIA AND TURKEY; HE COVERED THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN, AND THE NAZI BLITZKRIEG IN FRANCE LAST YEAR.)

- - -

BY JOHN LLOYD

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JUNE 29-(THE SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE)-WHETHER THE TURKS KNEW THAT IN SIGNING A FRIENDSHIP PACT WITH GERMANY THEY

30.24——10139
30.24——10139

WERE CLEARING THE BOARDS FOR THE WAR ON SOVIET RUSSIA IS A MATTER OF DEBATE, BUT THAT THEIR SITUATION IS INCREASINGLY DELICATE DUE TO THE NEW WAR IS APPARENT.

BECAUSE IF BY CHANCE THE RUSSIANS BEAT OFF THE GERMANS THEY MAY VERY WELL HAVE A SOUR TASTE IN THEIR MOUTHS AS REGARDS THE TURKS AND MAY REMEMBER IT AT SOME TIME WHEN THE TURKS WOULD RATHER HAVE THEM AS FRIENDS.

AND BECAUSE IF THE GERMANS ARE SUCCESSFUL AGAINST THE RUSSIANS AND BY KNOCKING OUT THE RED ARMY REMOVE THE COUNTER THREAT THEY WILL BE FREER TO PUSH NEW AND MORE STRINGENT DEMANDS AGAINST THE TURKS.

SO TURKEY'S POSITION, UNENVIABLE AS IT WAS BEFORE HITLER STRUCK OUT AGAINST THE RUSSIANS, MAY BE CONSIDERED EVEN MORE PRECARIOUS NOW.

THE FRIENDSHIP PACT BOUND TURKEY AGAINST ATTACKING THE GERMANS STRUNG ALONG HER EUROPEAN BORDER. IT ALSO BOUND HER TO TONE DOWN HER PRESS AND RADIO, THERETOFORE HOSTILE TO THE AXIS.

SHORTLY AFTER IT WAS SIGNED, HITLER LAUNCHED HIS WAR ON RUSSIA. THE TURKS MAY NOT HAVE KNOWN OF HIS PLANS AT THE TIME THEY SIGNED, BUT HITLER KNEW WELL WHAT HE WAS ABOUT. HE DIDN'T WANT TO FACE THE OTHER WAY AND BE ATTACKED FROM THE REAR, EVEN BY AN ARMY THAT MAY BE WEAK IN STRIKING POWER.

THE TURKS ISSUED A PROMPT DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY WHEN HE STRUCK.

IF THE GERMANS CLEAN UP ON THE RUSSIANS, TURKEY WILL HAVE TO TAKE THIS STOCK OF HER SITUATION: SHE WILL HAVE AXIS FORCES AT BOTH HER FRONT AND HER BACK DOORS, THOSE IN BULGARIA AND GREECE AT THE FRONT DOOR AND THOSE WHICH CERTAINLY WILL GO AROUND TO GEORGIA AT THE BACK DOOR -- THIS IN ADDITION TO HAVING GERMAN AND ITALIAN FORCES SPRINKLED AROUND THE NEIGHBORING AEGEAN AND THE DODECANESE ISLANDS.

TURKEY'S FRONT DOOR OR EUROPEAN BORDER IS APPROXIMATELY 150 MILES LONG. THE AXIS SET ITSELF UP AS HER NEIGHBOR ON THIS FRONTIER WHEN GREECE WAS OCCUPIED AND BULGARIA WON OVER.

FROM THE FRONT TO THE BACK DOOR THERE IS A SWING AROUND TWO-THIRDS OF THE SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA, THROUGH BULGARIA, RUMANIA AND SOVIET TERRITORY. AFTER A CLEAR DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS, THE GERMANS COULD MAINTAIN EASY CONTROL OF THE SEA, WHICH HAS 800 MILES OF EXPOSED TURKISH COASTLINE.

JUN 30 1941

THE BACK DOOR BORDER IS REACHABLE FROM THE UKRAINE, THROUGH THE CAUCASUS TO THE GEORGIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC. THAT AND THE ARMENIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC, ALSO AT TURKEY'S BACK DOOR, ARE ART AND PARCEL OF THE SOVIET UNION.

THE GERMANS WILL NOT ONLY GO INTO GEORGIA AND ARMENIA IF THEY DO AWAY WITH THE RED ARMY, BUT IT SEEMS A SAFE BET THEY WILL WANT TO GO THROUGH EITHER TURKEY OR IRAN TO GET TO IRAQ. IRAQ HAS OIL AND THE GERMANS WANT LOTS OF IT.

SO THEN TURKEY MIGHT WELL BE IN A POSITION LIKE THAT OF SPAIN -- RATHER HOPELESS POSSIBILITIES OF SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE SHOULD THE FUEHRER DECIDE HE WANTS TO COME THROUGH AND DOESN'T WANT TO WAIT.

AT SUCH TIMES, IF THERE IS NO SIGN OF ADEQUATE HELP FROM ELSEWHERE, GOVERNMENTS USUALLY ACQUIESCE. THEY MAY ELECT A MORE HEROIC COURSE, BUT THE EXAMPLES OF YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES BRING UP UNPLEASANT PICTURES.

TURKEY GOT INTO HER PRESENT PLIGHT BY A COMBINATION OF CIRCUM-STANCES, BEGINNING WITH HER RELUCTANCE TO ENTER INTO THE WAR AT THE OUTSET, RUNNING THROUGH THE COLLAPSE OF THE FRENCH AND CULMINATING IN THE ADVERSE ALLIED FORTUNES IN THE BALKANS.

THE ONE FACTOR THAT MIGHT SOMEWHAT ALTER THE SITUATION IS THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF SYRIA. THROUGH SYRIA, AID MIGHT COME IF TURKEY CHOSE TO DEFY THE GERMANS. BUT HERE AGAIN TURKISH LEADERS UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD WEIGH THE POSSIBILITIES OF HOW ADEQUATE THAT ASSISTANCE MIGHT BE.

THE BRITISH HAVE A LOT TO TAKE CARE OF IN THE EASTERN MEDITERR-ANEAN. THEY WOULD BE INTENSELY INTERESTED IN HOLDING THE GERMANS AWAY FROM IRAQ, BUT THE TURKS WOULD HAVE TO SAY TO THEMSELVES, "WHAT ARE THE ODDS?"

TURKEY MIGHT, OF COURSE -- IF THE GERMANS BOGGED DOWN IN THEIR WAR ON RUSSIA AND THE BRITISH GREW STRONGER IN THE NEAR EAST-- FIND A LOOPHOLE IN HER PACT WITH HITLER. SHE STILL HAS HER ACCORD WITH LONDON, UNDER WHICH SHE IS A NON-BELLIGERENT BRITISH ALLY, AND THE BRITISH ARE PLEDGED TO LEND HER AID IF SHE IS ATTACKED.

SHE MIGHT FIND IT ADVANTAGEOUS TO JOIN IN THE WAR, EVEN AT A LATE DATE. THAT IS GERMANY'S RISK, HOWEVER, AND HITLER SEEMS NOT TO HAVE BEEN GREATLY CONCERNED BY IT. ALSO IT IS BUILT ON AN EVENTUALITY WHICH COULD, EVEN WITHOUT TURKEY'S HELP, CHANGE THE WHOLE TIDE OF THE WAR -- GERMAN FAILURE TO DEFEAT RUSSIA.

A GLANCE AT THE FIGURES ON TURKEY'S MILITARY AND NAVAL POWER SHOWS HOW CAREFULLY SHE MUST CONSIDER EACH STEP SHE TAKES.

HER ARMY, AT FULL WAR STRENGTH, CONSISTS OF ONLY ABOUT HALF A MILLION MEN. IT INCLUDES 11 ARMY CORPS, MADE UP OF 23 DIVISIONS, AN ARMORED BRIGADE, THREE CAVALRY DIVISIONS AND SEVEN FORTRESS COMMANDS. THE TROOPS ARE ARMED MOSTLY WITH OUTDATED MAUSER RIFLES AND OLD FRENCH 75 MILLIMETRE ARTILLERY PIECES.

THE TURKS HAVE ONLY ABOUT 400 AIRPLANES AND SOMETHING LIKE 500 MILITARY PILOTS. THE MAIN UNIT IN THEIR NAVY IS A 23,100 TON BATTLE CRUISER LAUNCHED IN 1911 (THE CRUISER YAVUZ, FORMERLY THE GERMAN GOEBEN). THERE ARE, IN ADDITION, TWO SMALL CRUISERS DATING FROM 1903, TWO GUNBOATS, FOUR DESTROYERS AND SIX SUBMARINES.

THE FIGURES GIVEN ARE FOR 1940. SOME NEW WARSHIPS HAVE BEEN BUILT FOR TURKEY IN ENGLAND, BUT THEY ARE LIGHT UNITS NOT GREATLY INCREASING THE STRENGTH OF THE WAR FLEET.

(END SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JUNE 30 SENT JUNE 28.)

JUN 30 1941

AJ1229AED

GEN. MASON-MACFARLANE SKETCH MATERIAL

GEN. MASON-MACFARLANE (CORRECT) IS REGARDED AS ONE OF THE BRITISH ARMY'S MOST VERSATILE AND FARSIGHTED SOLDIERS.

IN BERLIN, HE ONCE TOLD ASSOCIATES HERE, HE KNEW AS WELL AS ANY FOREIGNER"--THE VERY TOP FLIGHT LEADERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY, INCLUDING THE LATE COL. GEN. WERNER VON FRITSCH, FORMER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY, MARSHAL WERNER VON BLOMBERG, NOW MINISTER OF WAR, FIELD MARSHAL GEN. WILHELM KEITEL, MEMBER OF THE WARTIME MINISTERIAL COUNCIL AND FIELD MARSHAL GEN. WALTHER VON BRAUCHITSCH, PRESENT COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A HARD-HEADED SCOT, "MASON-MAC," AS HE IS KNOWN TO CORRESPONDENTS, FAILED TO HIDE HIS APPREHENSION ON NUMEROUS OCCATIONS OVER THE STATE OF THE FRENCH ARMY HE FOUND IN FRANCE WHEN HE WAS DIRECTOR OF MILITARY INTELLIGENCE THERE.

HE HAS A GREAT RESPECT FOR THE MATERIEL--ESPECIALLY THE TANKS--OF THE GERMAN ARMY, BUT MUCH LESS FOR ITS LOWER OFFICERS AND MEN.

WHEN THE GERMANS BROKE THROUGH ON MAY 12, 1940, "MASON-MAC" LOST NO

30.24— 10141

30.24— 10141

TIME ON "I-TOLD-YOU-SO'S," BUT GATHERED TOGATHER A "MAC FORCE" OF STRAY INFANTRY AND A FEW ANTI-TANK GUNS AND HELD THE NORTHERN EDGE OF THE GAP NOBLY AGAINST HIS ONE-TIME FRIENDS.

GEN. MASON-MACFARLANE APPARENTLY WAS DISCARDED WITH HIS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, LORD GORT, AFTER DUNKERQUE, BUT WHEN TROUBLE LOOMED AT GIBRALTAR THE ARMY SENT FIRST HIM AND THEN LORD GORT TO HOLD THIS BASTION OF EMPIRE.

NOW HE GOES TO ANOTHER JOB WHERE HIS FLUENT GERMAN AND SERVICEABLE RUSSIAN MAY STAND HIM IN GOOD STEAD.

JUL 1 1941

ADMIT RETREAT TO NEW LINE IN LWOW SECTOR

JUL 1 - 1941

JUN 30 1941

But Moscow Claims Stiff Resistance On Northern Front

Gravity Of Situation Leads Stalin To Create Defense Council

[*By the Associated Press*]

Moscow, *Tuesday*, July 1—Russia has fallen back to a new battle line in the Lwow sector, but the Red army is stubbornly resisting fierce attacks from Minsk to the Arctic Ocean, it was reported today.

It was announced that the Russian soldiers retreated from Lwow, in a delaying action, since the entrance of Hungary into the war opened a possibility of a move to outflank that former Polish city and the western Ukraine.

"Tenacious Fight" Waged

Of Germany's claim that the Nazis have occupied Minsk, White Russian capital twenty miles within the old Russian border and some 450 miles west of Moscow, the Russian communique said:

"In the direction of Minsk and Baranowicze, our forces are waging a tenacious fight with numerically superior mobile troops of the enemy checking their advance at intermediate positions."

Location Of Action Omitted

The Germans have claimed their *Panzer* units are thrusting beyond Minsk, but the communique gave no indication where the Russian checking action occurred.

Russia went on an all-out basis at home as well as on the fighting front.

Because of the seriousness of the war situation, a defense council headed by Premier Josef Stalin was announced. It took over powers of the Government and all Russians were told they must carry out the mandates of the committee.

Battling Near Murmansk

The Russian communique dealt with the action by fronts.

A fierce clash is in progress with German soldiers in the Murmansk area—the vicinity of Russia's far northern port on the Arctic—with the Germans suffering considerable losses.

The offensive launched Sunday along the Soviet-Finnish border was driven back by the Russian army, the war report said.

One German attack is aimed toward Leningrad through the Baltic states, and furious battles are being waged in the Vilna-Dvinsk area of old Lithuania and Latvia. Russian soldiers are "countering the enemy's numerical superiority in this sector with stubbornness and rapidity of maneuver," the communique said.

In the new German-Finnish attempt to reach Leningrad, at the head of the Gulf of Finland, the invaders struck at frontier defences on both sides of the Karelian Isthmus—in the Kakisalmi (Kexholm) sector with three infantry charges, and in the region of Viipuri (Viborg) on the Gulf of Finland with an attempt to land troops by sea.

Before Kakisalmi, the Russian communique declared, the Germans and their allies left 300 dead, and at Viipuri their landing party was mashed in its efforts to disembark. Both actions were only about 70 miles from Leningrad.

Tank Battles Rage

Major tank engagements are still under way in the Rowne district east of Luck, in old Poland, where one German spearhead apparently is aimed at the Ukraine capital Kiev.

"All attempts by the enemy to break through to the east have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. . . . A considerable number of German tanks were destroyed," the war report added.

The Red navy has sunk two enemy submarines in the Baltic and one in the Black Sea, it was reported. The communique did not mention any air combats during yesterday.

JUL 1 1941

Leningrad Drafts Labor

The home defense efforts of the Red Government extended particularly to Leningrad.

All able-bodied men and women in Leningrad and the Leningrad district went to work yesterday as conscripts in building fortifications against repeated German-Finnish assaults.

For the continued defense of Leningrad, a city of more than 3,000,000 population, the special conscription decree called for seven days of labor by all men from 16 to 50 and women from 16 to 45. Only those already engaged in essential defense industries are exempt.

Fifth Columns Feared

The Friday edition of the newspaper *Proletarian Pravda*, of Riga, which reached here today, carried a decree of the Baltic military district against German efforts to spread panic there. It ordered delivery of suspicious persons to the NKVD (formerly the OGPU, the Russian secret police), forbade the appearance of anyone on roofs or balconies, and ordered dismantling of all radio aerials.

The Red command, as though to support its earlier declaration that German claims to the destruction of more than 4,000 Russian planes were "a manifest lie and boastful humbug," stressed offensive activity by the Soviet air arm.

53 Nazi Planes Bagged

In yesterday's (Sunday's) operations alone, it was declared, fifty-three German and allied planes were destroyed against Russian losses of twenty-one planes. In a single action Russian bomber squadrons were said to have cut off and smashed a German motorized unit of fifteen tanks.

Soviet announcements again stressed home morale and sought to create disaffection and revolt among the invading German columns.

German prisoners of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Infantry Regiment were represented as saying they were "entirely against war with the Soviet Union," and as having addressed this manifesto to their fellow-soldiers:

"We are sure that Hitler's regime, hated by all progressive people of Germany, will tumble under the crushing blows of the Red army.

"Brothers—German soldiers: In a few days of war we got proof that soldiers and commanders of the Red army fight with exceptional courage and fearlessness. . . . Do not believe Hitler's malicious slanders against the Soviet Union and its army. Turn your arms upon the real enemy of the German people—the Fascist clique which drives millions of duped men to sure death."

All Residents of Leningrad Are Conscripted for Defense

But Russians Report Halting Germans on Karelian Isthmus and Blocking Troop Landings at Viipuri.

JUL 1 - 1941

Moscow, June 30 (A. P.).—All able-bodied citizens of Leningrad and surrounding towns were conscripted tonight for work on the city's defenses. The conscription decree issued by the Leningrad Soviet called on all men from 16 to 60 and all women from 16 to 45, excepting only those already doing national defense work in factories or elsewhere.

Persons not already employed are required to work eight hours a day on the defenses; others three hours after the regular working day is ended.

Leningrad, second city of Russia and a center of war industries, is on the Gulf of Finland, close to the Finnish frontier.

Now under attack in strategic sectors of the whole 2,000-mile front with Germany and her Allies, the Red Army reported a stubborn resistance in the areas of Murmansk, Dvinsk, Minsk and Luck, the repulse of two attempted short-cut drives toward Leningrad and the aerial entrapment of a panzer force.

[Finnish troops have started an attack against Hanko, the naval base Russia gained from Finland in the 1939-40 war, a Reuters dispatch to London from Stockholm reported tonight.]

The last twenty-four hours brought an extension of the active front through a German attack across the extreme north of the Finnish border toward the Russian Arctic port of Murmansk and repeated assaults on Russia's Karelian Isthmus frontier with Finland, north of Leningrad.

300 Reported Killed.

The enemy—either or both German and Finnish troops—made repeated attacks yesterday to cross the Karelian Isthmus border, but each time was thrown back by fierce counter-fire and counter-attacks, suffering heavy losses, said today's Russian communique.

In the Kakisalmi (Keksholm) sector, on Lake Ladoga at the eastern edge of the isthmus, there were three attacks by two infantry battalions. When the last of these was rolled back, the communique said, 300 invaders lay dead. On the eastern edge of the isthmus, near Viipuri, the enemy attempted a naval landing, but, the Red Army reported, the landing force was wiped out. Viipuri and Kakisalmi are both about seventy miles from the great war center, Leningrad, Viipuri to the northwest and Kakisalmi north.

The Russian report was short on detail of the battle for Murmansk, the Dvinsk-pointed Baltic drive toward Riga or Leningrad, and fighting in the Polish-White Russian sector, where Minsk and a foothold in old Russia is at stake, and in the Luck region of Poland, where the Germans are pointed toward the Ukraine.

In the Minsk sector the Germans were almost one-third of the way to Moscow, still more than 400 miles away, and in the Dvinsk sector of Latvia they were a third of the way to Leningrad, more than 300 miles from Dvinsk.

(The Germans said they were about half way between Minsk and Moscow.)

"During last night our troops continued stubborn fighting in the Murmansk, Dvinsk, Minsk and Luck sectors," the communique said simply. "In other sectors of the front night reconnaissance, frequent troop re-groupings and artillery duels took place."

The action highlight of the communique was an account of 15 German tanks destroyed by bombers and Russian tanks after a reconnaissance group had cut off a panzer unit at a village identified only as "X."

"Soviet bomber squadrons flew to meet the enemy," said the communique. "As a result of the battle, in which crews of our aircraft and our tanks showed courage and fortitude, the enemy was defeated. Fifteen tanks were destroyed."

In addition, the Red Air Force was credited with destruction of 53 planes against 21 of its own.

Nazi Claims Scorned.

From the Luck-Lwow area to the Black Sea, along the southern flank of the battlefront, a communique said German and Rumanian attempts to smash through into the Ukraine and to cross the Prut River into Bessarabia were repulsed in fierce fighting.

Terming the German high command's claim yesterday of vast gains and great destruction "a manifest lie and boastful humbug," the Moscow communique listed these figures of its own for the two sides:

Tanks destroyed or captured

JUL 1 1941

2,500 German, up to 900 Russian; planes destroyed, 1,500 German, 840 Russian; prisoners, 30,000 German, 15,000 Russian.

(The German summary of the first week of fighting said the Nazi war machine destroyed 2,233 Russian tanks, 1,297 armored cars and 4,107 planes, took 40,000 prisoners, sank four Soviet destroyers, three submarines and a torpedo boat and seriously damaged the 8,800-ton cruiser Maxim Gorky.)

The Soviet communique acknowledged that a Nazi panzer spearhead had driven through the Minsk defense line, but said the advance was stopped by Russian infantry, pounded and strafed by the Red Air Force and had found itself "in an extremely difficult position," cut off from its bases and its supporting troops.

Other Russian forces were said to be "stopping the advance of the enemy's motorized troops and of his infantry along the Lida-Wolkowysk line," half way between Minsk and the East Prussian frontier.

Farther north, Soviet forces were reported withdrawing in the Vilna-Dvinsk area of Lithuania to block a flanking move by the Nazi columns which captured Vilna and Kaunas, Lithuanian capital.

The communique quoted German prisoners as saying a Nazi tank division was annihilated near Lida.

Fighting in Luck Area.

In the Luck area, 50 miles into Soviet territory from the Bug River frontier, "fighting between important masses of mechanized troops" was reported going into its fifth day as tank forces, which the Russians have estimated as high as 4,000, battled at the gateway to the Ukraine.

The communique said the Germans' initial successes, which gave them Bialystok, Grodno, Brest Litovsk, Vlina and Kaunas, resulted from the suddenness of the attack at dawn June 22. More than 170 divisions—at least a third of them tank and motorized units—were hurled against the Russian frontier guard before larger Red Army forces reached the front, the communique declared.

Of the outbreak of fighting on the Finnish front it said:

"During June 29 (Sunday) Finnish and German troops launched an offensive along the entire front from the Sea of Barents to the Gulf of Finland in an attempt to pierce our fortifications.

"The repeated attacks of the Finnish and German troops were repelled by our troops, the enemy leaving hundreds of dead in a number of sectors following the engagements of the day.

"He was pursued by the fire of our artillery and retired behind his own fortifications."

FORM COUNCIL TO SAVE RUSSIA

New Defence Board Takes Powers of Government

MOSCOW (Tuesday), July 1 (AP)—Creation of a Defence Council, with Premier Joseph Stalin as president, was announced by the Russian government tonight. The step was taken because of the seriousness of the war situation, it was declared.

Foreign Commissar Vice-Premier Viacheslav Molotov will be vice-president of the council, which also includes Marshal Klementi Voroshilov and G. M. Malenkov, secretary to the Soviet election board.

All powers of the government will go over to the State committee of defence and all citizens, all party and youth organizations will be obliged to carry out measures decided upon by the committee.

Reds Thwart Landing At Viipuri

MOSCOW, June 30 (AP).—German forces attempting a naval landing at Viipuri, which Soviet Russia gained from Finland last year, have been repulsed, it was announced officially today.

Viipuri is on the Gulf of Finland, just across the new frontier from Finnish territory and only 74 miles by rail from Leningrad, Russia's second largest city.

The entire landing party at Viipuri was wiped out, the communique said, and 300 were killed in an assault toward Keksholm. Repeated Finnish-German attacks on the Karelian Isthmus had been repulsed by Soviet artillery and counter-attack, it was claimed.

U. S. Envoy in Moscow Confers With Molotov

Moscow, June 30 (A. P.).—Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador, conferred with Foreign Commissar Molotov for more than an hour yesterday, it was learned in diplomatic quarters today. The nature of their talk was not made public.

Luftwaffe Is Reported Blasting Russians On Baltic Front

Panzers Declared To Be 200 Miles East Of Minsk

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Tuesday, July 1—The *Luftwaffe* showered tons of bombs upon hundreds of miles of struggling Russians retreating with all their machines on the Baltic front, and German and Rumanian troops reported making deep thrusts into the Ukraine where they found deserted devastation, the official German news agency said today.

Stuka dive bombers made northern roads impassable, inflicted bloody losses, destroyed eight bridges over which the retreating Russians had expected to pass and attacked airdromes beyond captured Lwow, the DNB review said.

65 Red Planes Shot Down

In informed source added that in grand-scale air battle over the bridgehead of Dueneburg yesterday morning one German squadron downed sixty-five Russian planes. Dueneburg is 125 miles southeast of Riga in former Latvia.

German armored and motorized forces, jabbing swiftly eastward, were reported within 250 miles of Moscow after the announced capture of Minsk, stubbornly defended capital of White Russia.

Minsk Captured

Minsk was declared firmly in German hands, but the Nazis admitted the armored spearheads which thrust quickly on 200 miles toward the east had left many Russian troops behind them and that the country through which they sped could not be regarded as German-occupied.

To the north the Latvian port of Libau was declared to be in German possession, with a Russian division closely surrounded in that Baltic sector. In fact, the pursuit and roundup of Russians in that area have gone so far that there no longer is a true front, Germans said.

The spirit of the German press tonight was "on to Moscow" and one German paper in Belgium went so far as to say "London will fall via Moscow."

Military observers, however, hinted that several major tasks awaited Hitler's soldiers in far western Russia before taking the high road to Moscow.

Great Pincers Movement

The movement to Minsk was described here as a great pincers manipulated around two Soviet armies encircled in the Bialystok area. Skirting the south side of this encircled area came German troops from Brest-Litovsk. They sped northeastward through Baranowicze to the east of Minsk where they met other troops who had advanced eastward by way of Vilna along the north side of a great circle in which Minsk was thus clutched. Whether the city capitulated or was stormed was not divulged here.

In Sight Of Smolensk

A German military spokesman, reporting the capture of Minsk, intimated that the armored vanguard already had gone 200 miles eastward and was within sight of Smolensk—a dash clear across the White Russian republic and nearly 400 miles from the nearest point of the German-Russian border as established in 1939.

The high command added that the Nazi noose was being drawn steadily tighter around the two Russian armies which it said yesterday were surrounded east of Bialystok, Poland.

The German military spokesman said the purpose of the fast *Panzer* push is to prevent withdrawal of any great portion of the Russian army into the interior.

Traffic Jams Made

He said the entire region had roads running east and west, but very few north and south. Therefore, he said, it obviously was to German interest to block the crossroads and strive to confuse the big Russian army in a succession of traffic jams.

This, along with a succession of swift encircling actions, was described as the first duty of the advance units.

Thus, it was declared, German strategists seek to avoid one of Napoleon's historic mistakes of 1812. He allowed large groups of Russian foes to filter off into inaccessible regions of the vast country. The German objective was described as the capture and destruction of the Russian army.

Luftwaffe Credited

In this aim, the German air force was credited with a big part, closely cooperating with advancing troops on the ground. It concentrated its heaviest bombardments today in the Minsk sector.

The German people were told semi-officially that fewer Russian planes had been shot down Sunday and yesterday because there are fewer of them.

It was said that the high command had been able to report destruction of more than 4,000 Russian planes in the seven days up to Sunday because in that week the cream of the Russian air force was concentrated on the German frontier and easily accessible to German attack.

Because of the unsuitable terrain, the Russians had only 150 to 200 airports along the border and these were crowded with planes, giving the German dive bombers excellent targets, it was said.

The intimation was that the Germans knew in advance pretty well where every one of these fields was situated.

GERMAN TROOPS ONLY 225 MILES FROM CAPITAL

Berlin Claims Lwow, Libau and Minsk—Says Foe Is on Run.

REPORTS DEFENSES SMASHED

Hitler's Soldiers in Sight of Smolensk on Way to Capital of Soviet

Berlin, June 30 (A. P.).—Germany claimed tonight that Nazi troops had driven almost half way along the 450-mile road to Moscow, capturing the White Russian capital of Minsk en route, and asserted that Russia's Red Army defenses further north were crumbling so badly that a proper front no longer exists.

On the northern front, it was said, German columns were pounding in pursuit of the retreating Russians. Presumably this referred to operations along the Baltic, in Latvia.

[Russians report all residents of Leningrad have been drafted to work on that city's defenses.]

A German military spokesman asserted Minsk was in German hands shortly after the High Command reported the capture of Lwow, on the lower Polish front, and Libau, a Latvian port on the Baltic Sea.

The spokesman intimated German troops were in sight of Smolensk, 200 miles east of Minsk. A big pocket was being formed around Russian troops in the Smolensk region, he said.

Many Russians Left Behind.

The German armored divisions making these swift jabs far to the east admittedly have left many Russians behind them, to the west, and it was acknowledged that the country across which they have sped cannot be regraded as German-occupied.

[Smolensk is nearly 400 air miles from the nearest point on the German-Russian border established after the partition of Poland in 1939. It is about 250 miles from Dvinsk, in Latvia, which the German High Command announced was captured Thursday. The troops now reported within sight of Smolensk might have advanced either southeast from Dvinsk or northeast from Minsk, or both. Smolensk is east of the zone of German control established during the German invasion of Bolshevist Russia in 1918.]

The bulletin on the capture of the Latvian port was preceded by a report that a Russian division near the Baltic had been encircled in a new German northward push in Lithuania and Latvia.

The fall of Lwow was announced in a special communique and that of Libau in the regular daily war bulletin issued later, after an unusual delay. The regular communique said the German ring around Russian armies in the central sector of the long Eastern front was being drawn tighter but, save for the capture of Lwow and Libau, its report on that war theater was brief and bare of detail, saying only:

"As already announced in a special communique, our troops advancing in Galicia captured Lwow. In the middle battle front the ring about surrounded Soviet armies is being drawn more tightly. On the north wing we are in constant pursuit.

"On the coast, Libau was taken."

Red Army Trapped.

"The ring is so narrow and tight" around the Red Army forces on the Baltic front, DNB, the official German news agency said, "that destruction of the Bolshevist units is certain."

The agency also said several hundred Russian tanks and forty-two cannon were destroyed or captured by German forces at Rawa Ruska, just inside Sovietized Poland about forty miles northwest of Lwow. The latter fortified city, also known as Lemberg, was the scene of fierce German-Russian fighting in the world war.

German occupation of Lwow for the second time in two years was announced by the High Com-

30.24 — 10143

30.24 — 10143

mand in a special bulletin.

The Nazi fighting forces seized the city from Russian defenders this morning, the High Command said, while less than two years ago a considerable portion of the routed Polish Army was forced to capitulate in the Lwow region. The Germans then withdrew from the city and placed it in the Rus-

Red Rail Facilities Blasted.

German air attack was credited also with having smashed Russian railroad facilities, derailed trains, destroyed tanks and battery positions and sunk a transport of between 3,000 and 4,000 tons.

(Forces in the battlefront area between Luck and Lwow, where the Russians said a battle of 4,000 tanks had entered its fifth day, apparently were aiming their drive at the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, 250 miles east of Lwow.

(The German radio earlier, in a broadcast picked up by National Broadcasting System in New York, had announced the occupation of Luck, which is about 100 miles northwest of Lwow, but this wa snot confirmed.)

Battle in Bialystok Area.

The thrust past Minsk was announced only a few hours after the German high command in a series of special communiques detailed Nazi successes in the first week of fighting on the Eastern front and reported a tremendous battle yet being waged in the Bialystok area of old Poland, west of Minsk, where two Soviet armies were said to be trapped.

A dozen announcements, released at intervals over 4½ hours yesterday from Hitler's "headquarters," told Germans jammed around their radios that their armies had taken Vilna and Kaunas in Lithuania, Brest Litovsk and Grodno in Poland, and Dvinsk in Latvia.

They told of the destruction of 2,233 Russian tanks, 4,107 Russian planes and 1,297 Russian armored cars in the first week and of the capture of 40,000 prisoners, 600 heavy guns and vast quantities of other war materials.

They claimed that four Russian destroyers, three submarines and a torpedo boat had been sunk and the 8,800-ton Russian cruiser Maxim Gorki damaged. The only mention of the cost of these successes was the assertion that 150 German planes had been lost.

(The Russian communique today had a different version. It acknowledged the loss of Grodno, Brest Litovsk, Vilna and Kaunas. It made no mention of Dvinsk, but admitted loss of Bialystok.

(It said 2,500 German tanks were destroyed, compared with 900 Russian; that 1,500 German planes had been destroyed, to 850 Russian planes and that 30,000 Germans had been taken prisoner, compared with 15,000 Russian.)

An authorized commentator here called attention today to the fact that the German claims of destroying 4,107 Russian planes in the first week of the offensive far exceeded Nazi claims that 2,635 hostile planes were destroyed in the whole campaign on the western front.

Two Armies Sidestepped.

The columns which reached the head of the motor road from Minsk, 20 miles inside the old Russian frontier, to Moscow were said to have side-stepped the two surrounded Russian armies in the Bialystok area to reach their objective.

(Military sources in Vichy heard that the two armies included 400,000 Russians. These sources, however, gave the Soviet forces a good chance to break through the German lines.

(The Russians, instead, claimed that instead of being cut off, their armies before Minsk had nipped off the panzer thrusts.)

Dienst aus Deutschland, authoritative German commentary which is credited with knowing the views of the Foreign Office, said the announced strategic successes of the German Army should be viewed as follows:

1. The two surrounded armies in the Bialystok area must choose to surrender or be destroyed.

2. In the Baltic area the German thrust has been especially rapid and successful. The high command said Nazi forces in this area had battered 350 miles along the railroad from Warsaw to Leningrad.

Tanks Declared Defeated.

The course of fighting in the east also may be considered under three headings, Dienst said:

1. The Germans are convinced the Russian tank arm is as good as defeated, and the Russian air force has been mortally wounded.

2. Special emphasis must be given to the great distances covered in the fighting and the large areas brought under German control.

3. The initiative along the entire front remains in German hands despite Russian attempts to counter-attack.

"New and great success is in preparation," the high command said in its delayed series of special announcements, which created the impression here that Russia was facing a military catastrophe.

The press, silent for a week on Russian developments, greeted the announcements with jubilation. Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter declared: "The Fuehrer has saved Europe from the Bolshevist invasion."

Slovaks Claim Successes.

The high command of the Slovak Army reported its troops had fought their way "deep into Soviet territory."

A communique from Bratislava, capital of the German protectorate of Slovakia (part of dismembered Czecho-Slovakia), carried here by D.N.B., said:

"Advance units of the Slovak Army, after hard fighting, forced their way deep into Soviet territory.

"Together with the German Army on one hand and through their own action on the other, they have overcome many enemy fortifications and broken resistance of the enemy.

"A large amount of war booty fell into our hands. Prisoners who surrendered to Slovak forces were for the most part of Asiatic descent. Our own losses in comparison with the successes attained were negligible."

JUL 1 1941

What Each Side Claims

By the Associated Press.

Here are the comparative claims of Russia and Germany upon the losses in the first week of their war:

Russian Figures.

Tanks—2500 German; up to 900 Soviet.

Planes—1500 German; 850 Soviet.

Prisoners—30,000 German; 15,000 Soviet.

German Figures.

Tanks—2233 Soviet; no German losses given.

Planes—4107 Soviet; 150 German.

Prisoners—40,000 Soviet; no German losses given.

Armored Cars—1297 Soviet; no German losses given.

Ships—Four Soviet destroyers, three submarines, torpedo boat all sunk, one cruiser damaged; no German losses given.

Heavy Guns—600 Soviet; no German losses given.

Other Equipment—Vast quantities of motor cars, antiaircraft, antitank and machine guns and rifles seized.

GERMANS TAKE TWO MORE LATVIAN CITIES

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—The German radio late today claimed Dvinsk and Jekabpils (Jacobstadt), Latvia, were in German hands. Jekabpils is about 60 miles southeast of Riga, Latvian capital.

Reports Suggest Reds May Be Encircling Nazis

Vichy Observers See Threat to Cut Off Panzer Units

VICHY, June 30 (AP).—Information reaching Vichy tonight suggested to military observers that the Russians might have turned the tables on the German invaders and that Nazi advanced motorized units which thought they had encircled the Russians might now themselves be encircled.

The action developing in the Minsk area apparently is a gigantic see-saw battle in which about 1,000,000 men are engaged. German columns, led by amored divisions, up to now have been reported closing a trap around Russian elements.

The new advices, however, indicated that the Russians were trying to cut off those armored divisions and prevent the following infantry from closing the gap, which is one of most serious problems of modern, high-speed war.

Red Army Hard Pressed.

London, June 30 (A. P.).—German armored forces, smashing into the Minsk region and, to the south, toward Kiev, have created "a very serious situation" for the Red Army, an authoritative London source said today. He asserted that the Germans had some basis for claims of encirclement of large Red Army forces.

This source emphasized that the next two or three days would be "of the greatest importance in the huge battle as they will test the ability of the Germans to support armored divisions with infantry."

The German drive in the north was described as a pincers movement, with armored columns thrusting from Memel toward the important rail junction of Dvinsk and from East Prussia through Kaunas and Vilna. This source said this pincer probably closed around Soviet forces, while a separate drive toward Minsk developed from farther south.

It was held likely that the Germans had followed their usual tactics by by-passing Minsk to reach the motor road to Moscow, leaving the big White Russian capital to be assaulted by other troops.

The possibility that other Soviet forces might have been encircled farther south, in the drive past Luck and Lwow toward the Ukraine capital of Kiev, also was expressed.

Finnish Cities Bombed.

Helsinki, June 30 (A. P.).—Active warfare along the 600-mile Russo-Finnish border was accompanied today by official reports of widespread bombing and machine-gunning of Finnish cities by Russian flyers. Four civilians were killed and others were injured.

A dozen cities were listed as targets of the Soviet raiders over Sunday and the Helsinki radio said an enemy plane had machine-gunned the Finnish passenger ship Arcturus, Stockholm-bound from Turku (Abo) with sixty passengers, but all escaped injury and the vessel was not damaged.

[The Finnish Arcturus is not listed in Lloyd's Register. A 1,277-ton Norwegian ship of that name was sunk by a mine off Scotland on December 1, 1939.]

Bombers set forest fires in four areas, it was said, but they were quickly extinguished.

Minister of Agriculture K. S. Liokoski said in a broadcast that thousands of Finnish farms were entirely without male farm hands because of military inductions, and urged all unrecruited civilians to volunteer to help with the agricultural work.

End Passive Resistance.

The Finns' policy of passive resistance to the U. S. S. R. ended Sunday.

"After all," a Finnish Army spokesman declared, "Finns are not the kind to sit with hands folded while their land is laid waste and women and children massacred."

Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, venerated military leader of the Finns, signaled the end of passive resistance at the close of the first week of the Russo-German war by issuing a midnight order of the day calling on Finns to follow him in a holy war against the Russians.

"Follow me this last time—when Karelians rise again and a new day dawns for Finland," he asked. "You know the enemy. You know his relentless purpose to destroy our homes, our religion, our Fatherland, and to enslave our people. . . . Without cause he brutally attacked a peaceful nation and strewed bombs over the country. The future of the nation demands new deeds of you."

There were no details of yesterday's fighting but the rumble of distant gunfire was heard all day long in this capital, and occasionally nearer explosions could be heard as harbor forts fired at targets offshore, where Russian warships were believed patrolling. Bursts of smoke could be seen at sea and air-raid alarms sounded several times, but no Russian planes appeared.

"We saw the enemy get ready to assault us by land as well as by air," a Government spokesman said. "We had no choice but to strike back before we were overwhelmed."

Army reports said the Russians were systematically devastating the whole Karelian area they won in the last war against the Finns, apparently to keep anything of value from falling into Finnish hands.

Cripps Is Back In Moscow.

London, June 30 (AP).—Great Britain, an authoritative spokesman said today, is still considering the status of Finland, which yesterday abandoned a policy of passive resistance against Russia. He also said that the Soviet Ambassador is still in Helsinki.

It was authoritatively stated, too, that Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador to Moscow who has returned to his post since the outbreak of the Russo-German war, has explained that the speedy arrival of British military and economic missions in Russia demonstrated Britain's desire for the fullest co-operation. Sir Stafford was said to have deplored Russia's having been involved in the war, but to have expressed joy that "our people find themselves fighting side by side with the people of the Soviet Union."

Nazis Can't Fit Czarists In

Berlin Not Interested in Restoring Russian Monarchy

BERLIN, June 30 (AP).—Authorized sources here indicated today that Germany had no interest in furthering the plans of Russian emigre monarchists.

"We are not conducting a war of restoration—ours is a defensive fight against Bolshevism," the sources said when asked whether Czarist Russian emigres would be permitted to enlist actively against Soviet Russia.

"In the case of a generation that has lived abroad for twenty-five years, it is a rather complicated matter to know just where to fit them into modern life."

JUL 1 - 1941

Red-Nazi Staff Swap Planned

BERLIN, June 30 (AP).—An exchange of Russian and German nationals, including the diplomatic missions of both countries, will be effected soon, it was indicated here today.

HOSTILE ACTS ARE LAID TO SOVIET ENVOYS

375 Persons Seized Mostly Of Diplomatic And Consular Services

JUL 1 - 1941

Many Red Officials Flee To Riviera, Hoping To Escape There

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, June 30 (AP)—France broke off relations with Soviet Russia today and began a nation-wide Communist clean-up with the arrest and questioning of 375 persons in Vichy, mostly Russians accredited to the diplomatic and consular services.

Several hundred others, mainly French Communists, were reported arrested in German-occupied Paris. Similar measures were in preparation in unoccupied France.

Many officials of the Russian Embassy took a late train tonight for the Riviera, where they hoped to find a boat to take them home.

Reason Given For Break

France took the initiative in breaking relations, a communique said, because "Soviet diplomatic and consular agents in France were carrying out activities against the public order and security of the state.

[The Foreign Office in Moscow said Germany "forced" France to make the break—"an anti-national act profoundly injurious to the French people."]

French circles said it was possible but "not probable" that for the moment the break meant France was getting ready to declare war against Russia.

Anti-Russian Force Recruited

At the same time, however, recruiting of volunteers for an expeditionary force against Russia went on in occupied France and agitation grew in the free zone for formation of similar units. Dispatches from Paris said thousands of recruits already had volunteered for a "crusade" against Russia.

What position the Vichy Government would take on the question was undisclosed. It would either have to take official action or wink at departure of the corps since under existing Vichy laws it is illegal of Frenchmen of military age to leave the country.

All roads leading to and from Vichy were heavily guarded before the break with Russia was announced, and guards were stationed around the Embassy tonight, presumably to prevent removal of secret documents.

Soviet Funds Blocked

The Finance Ministry issued an order blocking funds belonging directly or indirectly to the Russian Government or to persons of Russian nationality.

Soviet Ambassador A. E. Bogomolov informed the United States Embassy of the break as soon as it became known.

What country would handle Russian interests in France was not known, but it was expected to be Sweden.

Bogomolov himself was among seventy-six Russian officials who left Vichy by special train for the Spanish frontier. They were expected to have a wait there, however, for, despite the French communique saying measures would be taken to repatriate them, the Russians have no Spanish or Portuguese visas, and there are no boats sailing between France and the eastern Mediterranean.

VICHY BREAKS OFF RELATIONS WITH MOSCOW

Accuses Russian Diplomats and Consuls of Plots Against France.

200 HELD FOR QUESTIONING

Japanese Officials Meet and Discuss Stand to Be Taken on Red-Nazi War.

Vichy, June 30 (A. P.).—France severed relations with Russia today and it was learned that at least 200 persons accredited to Russian diplomatic and consular services have been held for questioning.

Russian men and women who were concentrated in the stadium outside Vichy where only yesterday Chief of State Marshal Petain gave a flag to the French youth labor camps.

For twenty-four hours before the decision to break relations with Moscow all roads leading to and from Vichy were heavily guarded.

As soon as the break became known the Russians informed the United States embassy. It was not yet known who will take over Russian interests in France, but it was expected to be Sweden.

The break in Russo-French relations followed week-end negotiations between Marshall Petain and Soviet Ambassador A. E. Bogomolov.

A communique declared that France had taken the initiative in breaking off relations because it was "learned with certitude that Soviet diplomatic and consular agents in France were carrying out activities against the public order and security of the State."

It was the first time France had taken such a step against any of the series of Germany's enemies. The Yugoslav and Greek legations are still in Vichy with full diplomatic standing.

Bogomolov first saw Marshal Petain on Saturday and called on him again today, after which the break was made definite.

The actual notification of severance of relations was made today by the Vice-Premier, Admiral Jean Darlan. At the same time the French Ambassador in Moscow was told to notify the Soviet Government.

Parachute Saboteurs?

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, June 30—The Rumanian Government, broadcasting an announcement that 500 "Jewish Communists" had been executed for shooting at German and Rumanian troops from the windows of houses, declared today that Soviet parachutists were dropping behind the Axis lines in Rumania for sabotage.

Their mission, it was added, was to get in touch with "Communist and Jewish agents," and generally to act as "spies and saboteurs."

The 500 accused Communists were executed at Yasi, on the Rumanian-Russian border, it was stated.

Add Berne xxx stated.

A communique by the Presidency of the Rumanian Council, circulated by the Rumanian news agency Rador and the Rumanian wireless, added that persons failing to report the presence of foreign agents would be executed—and their entire families along with them.

Japan Studies Position.

Tokio, June 30 (A. P.).—Two extraordinary conferences of the Government with high generals and admirals were held today in continuation of Japan's efforts to decide a course in the Russo-German war.

While the Cabinet talked with the military and naval high commands, Emperor Hirohito received reports from key ministers. The Navy Minister, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, reported on the naval situation, and the Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, was with the Emperor for two hours to outline the diplomatic picture.

New pressure was exerted by Nationalist groups which have favored full co-operation with Germany and Italy. A group of Rightists headed by Admiral Nobumasu Suyetsugu, former Home Minister, adopted a strongly worded resolution demanding the Government follow the course outlined in a memorandum presented on June 28.

Disclosure of the text of these resolutions and memoranda is prohibited.

The Axis view was given to the Government in conferences with envoys from Rome and Berlin. The German Ambassador, Major-Gen. Eugen Ott, talked for half an hour with Chuichi Ohashi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Italian Ambassador, Mario Indelli, conferred with Matsuoka.

All Tokio newspapers predicted the Government's policy would be decided finally at the regular Cabinet meeting tomorrow, with Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye reporting to the Emperor after the session.

The meeting will be on the eve of a week's observance of the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese war July 7, 1937. Speeches, broadcasts and parades are planned.

Army members of the Supreme War Council—Japan's highest ranking Generals—met with War Minister Gen. Eiki Tojo to discuss the situation.

BRITISH CLOSE IN ON PALMYRA

Vichy Claims French Beat Back Fresh Attacks.

Cairo, June 30 (A. P.).—The British Middle East Command announced today that the British have completed the encirclement of Palmyra, French stronghold in the heart of the Syrian desert.

"In the Damascus and coastal sectors," the communique said, "further advances have been made. In the central sector, the situation remains unchanged."

British pilots flying American-built fighters destroyed five French planes in Syria yesterday, the R. A. F., Middle East Command, reported. Other aircraft, described by the communique as large and unidentified, were said to have been damaged in R. A. F. sweeps over Syria.

At Palmyra, it said, barracks and warehouses were heavily raided. At Aleppo runways and grounded planes were bombed and at Deer-ez-Zor machine-gun fire damaged five French planes.

On the western desert front, the Royal Air Force reported, British bombers started fires on the Bengazi (Libya) water front, and bombed the Libyan port of Derna and the Gazala air base. The communique said that one plane was missing.

SYRIA REPORTS HEAVY BOMBING

French Say R. A. F. Raided Beirut and Palmyra.

Vichy, June 30 (A. P.).—Heavy British air raids on the French strongholds of Beirut and Palmyra were reported tonight in French military dispatches from Syria.

The R. A. F. was said to have struck three times at Beirut, chief port of Syria, early today, while Palmyra, in the central desert, also was heavily punished. The garrison, however, was reported still holding out against encircling British forces.

The French reported British attacks beaten off along the Syrian front, with heavy losses, but acknowledged severe losses on their own side also.

Action has been heaviest on the road from British-occupied Damascus to the Lebanese port of Beirut they said. In the British advance north from Damascus, apparently toward the city of Homs, where a railroad and desert bus trail cross, the attackers were said to be stalled south of Nebek.

British bombers are reported to have wrecked the Beirut residence of Gen. Henri Dentz, the French Governor-General of Syria and Lebanon, killing five members of his guard and wounding four. Both General and Mme. Dentz were said to have been away from home at the time of the attack late on Friday.

Turks Sidestep War.

Ankara, June 29 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Whatever Turkey replies to French appeals for co-operation in the defense of Syria against the British, Turkish sources predicted tonight that she will sidestep any possibility of involvement in the war.

A meeting has been arranged for Monday between President Ismet Inonu and Jacques Benoist Mechin, vice-chairman of the Vichy cabinet, who flew here last week with a message from the French Chief of State, Marshal Petain.

Authorized Turkish sources said that the Ankara Government under no circumstances would allow the French to send war supplies or troops into Syria across Turkish soil, but had no serious objection if the French wanted merely to evacuate their Nationals from Syria that way. Tentative arrangements, providing that French Nationals travel as unarmed civilians, already have been reported.

On speculation that France would offer to cede northern Syria to Turkey in exchange for indirect military help, responsible Turks said that Turkey would not compromise herself by accepting territory from any belligerent before the end of the war.

This, they said, is the same answer given long ago to British suggestions that Turkey occupy Iraq oil lands and to a Nazi proposition that German forces be allowed passage to the Turco-Russian frontier and that the Turks then take the Caucasus region of Russia.

A Nazi diplomatic spokesman said that the Germans were standing aloof from the French-Turkish negotiations as a problem purely between those countries.

Italian General Yields To British in Somaliland

Territory Given Up Last Summer Is Reconquered

CAIRO, June 30 (AP).—Gen. Bertello, who until recently commanded Italian forces holding British Somaliland, has surrendered to the British, the Middle East command announced today.

British Somaliland, which was yielded to the Italians last summer, has been reconquered by the British. The communique reported also an Italian evacuation of Ghimbi, in southwestern Ethiopia.

30,24— 10145

30.24 — 10145

Valletta, Malta, June 30-(AP)-Two Italian fighter planes were shot down into the sea today off Malta by the RAF and a third was damaged, it was officially announced. The British aircraft returned safely.

##

Hitler Promotes African General

Berlin, June 30 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler today promoted Lieutenant General Edwin Rommel, commander of German Africa Corps, to General of *panzer* troops."

Rome, June 30 (A. P.).—Heavy British losses from Italian artillery fire on the beleaguered garrison at Tobruk were reported today by the Italian High Command.

The communique also said that in East Africa British forces were repulsed in an attack on Italian positions in the Dembidollo sector of the Galla Sidamo region.

"Egyptian Railway Bombed"

New York, June 30 (AP)—The German radio quoted authoritative quarters today as source of a report that German bombers on Saturday attacked the Egyptian railway line from Cairo to Matruh. The line was called important as a means of supplying British imperial forces on the Salum (Egypt) front.

R. A. F. BLASTS KIEL, REICH'S BALTIC BASE

Also Claims Destructive Raid On Power Plant Near Lens, France

American Flyers Help In Daylight Assault On Nazi Naval Port

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, June 30—In a significant daylight raid, the R. A. F. today bombed Kiel, seat of Germany's seapower in the Baltic, and followed up tonight with a destructive attack on a power station near Lens, France, forty miles inland and south of Dunkerque.

During the Lens sweep, six German planes were shot down, the British reported, while one R. A. F. plane was lost.

South Wales Town Bombed

On the home front, German raiders bombed a South Wales town for the first time in two months and attacked two other Welsh points. A number of high explosives damaged houses and injured a few people.

America and Americans were linked to the expanding aerial assault on Germany's western front.

The American Eagle squadron, manned by volunteers from the United States, has been in the vanguard of fighter sweeps over the continent, informed sources said.

Would Bolster R. A. F.

And a United States air observer said that the present flow of United States-made bombers would enable the R. A. F. to deepen and intensify its thrusts, making up for a lack of fighter protection on the long forays with faster and more heavily armed and armored American bombers.

The daylight raids on Kiel were the first by the British since June 2 when the Kiel Canal was bombed before the campaign for aerial mastery started.

A brief announcement by authoritative quarters was that docks at the western Baltic base had been bombed. It was the second daylight thrust of the day into Germany.

Bremen Docks Bombed

By early morning light the R. A. F., it was reported, attacked docks at Bremen and railway yards south of Oldenburg and battered German shipping and the German-held Dutch island of Terschelling.

It was a quick return trip to Bremen, for night raiders had been there only a few hours before, leaving large fires and great damage, according to the British.

Tonight a large force of R. A. F. fighters escorted bombers on another sweep of northern France in which, it was announced, three German fighters were destroyed. One British plane was missing following the Kiel raid. The loss of eleven others in other operations of the last twenty-four hours was admitted.

[DNB asserted that the total actually was twenty-two—thirteen lost last night and nine in the raid on Kiel. The Germans acknowledged casualties at Kiel but no military damage.]

R. A. F. "At It Again"

Watchers on the Dover coast said tonight that the R. A. F. was "at it again," plowing the French coast between Boulogne and Calais for more than a half hour with their bombs. Explosions rumbled through the Channel mist.

The white, 400-foot cliffs on the French side could be seen faintly. The bomber formations were protected by great layers of fighters ready to meet a German fighter challenge, but there was no indication that the raiders encountered great fighter opposition.

The super-offensive, after a nocturnal lull enforced by bad weather Saturday following seventeen consecutive nights of attack, was resumed last night with raids on Hamburg, Bremen, Bremerhaven and Emden and docks at the Den Helder naval base in the Netherlands.

AMERICAN FLYERS JOIN IN ASSAULT ON FRENCH COAST

Eagle Squadron Praised—Germany Bombed Day and Night.

London, June 30 (A. P.).—Informed sources in London said today that the American Eagle Squadron has been in the vanguard of recent R. A. F. sweeps over northern France.

Declining details, these sources said that fighter planes of the squadron had been doing extremely well in the thrusts against German bases in the areas across the English channel.

The Eagle Squadron is made up of American volunteers. The members wear the regular R. A. F. uniform of sky blue, but are not required to take the oath of allegience to the King.

The group is commanded in action by Squadron Leader William Erwin Gibson Taylor of New York. Its organization was announced on October 8.

It was reported on February 18 that two flights of the squadron had joined other R. A. F. units in action against Germany and Eagle pilot officer Vernon Charles (Shorty) Keogh of Brooklyn was lost on patrol.

Reich Blasted Night and Day.

Meanwhile R. A. F. bombers resumed operations against French bases across the English Channel tonight, raiding the French coast between Boulogne and Calais for more than half an hour. Heavy bomb explosions echoed across the misty channel.

Formations of bombers were protected by layers of fighters ready to meet a German challenge, but there was no indication of any fighter opposition to the thrust.

The night attack followed an Air Ministry announcement of daylight offensive sweeps against the northwest German cities of Bremen and Oldenburg, German shipping and a German island base off the Netherlands.

Kiel Bombed Again.

Authoritative sources said R. A. F. heavy bombers had attacked the docks at Kiel, German naval base, in the second of two daylight raids. It was authoritatively reported that one British plane was missing from that operation across the North Sea.

[The Berlin radio, heard in New York, said the British lost nine planes in the daylight foray over Germany proper, bringing to twenty-two planes British losses of the past twenty-four hours.]

Two German ships, of 6,000 and 3,000 tons, were set afire and believed to have been sunk from a convoy off the island of Nordeney by R. A. F. explosives, the Ministry reported.

The docks and radio station on the Nazi-controlled Dutch island of Terschelling also were attacked and, southwest of the island, a patrol ship was reported bombed and destroyed. One German fighter plane was downed, the Ministry said, while the raiders escaped unscathed.

Day Raiding Forecast.

The raids were the first daylight attack against the German mainland since June 2, when the Kiel canal was bombed, and one of the few daylight penetrations of Germany since November, when similar attacks were made against Cologne, Hamburg, Salzburg and other cities.

[Earlier the British press service quoted a Daily Telegraph writer as forecasting daylight raids to supplement night offensives, as a result of heavy losses suffered by German fighter planes. It is a flight of 300 miles from the Norfolk coast to Bremen and of 250 miles from that coast to Oldenburg. The direct course is over German fortifications in the occupied Netherlands. Further north, there is the German base at Helgoland.]

The bombers utilized clouds over northwest Germany, it was said, to screen today's attack, which followed raids last night which were declared to have started very large fires and to have caused great damage at Hamburg and Bremen.

Shipbuilding yards and the industrial districts of both cities were hit, they said, as the British fliers resumed the battering which bad weather had forced them to halt for one night after seventeen consecutive nights of attack on Germany.

Returning crews reported being able to see clearly the effect of heavy bomb hits on industrial buildings and shipyards. They added that Bremerhaven and Emden and the docks at Den Helder, in the Netherlands, were also bombed.

The Air Ministry said that eleven planes were lost during the bombing of Hamburg and Bremen.

Unopposed Over France.

The night attack marked the second phase of yesterday's offensive, the R. A. F. having first swept over the occupied coast of France by daylight. The Air Ministry said that during the attack not a single German plane was encountered, and today the Press Association's aviation expert wrote that Great Britain has apparently won a round in the race with Germany to produce the fastest and best fighter planes. He declared that the operations of the past two weeks demonstrate that an "amazing superiority over the much-boasted new Messerschmitt 109F has been achieved by new Hurricanes and Spitfires."

The Air Ministry today reported one German plane shot down in the course of scattered Nazi raids last night against the east of England.

American Bombers Praised.

The flow of American-built bombers to Britain will enable the R. A. F. not only to increase the depth and damage of its forays into Germany, but also make up in ten days what the British lose in a month of this type of raiding, an American air observer declared today.

He added that the British have nothing to touch the new American bombers. The difference between those built here and those built across the Atlantic, he said, is that British planes are constructed to last forever and American planes only until a better model supersedes them.

NEW YORK BOMBED (OVER IN ENGLAND)

London, June 30 (A. P.).—The Germans bombed New York last night, but there wasn't much damage. New York is a little village in Lincolnshire.

8 Ships Sunk, Berlin Says

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, June 30—Eight additional merchant ships, totaling 48,400 tons, were claimed today as sunk in Germany's air-sea war against Britain's overseas supply lines.

Three ships, totaling 23,000 tons, were sunk by German bombers off Great Yarmouth last night, the high command said. Among them was one large transport, it reported.

Subs Credited

The communique also credited submarines with having sunk five ships, totaling 25,400 tons, since a previous report of their commerce raids June 22.

One of these, raising their record to 96,100 tons, was an auxiliary cruiser, it said.

The war bulletin acknowledged that many buildings were damaged and some casualties were inflicted in overnight British air raids on northern Germany, but it said most of the damage was in residential neighborhoods of Hamburg and Bremen and cost the British thirteen raiders.

Leave BLank

London, Tuesday, July 1-(AP)-RAF bombers attacked military objectives in the Ruhr Valley during the night, following a destructive attack on a power station near Lens, France. The night attack, marking the 19th nocturnal attack on Germany in 20 nights, followed daring daylight raids in which Kiel was bombed and bombers attacked the German North Sea base of Sylt.

JUL 1 - 1941

Berlin, Tuesday, July 1-(AP)-The RAF bombed Cologne and Rhenish Westphalian industrial regions last night, it was announced officialy today.

High explosive and incendiary bombs caused some property damage and casualties, informed Germans acknowledged. Two bombers were reported shot down.

JUL 1 - 1941

Quadrupling Output of Tanks Seen Beaverbrook's New Job

Appointment to Supply Ministry Made Amid Sharp Criticism

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 30.—Stocky, energetic Lord Beaverbrook was made Minister of Supply today to double and possibly quadruple tank production as he did aircraft output when planes were vitally needed.

Appointment to what was regarded as one of the most important jobs in the British war machine came amidst criticism from some quarters that Britain had not yet reached full industrial development for war.

Critics have attacked the government for failing to understand the basic economic character of the war and for "embarking on grandiose military stratagems" without the tanks, artillery or anti-aircraft guns to carry them through successfully.

Quadrupled Plane Output.

As Minister of Aircraft Production, Lord Beaverbrook quadrupled output and military observers believed he must increase tank production to the same extent before parity with German armored divisions is approached.

Lord Beaverbrook's backers declare the new appointment shows his growing political importance and places him as the only possible successor to Prime Minister Churchill.

Although he sits in the House of Lords, Lord Beaverbrook has many friends in Commons, observers say, especially among the 281 members who voted to keep Neville Chamberlain when his government was ousted last May 8.

"The Beaver" was given wide responsibility for the manufacture of war goods in all Britain's factories. Observers almost unanimously interpreted his appointment as an indication that Prime Minister Churchill intended to whip up production to take full advantage of Germany's preoccupation with Soviet Russia.

"The Ministry of Supply now is certainly one of the most important in the British Empire," one source said.

Mr. Churchill, in making his second cabinet shift in two months, abolished Lord Beaverbrook's old post of Minister of State, to which he was appointed May 2 and in which he had been known as deputy prime minister.

Replaces Duncan in Supply Post.

The Canadian-born peer replaces Sir Andrew Rae Duncan as Minister of Supply and Sir Andrew returned to his former post as president of the Board of Trade, succeeding Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, who was assigned to "special duties abroad."

Lord Beaverbrook retains his place in the war cabinet, although the Minister of Supply had not previously been included in that eight-member body.

British opinion, which knows Lord Beaverbrook as a man who knows how to get things done, hailed the shift as a salutary stroke.

The Daily Herald (Laborite), which described itself as an "implacable foe" of Lord Beaverbrook politically, hailed him as a war ally and welcomed "his return to fields in which he is at home."

This afternoon Sir Maurice Peterson, former British Ambassador to Iraq, resigned as Controller of Overseas Publicity at the Ministry of Information after one year's tenure. No explanation was given.

THREE DOTS AND A DASH AS SYMBOL

JUL 1 - 1941

British Want to Make It Mean Victory World Over

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—Sympathizers with the Allied cause throughout the old world have been urged to adopt three dots and one dash—and the letter "V" it stands for—as their door-knock countersign and mutual pledge for victory.

CHANCES FOR USE

"V's" for victory have been chalked on board fences and sidewalks in Britain for some time. British officials say they are likewise in evidence in German-occupied lands as a mark of their people's faith in ultimate triumph and to harass the Germans.

Colonel Reginald Brittan, in a BBC broadcast to occupied countries, suggests that the Morse "V"—three dots and a dash—be used whenever possible among Allied friends.

"When you knock on a door, there is your knock," said Brittan. "If you call a waiter in a restaurant, call him with 'V' taps. Teach your friends the 'V' sound."

He then played the opening bars of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, which he called a theme song of "victory and freedom" and declared the rhythm of the Morse signal for "V" was employed within it.

"Here is courage and the will to live expressed in terms of inspired sound," Brittan asserted.

"It is a sign of resistance to tyranny and a sign and rhythm of a great European army which one day will sweep the Germans away like straws in a flood."

HARRY HAS CASH, BUT NO PANTS

JUL 1 - 1941

London, June 30 (AP).—This is the sad saga of Harry Chambers and his pants.

Six weeks ago, Harry sent the pants to the cleaner, who lost 'em. The cleaner reimbursed him, but Harry can't buy a new pair, because he lacks the necessary clothing coupons. So he wrote the Customs and Excise about his plight and asked for emergency coupons.

He's just heard from them: "Kindly show how many pairs of trousers you still possess on the reverse of the enclosed form."

They'll get his answer right soon now: "I am sitting here looking half like a nudist. You know which half. Please hurry with those coupons."

Warn About War Gossip

Officials Say Britons Are Still Too Careless of Talk That Aids Spies

LONDON, June 30 (AP).—Although Britons gradually are becoming more close-mouthed and "spy-minded," after nearly two years at war, there still is too much carelessness in tossing important information around, army observers asserted today.

"Fifth columnists" and "spies" used by both sides in recent large-scale military maneuvers failed to get much information of value, despite the use of many cunning devices, observers reported, but staff officers said there was room for improvement.

"There still is a little too much carelessness in talking which might help the enemy" in case of invasion, they said.

War Is Punishment For Mankind's Sins, Pope Tells World

Peace and Hope to Follow Trials, He Says; Silent On Nazi-Red Conflict

(Partial Text of Pope's Address on Page B-12.)

JUL 1 - 1941

By the Associated Press.

VATICAN CITY, June 30.—In a Sunday message broadcast to the world, Pope Pius XII attributed the sufferings of war to Divine Providence punishing the sins of mankind, but said the "fierce intensity of the trial" would be followed by a new era of peace and hope.

The holy father made no specific mention of the Russian-German conflict, but spoke of the sufferings from war at the fighting front and behind the lines—from bombs, machine-gun bullets, blockade and counterblockade, and from persecutions endured because of religious faith.

The Pope advised Catholics to trust in God and said that means "believing that God can permit at times here below for some time pre-eminence of atheism and impiety, the lamentable obscuring of a sense of justice, the violation of law, the tormenting of innocent, peaceful, undefended, helpless men."

"God Will Disperse Hurricane."

"It means," he said, "believing that God at times thus lets trials befall individuals and peoples, trials of which the malice of men is the instrument in a design of justice directed toward the punishment of sin, towards purifying persons and peoples through the expiations of this present life and bringing them back by this war to himself, but it means believing at the same time that this justice always remains here below the justice of a Father inspired and dominated by love. * * *

"It means believing finally that the fierce intensity of this trial, like the triumph of evil, will endure even here below only for a fixed time and not longer; that the hour of God will come, the hour of mercy, the hour of holy rejoicing, the hour of the new canticle of liberation, the hour of exultation and joy * * * the hour in which, after having let the hurricane loose for a moment on humanity, the all-powerful hand of the Heavenly Father with an imperceptible motion will detain it and disperse it and, by ways little known to the mind or to the hopes of men, justice, calm and peace will be restored to the nations."

He said men, however, were wont to judge as evil "all the physical mishaps of this earth" and declared:

"They have forgotten that suffering stands at the threshold of life as the way that leads to the smiles of the cradle. * * * They have forgotten that the cross is frequently a gift of God. * * *

The Pontiff urged Catholics to regard the cross as comfort and salvation and to remember that "there is no living in the love of Christ without suffering."

Blockades Declared Evil.

Among the trials of war the Pope mentioned "peoples overthrown or fallen into the abyss of disasters; human bodies torn by bombs or by machine-gun fire;" the wounded and sick, prisoners and the innocent and peace-loving left behind. Evil, too, he said, were "blockades and counter-blockades" from which in some places "famine in all its horror makes its presence felt."

He spoke also of "indescribable suffering, pain and persecution" which Catholic priests and layfolk "in some places endure for the name of Christ because of their religion."

The Pope extended his blessing to the whole world after first blessing Rome with the words:

"To thee before all goes our blessing, for we know that thou wilt not, in this hour, in thy serene strength and exercise of good, deny the faith which has made thee mistress of the world and majestic to nations where Christian culture obtains."

Berlin Is Silent.

Berlin, June 30 (A. P.).—The Wilhelmstrasse today declined to comment on the Pope's address of yesterday.

JUL 1 - 1941

PLAN DASH TO REICH

13 German Ships Reported Loading in Far East.

Shanghai, June 30 (A. P.).—Thirteen German merchantmen in Oriental ports have begun loading important war supplies in preparation for sailing halfway around the world in an attempted dash through the British blockade, maritime spokesmen reported today.

Chinese seamen have been recruited in Shanghai and sent to Kobe for the vessels, most of whose original crews went to Germany many months ago, leaving behind skeleton staffs of officers and engineers.

Most of the German ships in the Far East at present are anchored in Kobe. Five others are known to be in or near ports of Japan or Manchoukuo.

It was believed that the German vessels would attempt to slip around South America and then proceed toward Germany or the Mediterranean. They pointed out that the great distance would force cargo space to be sacrificed for fuel.

JUL 1 - 1941

Joint Defense Planned

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, June 30 (AP).—Informed sources said today that the Netherlands East Indies, Australia and British Malaya had reached an agreement for joint use of naval and air bases in the event of an emergency.

Fears of further Japanese moves to the southward, following recent military and economic advances in southeastern Asia, were said to be behind the agreement.

The British naval and air base at Singapore and bases on the Dutch islands were reported involved. The accord, the informants said, called for dispatch of Australian infantry to Amboina, naval and air base on one of the eastern islands of the Dutch Archipelago.

JUL 1 - 1941

Italian Ship Leaves Brazil

PARA, Brazil, June 30 (AP)—The 6,214-ton Italian freighter Monbaldo, laid up here since June 18, 1940, sailed yesterday for an unannounced destination. She was the fifth ship of the Axis powers to attempt within the last few days to run the British blockade.

JUL 1 - 1941

30,24— 10147 30.24— 10147

BOY SLAIN IN URUGUAY IN CLASH OVER AXIS

Second Victim of Disorder Shot Defending Democracy

DURAZNO, Uruguay, June 30 (AP)—The death of a 17-year-old boy today, the second fatality resulting from a street fight yesterday between anti-totalitarian students and guests at an Italian Red Cross benefit, set off a new series of outbreaks this afternoon.

Pro-democratic groups overrode police and army efforts to keep order and stoned homes and stores owned by Germans and Italians as indignation rose in this farm center. Twenty persons were arrested, including an Italian vice consul and an Italian Army captain.

Townsfolk, joined by a great number of persons from Montevideo and elsewhere, attended the funeral of the first victim, Professor Gregorio Morales, 70-year-old drawing teacher. An honor procession through the troop-guarded streets to the grave was planned.

The new victim, who died of wounds received when persons shot at a group of demonstrators from an automobile, was Walter Medina. He was shouting "Long live democracy, down with totalitarianism!" when he was felled.

Students all over Uruguay stayed away from classes in a protest strike as the police stood guard over the homes of German and Italian sympathizers. In different parts of Uruguay business houses closed in protest against the events in Durazno, while students paraded in the streets shouting "Viva democracy, death to Fascism and Nazism!"

ANTI-AXIS RIOT FATAL

Uruguayan Professor Slain —Italian Notables Held.

Durazno, Uruguay, June 30 (A. P.). Soldiers patrolled the streets and the police guarded the homes of German and Italian sympathizers today as burial was arranged for the victim of a Sunday battle of bullets and stones between guests at an Italian Red Cross benefit and students who shouted against totalitarianism.

Prof. Gregorio Morales, 70-year-old teacher of drawing, was killed by a bullet as he watched the pupils stage a demonstration of protest outside a building where guests were arriving for the Italian benefit dinner. Six of the students were wounded.

Twenty of the guests were held by the police, who said they had been told the shots fired into the students came from cars in which the guests were arriving. Among those held were the Italian Vice-Consul, Andrew S. Musciani, an Italian Army officer, Capt. Mario Longino, and the leader of an Italian organization in this town of 15,000 population.

RAIDS IN ARGENTINA

Radio and Other Equipment Seized by Agents.

Buenos Aires, June 30 (A. P.)—Radio receivers and other equipment were seized in a surprise night raid and brought early today to the House of Deputies by agents of an Argentine Congress committee investigating foreign infiltration.

The significance of the raid on the places raided was not disclosed by the agents in their first exercise of sweeping powers given the committee after congressional debate in which charges were made of Nazi and Fascist influence in Government and army offices.

Raol Damonte Toborda, chairman of the committee, who started a crusade against foreign infiltration two years ago when brown-shirted Nazis paraded in Buenos Aires, summoned committee members to a special session to examine the evidence brought in.

The raid came a few hours after a conference of police and civil provincial authorities recommended yesterday that a Federal police force be formed to wipe out foreign political activity in Argentina.

Canadian Cruiser Tank Ready

MONTREAL, June 30 (Canadian Press)—The first M3 cruiser tank to be built in Canada was turned over to the National Defense Department at the Montreal Locomotive Works today, two months ahead of schedule.

Buenos Aires, June 30-(AP)-Juan Sola resigned today from the Argentine counterpart of the Dies Committee—the Congressional group investigating foreign influences in this country.

Lone Conservative on the committee, Sola said his health could not stand the strenuous pace of the inquiry. Committee agents only this morning made surprise raids on undisclosed places, seizing radio receivers and other equipment.

It was the first exercise of broad powers which the committee received after a congressional debate in which it was alleged that there was Nazi-Fascist influence in government and army offices.

##

FREE FRENCH OPEN BUREAU IN CANADA

Plan to Keep Quebec Posted on War Developments.

Montreal, June 30 (A. P.).—A Free French information center has been established in Montreal under the direction of Miss Elizabeth de Miribel, a former secretary to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, it is announced here.

The center will help keep Canada informed of the activities of the Free French forces and of happenings in the French Empire, it was stated. It will also keep the Free French representatives in London informed on Canada's war effort, particularly the part being played by French Canadians. The speeches of leaders in French Canadian life will be collected and sent to London and the deeds of French Canadian fighters and units of the service will be recorded.

Two Canadian Fliers Killed

WINNIPEG, June 30 (AP)—Two Alberta airmen were killed when a Royal Canadian Air Force training plane crashed near Carberry, Man., it was announced today at R. C. A. F. headquarters here. The dead were Leading Aircraftsmen Edward C. Helmer of Kinuso, Alta., and Donald H. Ross of Duffield, Alta.

German Flyer Escapes Canadian Prison Camp

Believed to Have Reached Lake Superior in Rowboat

OTTAWA, June 30 (CP)—Lieut. Martin Mueller, a German airplane pilot and a prisoner of war, escaped from an internment camp east of Schreiber, Ont., at midnight last night and was believed today to have obtained a rowboat at a nearby river and to have made his way to the north shore of Lake Superior.

Heavy ground mists hampered the search for the escaped prisoner today, but the aid of aircraft has been obtained and the German's capture is expected within a few days, officials said.

How Mueller made his escape was not stated, but it was learned he had made a number of previous attempts. He was the sixty-second prisoner to escape from Canadian camps since the start of the war.

POPE'S DELEGATE IN PLEA TO CANADA

Calls for Unity to Protect Liberty and Democracy.

Drummondville, Que., June 30 (A. P.).—A plea for Canadian unity was made last night by Mgr. Ildebrando Antoniutti, the Apostolic Delegate, in the course of an address which concluded a five-day Eucharistic Congress of the diocese of Nicolet. Mgr. Antoniutti said that by safeguarding national unity, Canadians would help preserve the liberty and freedom of religious worship and the democratic way of life.

After his address, made before an estimated 40,000 persons, Mgr. Antoniutti pronounced the benediction, ending the congress. Some 25,000 persons took part in a two-mile-long procession of the Blessed Sacrament through the streets of this industrial town.

The Texts

Russian

MOSCOW, June 30 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued this communiqué today:

During last night our troops continued stubborn fighting in the Murmansk, Dvinsk, Minsk and Luck sectors. In other sectors of the front night reconnaissance, frequent troop regroupings and artillery duels took place.

The enemy yesterday persistently and repeatedly attempted to cross our State frontier on the Karelian Isthmus, but each time fire and counterattacks by our troops threw him back to his original position, inflicting heavy losses.

In the Kaekisalmi [on Lake Ladoga]) sector the enemy, with two infantry battalions, three times attacked positions occupied by our troops. Leaving behind 300 dead on the battlefield, the enemy retreated behind the State frontier.

The same day, in the Viborg sector, the enemy attempted a naval landing. Decisive operations by our troops destroyed the enemy landing party during its debarkation on the shore.

In the course of fighting yesterday our air force destroyed fifty-three enemy planes and lost twenty-one. In an air engagement in the region of Sebezh [Sebej] our fighter planes shot down a JU-88. The enemy plane caught fire. Four airmen came down by parachute and were captured.

Airmen of a group under command of Comrade Roudakov are fighting heroically against the enemy. During three days they brought down thirteen enemy bombers and fighters in air combat.

Airmen of a squadron commanded by Comrade Karabinetz are fighting no less courageously. During one air combat they brought down five enemy planes without loss to themselves.

During the bombing Pilot Officer Andrianov observed two enemy fighters attacking the plane of Comrade Kousmenko, the engine of which was out of order. Andrianox hastened to the assistance of his comrade, brought down one of the fighters and forced the other to withdraw. Owing to the help rendered by Andrianov hastened to the assistwas able to bring his plane safely back to base.

At dawn our reconnaissance planes discovered a fast-moving enemy tank unit in the sector of the village of X. Having received a report, the commander ordered his troops to cut off the enemy tanks. Soviet bomber squadrons flew to meet the enemy. As a result of the battle, in which crews of our aircraft and our tanks showed courage and fortitude, the enemy was defeated. Fifteen German tanks were destroyed.

The work of night fighters is excellent. A formation commanded by Major Verboea brought down during the night five enemy bombers that tried to get through to an important military objective. Lieutenant Jelesnov brought down two JU88s.

Prisoners of the 179th German Infantry Regiment, under command of Colonel Ibsen, state that most of the soldiers of their regiment had been brought over from France and are entirely against war with the Soviet Union.

A group of the war prisoners addressed to soldiers of the 179th Regiment a letter saying:

"We are sure that Hitler's regime, hated by all progressive people of Germany, will tumble under the crushing blows of the Red Army.

"Brothers! German soldiers! In a few days of war we got proof that soldiers and commanders of the Red Army fight with exceptional courage and fearlessness. Only those who figh for a just cause can fight and defend their land the way Soviet soldiers do.

"Do not believe Hitler's malicious slanders against the Soviet Union and its army. Turn your arms upon the real enemy of the German people—the fascist clique that drives millions of duped men to sure death."

The rise of patriotic feelings among the Soviet people and a wave of mass labor heroism are growing daily, revealing themselves with unparalleled force.

Polisher Popoff, wounded in fighting against the Finnish White Guards in the Winter of 1939-40, came to the Ilyich plant in Leningrad.

"At such a time," he said, "I cannot go on staying home and drawing a pension. I have enough strength and experience to replace a comrade who went to the front."

On the first day of the war twenty pensioners—first-rate turners, boilermakers, planers and molders—returned to one of the Rostov-on-the-Don factories.

"We fought the German occupants in 1918," they write in their statement, "and in the moment

of great danger for our fatherland we cannot stand aloof. We are again taking our places near machines to forge victory for our Red Army, aviation and navy."

A tremendous rise in the patriotic sentiments of women is reported from all parts of the Soviet Union. More than 100 housewives came to a plant in Ordzhonikidze, offering to replace men sent to the front.

A tremendous rise in the patriotic sentiments of women is reported from all parts of the Soviet Union. Over 100 housewives came to a plant in Ordzhonikidze, offering to replace men sent to the front.

The Stakhanovite mechanic Tiant of the Max Heltz works remained on duty three days and nights until he finished assembling important mechanisms; after that he rested three hours and began helping his fellow workers. Comrade Vorobyev, a boilermaker of the Lenin machine-building plant, successfully replaces four workers called to the colors. Foreman Antonov, jointly with Assistant Bashmakov, designed an original appliance raising the productivity of a certain machine and doing the work of five men called to the army.

MOSCOW, Tuesday, July 1 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communiqué early today:

On June 30 our troops drove back the enemy, who yesterday launched an offensive all along the Soviet-Finnish state border. Fierce clashes with the German troops are in progress in the Murmansk direction, where the enemy is suffering considerable losses.

In the Vilna-Dvinsk direction our forces are waging furious battles against enemy motorized units that are attempting to break through in a northeasterly direction. Our troops are countering the enemy's numerical superiority in this sector with stubbornness and rapidity of manoeuvre.

In the direction of Minsk and Baranovichi our forces are waging a tenacious fight with the numerically superior mobile troops of the enemy, checking their advance at intermediate positions.

Major tank engagements continue in the Rowno district [east of Luck, in old Poland]. All attempts by the enemy to break through to the east have been repulsed, with heavy losses to the enemy. Fighting in this direction consisted of fierce tank clashes, as a result of which a considerable number of German tanks were destroyed.

[At this point, according to a Moscow broadcast recorded in London by The United Press, the communiqué contained this sentence: "In the area of Lwow, as a result of danger to the rear of our troops, our troops left Lwow and retired to new positions."]

In the Bessarabian sector of the front the enemy made another attempt to force the Pruitt River, but was repulsed, suffering heavy losses owing to the rapid and decisive action of our troops.

During the past day the Soviet Navy has sunk two enemy submarines in the Baltic and one in the Black Sea.

On Sunday, Red Army Man Ismailove displayed exceptional skill in conducting accurate one-man fire. Well camouflaged, he shot down one after another of eleven White Guard Finnish Chausseurs who were attempting to cross our State frontier.

When five Fascist tanks attacked Senior Sergeant Pechenko's tank crew, he kept a level head and coolly commenced to fire at the enemy tanks. Four of the Fascist tanks were put out of commission. Pechenko aimed at the fifth, but just then the fearless commander was seriously wounded by an enemy bullet. His place was taken by Junior Political Leader Odjieff, who destroyed the fifth Fascist tank with point-blank fire.

The crew of a patrol cutter of the Black Sea Fleet, headed by Lieutenant Oschenko, discovered an enemy submarine. The cutter immediately made a lightning attack and the Fascist submarine was sent to the bottom by depth charges.

Recently in the vicinity of a large railway bridge the children of a neighboring village noticed a Fascist airplane circling for a long time over certain spots. The enemy pilot was searching for a place to land troops.

The children immediately got in touch with the commander of the nearest military subdivision. Before long two large enemy transport planes landed twenty-two saboteurs at the chosen spot. After inspecting the surroundings they set out toward the bridge.

Lieutenant Tarassoff's platoon, which was instructed to wipe out the enemy force, let them advance 160 feet and then opened heavy machine-gun fire.

The Fascists were thrown into confusion. Our men wielded their bayonets. Some of the uninjured saboteurs attempted to escape without battle, but, pinning the enemy band into a semicircle, the platoon forced it into a swamp and then destroyed it.

Captain Borodianski was ordered to obtain for army headquarters a map of the situation where one of our formations was fighting a numerically superior enemy.

Taking two Red Army men with him, the captain started to make the rounds of the units. Near a hamlet this party was attacked by more than twenty German parachutists coming from the woods and armed with automatic guns.

Our men and commander bravely engaged the parachutists in battle. Twice wounded, Captain Borodianski did not leave the field of battle until he had ordered the einforcement that arrived on the scene to raid the wood and destroy the enemy band.

The information for which Captain Borodianski was sent was placed at headquarters in good time and as a result of it the command routed an enemy unit.

Bull's Information Bureau in Stockholm, an organ of German propaganda in Scandinavia, circulates a provocational report to the effect that Soviet planes allegedly raided and machine-gunned the Bulgarian town of Ruschuk. This report of the agency is a sheer fabrication. It is self-evident that not a single Soviet airplane has appeared over Bulgarian territory.

Under pressure and threats on the part of Hitler, the "Vichy Government" in France has severed diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. According to Reuters [British news agency] the "Vichy Government" explains its decision by the absurd and false pretext that "Soviet diplomatic and consular representatives violated public order and safety." It is unnecessary to prove that by this very act the Vichy rulers exposed themselves as agents of German Fascists who betrayed France's interests.

By blackmail and direct threats Hitler compels the governments of countries he has conquered to wage war against the Soviet Union. All this is done with the purpose of deceiving world opinion and stage a "campaign" in West European States against the Soviet Union. Hitler threatened the Tiso government with annexation of Slovakia to Hungary in case Slovakia failed to declare war against the Soviet Union.

Profound disorganization of the food supply causes unrest in Bucharest. A crowd gathered before one shop killed three Hitlerites and attempted to disperse the breadlines.

The whole Soviet people is swept by a high tide of patriotic feelings and is inspired by a desire to offer a crushing rebuff to the unbridled Fascist warmongers.

At factories, plants, railways, collective and State farms officers and working people show a high state of organization and vigilance. Men and women workers exceed production plans in supplying the Red Army with everything necessary.

In southern districts collective farmers are harvesting a bumper crop at an unprecedented pace. The staffs of State institutions work in a highly organized manner. Scientists, writers, artists and all Soviet intellectuals give their strength and knowledge to the fatherland and Red Army.

British

CAIRO, Egypt, June 30 (AP)—The British Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

Libya: No change.

Ethiopia: Italian forces have evacuated Ghimbi. General Bertello, who was lately commanding troops in British Somaliland, has surrendered.

Syria: Our troops have now completed the encirclement of Tadmur. In the Damascus and coastal sectors further advances have been made. In the central sector the situation remains unchanged.

The text of a Royal Air Force communiqué:

Syria: Barracks and stores buildings at Tadmur were heavily raided by R. A. F. bombers yesterday. At the Aleppo airfield bombs were dropped on runways and among dispersed aircraft.

Aircraft of an R. A. F. squadron flying American fighters destroyed four Vichy aircraft on the airdrome at Quseir and damaged other large unidentified aircraft. Later they encountered another aircraft in the air off Beirut and shot it down into the sea.

Our aircraft machine-gunned and damaged five Potez planes on the airdome at Deir-Ez Zor.

Cyrenaica: Raids were made on several objectives during the night of June 28-29. A number of fires were started in the harbor area of Bengazi and on the landing grounds at El Gazala. The port of Derna was also bombed.

From all the above operations one of our aircraft is missing.

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—The Air and Home Security Ministries issued this communiqué today:

Of a very small number of enemy aircraft which flew over this country last night, one was destroyed. A few bombs dropped in the East of England caused neither damage nor casualties.

The Ministry of Home Security issued this communiqué tonight:

Up to 8 P. M. no reports have been received of bombs being dropped in this country during the day.

An Air Ministry communiqué stated:

A heavy attack was made on Hamburg and Bremen by bombers of the R. A. F. in fine weather last night. Visibility was extremely good and the crews were able to see the effects of heavy bombs as they burst on targets in industrial districts and shipbuilding yards of both cities.

Very large fires were started, especially at objectives at Bremerhaven, and the docks at Den Helder also were bombed.

Eleven of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

The Ministry also issued this communiqué:

In daylight early this morning several aircraft of the Bomber Command, making good use of cloud cover, bombed the docks at Bremen and railway yards south of Oldenburg. Docks and the wireless station on the Dutch island of Terschelling were also attacked and, to the southwest of the island, a patrol ship was bombed and destroyed.

Other aircraft attacked an escorted convoy off the island of Air Force attacked Kiel early yesterday afternoon and a good weight of bombs was dropped on the docks. One of our bombers is missing from this operation.

During a sweep over the North Sea Blenheims of the Bomber Command attacked the enemy base at Sylt.

The Blenheims were heavily engaged by enemy fighters, which were successfully driven off, but two of our aircraft were shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire.

Yesterday evening a sweep was made over Northern France by a large force of R. A. F. fighters escorting Blenheim bombers. The bombers' objective was the power station at Pont à Vendin near Lens. Bombs burst in the center of the target and the roof of one of the main buildings was seen to collapse.

Our fighters destroyed six enemy fighters in combat. We lost one fighter.

German

BERLIN, June 30 (AP)—Today's communiqué of the German High Command follows:

As already announced by special communiqué, our troops advancing in Galicia captured Lwow. In the middle of the battlefront the ring about surrounded Soviet armies was drawn more tightly. On the north wing we were in constant pursuit.

On the coast Libau was taken.

In sea war against Great Britain U-boats mentioned in the communiqué on June 22 in new attacks against enemy convoys sank an additional five ships totaling 25,400 tons, among them an auxiliary cruiser. Thereby the successes of this U-boat operation increased to 96,100 tons of enemy shipping.

Battle planes last night sank three merchant ships in convoy off Great Yarmouth with a tonnage of 23,000, among them a large transport. Other air attacks last night were directed against harbor facilities along the Humber.

In the night to June 30 the enemy dropped incendiary and explosive bombs on North German territory, mostly on residential sectors of the city of Hamburg and Bremen. There were a number of dead and injured among the civilian population. Many buildings were damaged.

Night chasers and anti-aircraft artillery again operated successfully against this British air attack. Thirteen attacking British battle planes were shot down.

In fighting in the East Colonel Holm, leader of speed unit; Colonel Weber, commander of an infantry regiment; Lieutenant Florent of a reconnaissance unit; Norderney and two of the largest vessels in the convoy, one of about 3,000 tons and the other of about 6,000 tons, were set afire and are believed to have been sunk.

One enemy fighter was engaged and shot down. None of our aircraft is missing.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 1 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué early today:

Heavy bombers of the Royal Sergeant Berauer, in a mountain regiment, and Sergeant Hasse of an infantry regiment distinguished themselves with especially courageous conduct.

Naval Lieutenant Wuppermann, leader of a speed-boat unit, and Lieutenant Alber Mueller, Ensign Haag and Ensign Weber, as commanders of speed boats, distinguished themselves in sinking two Soviet destroyers and one U-boat.

Various units of anti-aircraft artillery distinguished themselves in the victorious fighting in the East.

Italian

ROME, June 30 (AP)—The Italian High Command communiqué issued today:

In the Tobruk sector of North Africa our Artillery hit troop concentrations, causing heavy enemy losses of men and material.

British planes raided Bengazi and repeatedly attempted to attack Tripoli, being driven off each time by quick intervention of our fighters. Two enemy planes were shot down.

In East Africa, in the Dembidollo sector of Galla Sidamo, enemy troops who attempted to attack our positions were promptly counter-attacked and put to flight.

French

VICHY, France, June 30 (AP)—The French High Command issued today this communiqué on the fighting in the Levant:

During the afternoon of June 29 the British directed their efforts to the coastal sector and that of Tadmur.

On the coast the adversary's advance units attempted to make contact with our positions south of Ras Damour. In Southern Lebanon British artillery bombarded our positions. Nothing to report from Southern Syria and the Jebel Druz.

In the desert region the Tadmur garrison was at first subjected to bombing by the British Air Force with heavy and incendiary bombs and later underwent a very violent attack by land forces. Supported by our air force our troops held their positions.

This handful of [Foreign] Legion and Meharist troops and aviators commanded by Battalion Chief Gherardi has been holding out heroically for the last ten days against daily attacks of very large opponent forces.

Our air force made bombing raids in the Abu Kemal and Tadmur sectors.

British aviation, which has been considerably reinforced in the last few days, is doubling its activity. It attacked three of our bases, causing some damage.

It also let loose on Beirut, where it bombed the private residence of the High Commissioner and then during the night dropped an enormous number of

30.24— 10149 30.24— 10149

bombs on the town, destroying several civilian buildings and causing victims among the population.

No military necessity can justify these acts of veritable vandalism. They appear to have as their object an attempt to weaken—by attacking the civilian population of the capital—resistance in the military field, which the British have been unable to soften after more than three weeks of battles.

SECRETARY ASSERTS U. S. HAS 'GOD-GIVEN CHANCE' TO INSURE REICH DEFEAT

JUL 1-1941

Tells Governors That Time To Rid Atlantic Of "German Menace Is At Hand"—Thinks Reds Can Hold For Months

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, June 30—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared flatly tonight that "the time to use our navy to clear the Atlantic of the German menace is at hand."

"Now is the time to strike," he asserted in an address prepared for the thirty-third annual conference of Governors of the United States.

Contending that Russia could hold Germany's war machine for "vital months in this crucial year," the Navy Secretary said that "for the first time since Hitler loosed the dogs of war on the world, we are provided with a God-given chance to determine the outcome of this world-wide struggle."

Can Insure Defeat Now

"Now is the time to put in motion the huge machine we have been building since the war began," he continued. "We can insure, beyond a shadow of a doubt, the defeat of that pagan force, and insure a victory for a Christian civilization.

"I would be derelict if I did not add that all of this involves risk and danger. It may involve sacrifice to the extreme.

"America must wake up, not alone to its dangers—and the dangers are real and fearsome—but to the realities of the sacrifice demanded. We must, if need be, match with American tears, American toil, American sweat and American blood the toil, the tears, the sweat and the blood which Britain has gallantly spent to hold in check the devastating spread of Nazi power throughout the civilized world."

Says "Battle Of America" May Come

JUL 1-1941

Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada, speaking on the same program, declared that "if any mishaps were to cause us to lose the Battle of Britain, it would be followed by the Battle of America."

"It might be the Battle of South America first," he continued, "but the Battle of North America would follow afterward. Hitler with his usual cunning prevision, has already made some attempts to gain his bases for that battle in the French colonies of North and West Africa."

Speaking a few hours after President Roosevelt, in a message to the Governors' conference, asserted that "the days ahead are going to test our energy, our ingenuity and our statesmanship," Knox urged use of the navy to clear the Atlantic for delivery of war materials to Britain while "Hitler has turned his back upon us."

Knox contended that in attacking Russia, Hitler was "contemptuously holding our proffered aid to be a futile and empty gesture, since we were permitting it to pile up, undelivered, on our docks," and added:

"While his back is turned we must answer his obvious contempt with a smashing blow that can and will change the entire world perspection."

"Busy Crushing Russia"

At one point in his address, Knox said this country's opportunity "to vitally aid Britain" had been presented "while Hitler is busy crushing Russia." He declined to amplify later his statement that Hitler was "busy crushing" Russia.

The Navy Secretary asserted continuance of the present rate of shipping losses must bring victory and world domination to Hitler.

He said 2,198,000 tons of shipping had been sunk during the first five months of the year—an annual rate of loss of 5,275,000 tons—together with essential cargoes of war supplies.

3 Lost For Each Built

"We must remember," he said, "that for every ship that we and the British are now building three are being sunk, and not only the sunken ship is lost, but also the planes, the guns, the ammunition and food which it carries.

"There is only one end to this rate of sinking—victory for Hitler, which will give him ultimate domination of the world."

". . . Everything we cherish is directly challenged by a ruthless dictator who grasps at world dominion," Knox said. "This threat to our own institutions, our hard-won freedoms, our very way of life, comes nearer and becomes clearer every day.

"Hitlerism began with the destruction, by illegal and corrupt means, of the democratic institutions in Germany. It expanded its territory by the rape of Austria.

"It achieved a further extension by destroying Czecho-Slovakia, under the color of protecting a German minority in that nation. Despite a recently signed treaty of non-aggression and reiterated protestations of friendship, it spread its dominion by the massacre of Poland. Not content with conquest, it is now engaged in the deliberate extermination of the Polish people.

"It spread to the north, across the borders of Denmark, by stealth and duplicity; then to Norway, which it subjugated by a combination of treachery and ruthlessness.

Forced Finns' Submission

"It forced the submission of a gallant fighting Finland to Communist Red Russia, of whom it made a temporary ally. It interposed no objection the while Russia destroyed the liberties of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Despite repeated promises of immunity and non-aggression, it swept with its armored might over the Low Countries and made of their people its chattels.

"It dealt with an ill-prepared and politically chaotic France in similar fashion, seizing and holding a million and a half French soldiers as hostages to insure that a defeated, demoralized France should do its will.

"It encountered defeat, for the first time, when it reached the waters of the English Channel, and fought an unsuccessful battle in the skies over England.

JUL 1-1941

"Turning to the southward, in succession, it chained to its chariot wheels Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece. It made of Italy a junior and subordinate member of its Plunderbund when it rescued that nation from disastrous defeat in Africa and in the Mediterranean by British sea, land and air forces.

Appalling Record

"This is the appalling record of this new and modern Genghis Khan.

"Within the past week, Hitler has turned on his dupe—his quasi-ally—Stalin, and swung into action against Russia 160 divisions of its army, supported by a powerful air armada. For eight days now, this attack has been proceeding.

"Despite Russia's backwardness in things military, she has assembled to confront the Nazi army a huge army of her own. Granted that Germany possesses a far more efficient war machine, and in spite of the unquestioned superiority of German military leadership, to conquer Russia with her immense territory and her millions of soldiers, is a task which is bound to consume vital months in this crucial year of 1941.

"Only the other day a great leader of the Catholic Church in America made an eloquent and an appealing declaration that men of his faith put a high value upon the dignity of the individual in contradiction and denial of the totalitarian precept that every man and women and every child belongs to the state.

"War Of Satan"

"He declared this war to be a war of Satan, a war of the flesh, a war of paganism. The views thus eloquently expressed by this Catholic prelate are the views of America, regardless of creed. It is this cause that summons us. If we fail, civilization fails, and a brutish paganism triumphs. We cannot fail.

"We have progressed to our present posture by a slow and patient course of statesmanship under the lead of the President.

"First, we joined with all other American republics in an agreement of common defense. Then, more than a year ago, we launched the greatest program of national defense in the history of the world and are now carrying that out ahead of schedule.

"We are adding daily to our splendid navy—now the greatest in the world—and we have mustered a new army of a million and a half man power which has already demonstrated its worthiness of our finest military traditions.

Aiding Democracies

"We have initiated and are carrying out a policy of aid for the democracies, climaxing this unprecedented course with the passage of the lend-lease bill and an appropriation of $7,000,000,000 to give it effect. That lend-lease law which culminated this program of aid was proposed by the President, received the overwhelming indorsement of the American people, and was enacted into law by overwhelming nonpartisan majorities of both houses of Congress.

JUL 1-1941

"Thus aid to the democracies became the settled and established policy of the United States. The President reinforced and supported by the people, through the operation of their democratic institutions, has said that it is insufficient to merely produce articles of defense to aid those fighting Germany. He has said also that those articles must be delivered where they can be used.

"The President declared this should be done; this will be done; this must be done. Thus, in the most solemn fashion, the actual delivery of our aid is a part of our pledge. Now is the time to fulfill that pledge.

Turned Back On Us

"Momentarily, Hitler has turned his back upon us. Contemptuously holding our proferred aid to be a futile and empty gesture, since we were permitting it to pile up, undelivered, on our docks, he has turned upon his quondam partner and is treacherously reducing Russia to a slave state in his new order. While his back is turned, we must answer his obvious contempt with a smashing blow that can and will change the entire world perspection.

"If, while Hitler is assaulting Stalin, we can clear the path across the Atlantic and deliver, in safety, the weapons our factories are now producing, ultimate defeat for Hitler is certain.

"To emphasize what such losses mean, let me cite one ship recently sunk which carried 1,000 machine guns and 1,500,000 rounds of ammunition.

"Another one, within the last few days, was sunk carrying an equally valuable cargo which included a huge amount of high explosives. On many of the ships that have gone down in the North Atlantic there were planes, tanks and thousands of cases of food.

Loss Of Food To British

"For every ship sunk there is that much loss of food to sustain the morale of the British people and to arm their soldiers, their sailors and their airmen in the gallant fight they are making against the Nazi horde. We must remember that for every ship that we and the British are now building three are being sunk, and not only the sunken ship is lost but also the planes, the guns, the ammunition and food which it carries.

"There is only one end to this rate of sinking—victory for Hitler which will give him ultimate domination over the world.

"To live, and fight, and win, Britain needs food, and oil and guns and planes in ever-increasing quantities. Britain does not produce enough of its own food on which to live. She does not produce enough oil in the British Isles to operate her planes. She does not produce enough steel and aluminum and planes to carry the offensive to Germany and defeat Hitler.

Must Get Them From U. S.

"She must get all of these things from us. She must get them not at New York, or Boston, or Halifax. She must get them at places where they can be used. Every pound of food, every tanker filled with oil, every ship filled with planes, which is lost, makes Britain's case more desperate and endangers the more our entire civilization.

JUL 1-1941

"At this time, while Hitler is busy crushing Russia, we are presented with an opportunity to vitally aid Britain. We can help Britain strike at Hitler by giving her the means to bomb Hitler's oil, his planes, his guns and other material of war, and by cracking the

morale of the German people.

"Thus we can make them understand the cruelty and ruthlessness which Hitler has unloosed upon the world. This can only be done if the passage across the Atlantic is cleared for traffic and if the ships which carry the oil, the planes, the guns and the food are not sunk.

"An all-out offensive that will destroy Hitlerism can only be undertaken if the products of the huge war industry which we are completing find their destination on the British Isles promptly and safely.

"Now Is Time To Strike"

"Again I say, now is the time to strike. And, saying that, I would be derelict if I did not add that all of this involves risk and danger.

"It may involve sacrifice to the uttermost. When force is turned loose in the world—force directed toward the destruction of the institutions of human freedom—that force can only be met with a greater force—force without limit or stint. We must create, as a greater American once said: 'A righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust.'

"America must wake up, not alone to its danger—and the dangers are real and fearsome, but to the realities of the sacrifice demanded. We must, if need be, match with American tears, American toil, American sweat and American blood, the toil, the tears, the sweat and the blood which Britain has gallantly spent to hold in check the devastating spread of Nazi power throughout the civilized world.

Challenge To U. S.

"To us is given, through the inscrutable ways of God, a challenge, and a responsibility. We cannot meet that challenge—we cannot discharge that responsibility by working five days a week and eight hours a day; by putting the needs and necessities of civilian life and comforts ahead of the hard necessities of national defense. We cannot cling to any formula of 'business as usual' and profits as usual when our business has become the halting of the Hun in his triumphant march toward dominion over an enslaved world in which the light of liberty will be snuffed out, and men everywhere must bend a pliant knee to a pagan tryant.

"I can find no better words with which to close than to repeat the gallant words of my commander in chief, to which I subscribe from the bottom of my heart: 'I would rather die on my feet than live on my knees.'

"The time to use our navy to clear the Atlantic of the German menace is at hand."

Roosevelt's Message To American Governors

Boston, June 30 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's message to the thirty-third annual Governors' conference:

"The Governors' conference, which is about to convene in Boston, meets at one of the most critical times of history. Never was there a period when it was more imperative for all levels of government to cooperate fully for the safety of America.

"Your conference, realizing this, took definite action last year urging a comprehensive and adequate defense program, and pledging the fullest cooperation and assistance.

"Since that time, at the suggestion of the advisory commission to the Council of National Defense, forty-six States have established State Councils of Defense; and these agencies for many months have been busily engaged in promoting our race against time in production, assisting the selective service machinery in assembling our army, and handling the impact of large and rapidly developing industrial and military concentrations upon our democratic institutions and services.

"The days ahead are going to test our energy, our ingenuity and our statesmanship and I know from past experience with your organization that America can depend upon the States to do their full part."

The War Interpreted

(This daily feature, conducted by Dewitt MacKenzie, is being written in his absence on vacation by Fred Vanderschmidt.)

JUL 1 - 1941

One of the most interesting points in the battle of communiques which began in full force over the weekend on the Russo-German conflict is Nazi acknowledgment of a type of offensive-defense on an extremely powerful scale, something the new German army has not before faced.

But the most ominous note for the Red army, now that the Germans have made their claims in a sudden stream of delayed communiques, is the alleged German encirclement of two Soviet armies, of perhaps 400,000 men, near Bialystok.

PLANE FIGURES DUBIOUS

Astronomical figures for airplanes destroyed, given by both sides, must not now be taken too seriously. If this war has proved anything at all, it is the consistent unreliability of estimates of one opponent's aerial losses by the other, especially when they are based on the reports of pilots engaged in a large-scale battle.

It can now be seen that on last Wednesday the Red army, having absorbed the initial shock of the German assault, was able to attempt a major counter-attack on the Polish front. This, the Germans confess, was an encircling movement involving "countless armored cars" and was designed to cut off the advance Nazi panzer spearheads from the mass of following infantry.

The German communique acknowledges that a considerable effort by both fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns was required to combat this tactic, thus showing that the Red army's counter-attack was well supported from the air. But, in a communique dealing with the action two days before, the Germans claimed they already had destroyed 2,582 planes, which would certainly have been a considerable part of the Red air force's first-line strength.

FURY OF RED ATTACK

German figures for armored vehicles destroyed—a total of 2,233 up to Sunday—betray the fury of the Soviet counter-blow, which must have carried the Red army tank units well behind the advanced German lines. These figures are much more likely to be accurate than those on airplanes.

The success of the Soviet counter-attacks is yet problematical. Moscow insists that the panzer divisions which have knifed into the Minsk area, on the Napoleonic road to Moscow, are left without support and in a desperate position. On the other hand, the German claim of entrapment of the two Soviet armies, southwest of Minsk, receives some support in London.

These troops are blocked to the south by the Pinsk (Pripet) marshes, to the west by the vast mass of German infantry, to the east by the Germans' panzer columns. Unless these panzers can be quickly smashed or shattered to the extent that the endangered armies can fight their way east to their main lines, the Red army will suffer a tremendous loss to its power of resistance.

This might make all the difference between a six weeks' German conquest of Russia and a costly, wasting fight of many months.

5-Month Loss: 2,198,000 Tons

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, June 30—Secretary Frank Knox tonight gave these figures of the British shipping loss in the first five months of this year:

January	309,731 tons
February	339,833 tons
March	505,750 tons
April	581,251 tons
May	261,328 tons
Total	2,198,000 tons

This is at an annual rate of loss of 5,275,000 tons.

JUL 1 - 1941

U. S. TO SET UP TRIO OF NEW BASES

JUL 1 - 1941

Knox Bares Plans for Alaska, Pacific and Trinidad Forts

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Secretary Knox disclosed today a new naval base in the Aleutian Islands off Alaska would be ready by Sept. 1 and announced at the same time that bases would be established Aug. 1 at Midway Islands and Trinidad.

FUELING STATION

Work on the Alaskan base, at Dutch Harbor, was started before the German army moved into Russia but its importance was emphasized by this latest turn of the war, which conceivably could extend the Nazi sway through Siberia to the shores of the Pacific.

The Dutch Harbor base presumably would afford a fueling station and limited repair facilities for patrolling naval vessels. In line with the navy's policy of withholding details on the strength of the off-shore bases, however, Knox gave no details except to say that Commander William N. Updegraff of Portland, Ore., would be in charge.

The second Pacific base, at Midway, will be in charge of Commander Cyril T. Simard of La Mesa, Calif., while Commander Arthur W. Radford of Washington will command the Caribbean base at Trinidad.

The latter, one of the bases obtained from Britain in the exchange of 50 destroyers, will be located on Carenage Bay five miles from Port of Spain.

Conant Urges Congress to Put U.S. in War Now

Tells Educators Soviet War Doesn't Cut British Peril; Decries America's Delay

BOSTON, June 30 (AP).—James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, reiterating his personal belief that the United States should intervene in the war on the side of Britain, called tonight on Congress to "pledge this nation to the defeat of the Axis powers."

Asserting Britain would never sue for peace, but that she might be conquered without American aid, Dr. Conant told delegates to the seventy-ninth convention of the National Education Association in a prepared address:

"Every month we delay in taking the final step and actually beginning to fight may well mean four months' prolongation of the war."

"Whether we like it or not," he said, "Great Britain is at this moment warding off blows which strike at the essence of our existence. There is only one certain way we can meet the challenge, only one way to protect our land.

"Recalling that offense is the best defense, the Congress of the United States should pledge this nation to the defeat of the Axis powers.

"This one goal, the defeat of the Axis powers, must be our aim. Beyond this we should make no specific commitments."

The Harvard president declared that Hitler's Russian campaign does not lessen England's peril.

Isolationists and others, he said, have failed to realize that in the Nazi forces there is a combination of "soul-destroying philosophy and man-destroying army" as distinguished from Russia, which, he said, had "an equally detestable philosophy" but less armed power.

"Communism and Nazism," said Dr. Conant, "are . . . equally inimical to the future of this free nation. But only one of them threatens us overwhelmingly at this moment because only one of them, Nazism, has been backed by a powerful army designed for conquest."

At the same session, Milo J. Warner national commander of the American Legion, told the teachers that "it is because of our great admiration for the part you as educators have taken in preserving our America that we sometimes question the tools—the textbooks—that are given you in the performance of your professional task."

"The lay criticisms we have launched at the occasional textbook author, who would trade a collectivist society for the form of government we inherited," he said, "does not mean that we indict a whole association of teachers whose representatives here so excellently exemplify the concept of education we would have all Americans keep in mind."

JUL 1 - 1941

30.24 — 10151

SHIPPERS WARNED OF EMBARGO FEAR

New York Asks Freight Halt Unless Ocean Space Is Previously Booked

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 30—Shippers, forwarding agents and exporters throughout the country were requested today to refrain from sending any cargo for export to the port of New York unless definite ocean space were booked and export license secured, if the commodity came under such restrictions.

The request was made by the Maritime Association of the Port of New York at the suggestion of its joint Steamship and Railroad Committee.

It was emphasized by steamship and railroad officials that the situation on New York docks, warehouses and railroad terminals was currently well in hand and the request was of a precautionary nature designed to enlist the aid of shippers.

The question of an embargo for the port has not been discussed and it was said there would be no necessity for such discussion if shippers and others cooperated with the association.

Another motive behind the request was the desire of shipping officials to avoid tying up railroad cars more than absolutely necessary in view of the large number needed to handle the huge tonnage of freight now moving over the country. Railroad circles estimated that there were approximately 4,500 cars of freight, excluding coal, now awaiting unloading at the port and being handled at the rate of 1,000 cars daily. This represents a four-day "bank" in shipping parlance and as long as it stays around that level there would be no occasion for alarm, it was said.

ASKS IF U. S. NAVY IS SHOOTING NOW

Wheeler Proposes Inquiry by Senate Committee.

Washington, June 30 (A. P.).—Senator Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, proposed today that the Senate investigate whether the American Navy has "begun shooting" in carrying out its patrol activities.

Saying that Secretary Knox had declined to affirm or deny rumors that an American warcraft had sunk a German submarine, the Senator added in a statment, "It is the duty of Congress to determine the facts."

He offered a resolution suggesting that the investigation be conducted by the Senate Naval Committee.

"If we have begun shooting, if we are in an undeclared war," his statement said, "the Constitution of the United States, which provides that only Congress can declare war, has been violated. The persons who authorized or ordered any such shooting, should be identified—and for any violation of the law of the land—they should be made to suffer the consequences."

U.S. Counts 1,760,046 In Armed Forces

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—Armed forces of the United States totaled 1,760,046 officers and men, the Army, Navy and Marine Corps reported today at the close of the fiscal year. Fewer than a third were in uniform twelve months ago.

The latest statistical picture of the nation's waxing defense power showed:

Men—Army 1,441,500, including 505,700 regulars, 288,800 National Guardsmen, 53,000 reserve officers and 594,000 selective service recruits; Navy 264,798, Marine Corps 53,748.

Ships—337 fighting craft, 438 large auxiliaries and 1,098 relatively small "district" craft in service, and 438 combat vessels under construction. In actual service are fifteen battleships, aside from which two have been commissioned and a third which has been launched; six aircraft carriers, thirty-seven cruisers, 168 destroyers and 111 submarines.

Air—More than 4,000 Army planes in service, the beginning of a force of 46,000. Navy, 3,498 including Naval Reserve craft; Marine Corps 215.

28 ARE FIRED BY NAVY YARD ON SUSPICION

San Francisco, June 30 (AP).—Twenty-eight skilled civil service workers at Mare Island navy yard were discharged today for "subversive activity and associations," Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade, commandant of the 12th Naval District, announced.

He said the dismissals had been recommended by naval intelligence officers. Greenslade described the dismissals as purely precautionary.

Naval spokesmen explained that the 19,500 civilian workers at the yard had been hired under urgency and that it was only natural that a few of them "could not be trusted to work around military secrets.

The navy did not disclose the names of those discharged, and spokesmen said they would not be blacklisted from private employment. The investigation will continue, they said, and further discharges can be expected.

CONGRESS PASSES 40 BILLION TOTAL

Appropriations On Last Day Of Fiscal Year Account For $4,500,000,000

Both Houses Finish Money Voting Tasks Before Midnight Dead Line

Washington, *Tuesday*, July 1—Both houses of Congress recessed shortly before midnight until Thursday.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 30—Congress reached the end of the fiscal year tonight with all the necessary appropriations bills passed and a total of some $40,000,000,000 in cash expenditures or contract authorizations approved since the session began in January.

During the day and evening alone, it passed bills calling for an outlay of more than $4,500,000,000. It was a hard working session, aimed at completing the money-voting tasks before midnight brought the close of the fiscal year.

Bills Sent To White House

With the legislative machinery set in high gear, it successively sent to the White House, bills carrying:

$1,340,000,000 for the Agriculture Department and farm benefit program.

$1,195,325,180 for the Labor Department and Federal Security Administration.

$910,000,000 for relief.

$1,030,000,000 for miscellaneous deficiencies in past appropriations.

$54,795,000 for the District of Columbia.

$24,567,000 for the expenses of Congress itself.

The day began with all these items in various stages of the legislative process, and most of them "in conference," that is, the subject of compromise negotiations between the House and the Senate.

Spur Is Applied

If any of them had failed to pass by midnight, the agencies affected might legally have been without funds tomorrow, so Administration leaders kept the spur aplied at all times. A delaying factor, however, was the circumstance that some Senators and members of the House had been appointed to more than one conference committee and these could not be in session simultaneously.

But while Congress worked diligently to get the bills to the White House before midnight, the measures merely piled up at the Executive Mansion awaiting President Roosevelt's return from Hyde Park.

Parliamentary authorities explained, however, that since the bills all carry the effective date July1, they will be as valid of Mr. Roosevelt signs them tomorrow as though his signature had been affixed as quickly as they rolled out of the Congresssional mill tonight.

$33,000,000,000 In Cash

Exact figures on the session's total appropriations awaited an official tabulation, but in authoritative sources it was said they would run to something over $33,000,000,000 in cash and something less than $7,000,000,000 in contract authorizations.

Of the $33,000,000,000 cash, more than $26,000,000,000 was for national defense or the lend-lease program. For the latter, $7,000,000,000 was voted several months ago. The biggest appropriation bill in history, $10,000,000,000 for the War Department, was passed last week and signed at Hyde Park today by the President.

In addition to the last sum, there were some $3,600,000,000 in supplemental appropriations made for the army. The navy bill called for $3,400,000,000, and there was an additional item of $476,000,000 for naval planes in today's deficiency bill.

Controversies Are Few

Few controveries went along with the final disposition of the bills enacted today, and members of both Houses showed little interest in the proceedings.

Several times it was difficult to obtain a quorum in the Senate, and on one occasion when a rising vote was taken, the chair merely announced that "the ayes have it," without giving the figures. The purpose obviously was to avoid a challenge of the result on the ground that a quorum was not present.

The lustiest dispute of the day concerned a $50,000,000 item added to the relief bill by the Senate for the purpose of financing the disposition of surplus farm commodities. There was a row as to how much the sum should be and whether it should not go in the farm bill. It was ultimately decided that it should be cut to $25,000,000 and remain a part of the relief measure.

Dispute On Civil Service

There was a spirited dispute over an amendment to the deficiency bill intended to bar employes of the Farm Security Administration from the Civil Service. Farm Security has been blanketed into the Agriculture Department, and under recent legislation all employes of that department have the privilege of taking non-competitive examinations and entering the Civil Service.

Those in charge of the bill yielded to an argument that to give these employes Civil Service status would have the effect of giving temporary employes a permanent place on the Government pay roll. Therefore the amendment was left in the bill.

Another disagreement was found in the relief bill. It contains authority for the Relief Admanistration to do away with State headquarters and consolidate its bookkeeping work in regional offices, each covering several States. An effort by Senator Thomas (Dem., Okla.) and Senator O'Mahoney (Dem., Wyo.) to upset this arrangement was beaten, 27 to 24.

ROOSEVELT SIGNS RECORD MONEY BILL

$10,384,821,624 Measure For Army Of 1,518,799 Becomes Law

Power To Devalue Dollar By Another 9 Cents For Two Years Also Approved

[By the Associated Press]

Hyde Park, N. Y., June 30—The biggest single appropriation bill ever enacted, a $10,384,821,624 measure for America's growing army, was signed late today by President Roosevelt.

Not even when the nation was fighting the World War had a President touched a pen to legislation carrying such a vast sum.

Mr. Roosevelt also signed into law a bill continuing the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund and extending for two years his power to devalue the dollar further. These monetary powers would have expired tonight at midnight.

12,856 Planes Provided For

Approved by Congress Saturday, the army appropriation bill underscores the new emphasis on airplanes as a means of defense. It carried $2,790,890,000 to purchase 12,856 aircraft and their equipment.

That was the largest individual item in the bill except for $3,357,372,132 to meet prior obligations of the War Department.

The measure supplies funds for the fiscal year starting tomorrow, and provides enough money to maintain an army of 1,518,799 officers and men during that period.

$1,208,000,000 For Army Pay

It will cost the country $1,208,000,000 for pay alone for military personnel, $424,700,000 for subsistence, forage and clothing, and $735,600,000 for new equipment.

For continuing work on Atlantic naval and plane bases acquired from Britain, the legislation carried $51,000,000.

The monetary bill would let the President devalue the dollar another 9 cents. In 1934, when Congress first granted him the power to alter the gold content of the dollar, it was devalued to 59 cents and the stabilization fund was set up from the profits accruing to the Government from that action.

Exceeds Budget Figures

The army appropriation was $1,205,721,066 more than the Budget Bureau recommended. The bill authorized the War Department to enter into contracts totaling $183,145,695—$4,000,000 less than the budget estimated—to be paid from later appropriations.

As soon as he signed the measure Mr. Roosevelt issued an executive order suspending requirements of the bill and of previously enacted legislation that American citizens must be employed on certain types of work in the Canal Zone. The suspension is effective "during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency," the order said.

750,000 Register Today For Second Draft In U. S.

Washington, June 30 (AP)—Men newly com[illegible] age, 750,000 of them throughout the nation, will register for compulsory military service tomorrow with the chances increased that they will be called to the colors within the year.

Revising original estimates, selective service officials calculated today that the army probably would ask for recruits at the rate of about 75,000 a month, instead of 50,000.

A heavy percentage is expected to come from the ranks of those who

enroll tomorrow since members of the military "class of 1941" are least likely to be physically disqualified, or deferred because of dependents or employment in vital defense industries. Half of them, however, probably will not be summoned before next summer.

The revised estimate of inductions was based on the executive order by President Roosevelt yesterday authorizing service in the fiscal year starting tomorrow for the maximum of 900,000 draftees permitted by law. Only about 650,000 have been summoned in the fiscal year just closing.

The President's order was coupled with official indications of intent to release these at the end of a single year's service.

Lottery Scheduled

Tomorrow's registration is for all men who became 21 since the initial mass enrollment of last October 16 and for men between 21 and 36 who failed to register then. These "strays," officials said, included a few discharged in the meantime from the National Guard and men who were out of the country.

Sometime in July a lottery is scheduled to determine the sequence in which the new enrollees will receive questionnaires. Probably this week selective service headquarters plans to announce the method by which the new registrants will be interspersed with those already enrolled to give all mathematically equal chances.

Members of approximately 6,500 local draft boards are to be assisted by volunteer workers in many instances to handle the supplementary registration which will take place between 7 A. M. and 9 P. M., local time.

2 SPY SUSPECTS WERE IN BOMB SIGHT PLANTS

JUL 1 1941

One Was Norden Inspector, Other Worked For Sperry Gyroscope

7 Of 32 Taken By F. B. I. Plead Guilty At U. S. Court Hearings

By J. Hodman Lodge

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 30—The United States' closely guarded military secret—the Norden bomb sight—has for several years been examined by a man now charged with espionage, it was disclosed today as three more men were arrested in the Government's nation-wide spy hunt.

The Government had already charged the ring transmitted information concerning movement of cargo ships bound for Great Britain, developments in United States naval, army and aircraft products and transported by courier samples of the latest armaments.

The arrests brought the week-end total to thirty-two. Seven of the twenty-nine whose arrests were announced yesterday mumbled "guilty" when arraigned before United States Commissioner Martin C. Epstein in Brooklyn.

Both Plead Innocent

The Norden inspector, Herman Lang, 40, German-born draftsman, and Everett Minster Roeder, 47, employed in an important capacity in the Sperry Gyroscope factory, were among eighteen defendants who pleaded innocent here, and were held for hearing July 15.

Each were held in $25,000 bail, as were those who pleaded guilty. A defendant pleaded innocent in Detroit, another waived a removal hearing in Milwaukee, and two others are still to be arraigned.

Shortly after the pleadings J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced the arrest of three seamen on charges of conspiracy to engage in espionage activities against the United States. The Government alleged they acted as couriers, aboard ship and ashore, in bearing and transmitting information.

Taken From Liner

Conradin Otto Dold, 37, was taken into custody on the arrival of the American Export liner Excalibur from Lisbon. Dold, German-born but now a naturalized citizen, was second steward aboard the ship.

Adolf Henry August Walischewsky, 50, a steward aboard the Moore-McCormack liner Uruguay, which arrived from South America, was also arrested when the ship docked. He is also a naturalized citizen of German birth.

The third man whose arrest was announced today was Heinrich Clausing, 37, who was placed in the brig when the Moore-McCormack liner Argentina, on which he was a cook, docked at Santos, Brazil. Also a naturalized citizen of German birth, he will be held in the brig, Hoover said, pending the ship's return to this country on July 14.

Artists' Model Guilty

Of three women defendants arraigned in Brooklyn, one, Lilly Barbara Carola Stein, 26, Austrian-born artists' model, pleaded guilty.

Also pleading guilty to charges of violation of the United States Code, conviction of which carries a twenty-year maximum penalty, were:

AXEL WHEELER-HILL, 40, brother of James Wheeler-Hill, erstwhile Bund aide of the imprisoned Fritz Kuhn.

LEO WAALEN, 37, German-born painter.

HARTWIG RICHARD KLEISS, 54, German-born seaman.

ALFRED E. BROKHOFF, 39, of West New York, N. J.

ERWIN WILHELM SIEGLER and FRANZ STIGLER, both of whom already were in custody on charges of violation of the Federal Registration Act.

Terms Case Great One

The case, said United States Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, in charge of criminal investigation, involved one of the greatest counter-espionage efforts ever made by a law enforcement agency.

Of the twenty-five arraigned today, twenty-two were of German origin, but United States Attorney Harold Kennedy refused to say for what foreign power the ring supposedly operated.

Both the Sperry and Norden firms, Kennedy said, cooperated fully with the F. B. I. in their investigation, and neither firm was in any way involved.

In addition to Lang and Roeder, those who pleaded innocent today were:

JUL 1 - 1941

JOSEF AUGUST KLEIN.
EVELYN CLAYTON LEWIS.
PAUL A. W. SCHOLZ.
OSCAR R. STABLER.
HEINRICH STADE.
FREDERICK HERBERT DUQUESNE.
PAUL BANTE.
MAX BLANK.
RUDOLPH EBELING.
RICHARD EICHENLAUB.
HEINRICH CARL EILERS.
FELIX JAHNKE.

ELSIE WUESTENFELD.
RENE E. MEZENEN.
CARL REUPER.
GEORGE GOTTLIEB SCHUR.

JUL 1 1941

Held In $50,000 Bail

In Detroit, Edmund Carl Heine, 40, pleaded innocent when arraigned before United States Commissioner J. Stanley Hurd. He was held in $50,000 bail for hearing July 14 on removal to New York.

Heine, German-born automobile representative, shouted, *"Nein!"* (no) when information on his activities was submitted to the commissioner.

In Milwaukee, Erich Strunck, 33, German-born seaman, waived removal hearing before a United States Commissioner and was ordered held in $25,000 bond. F. B. I. agents said he probably would be removed to New York within a few days.

NURSES ARE SAFE AFTER SHIP IS SUNK

JUL 1 1941

Two U. S. Marines, On Their Way To London, Are Reported Lost

Torpedoed Vessel Identified As Dutch Steamer In British Service

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, June 30—The torpedoing of a ship bearing a detachment of United States marines to London was confirmed today by the navy amid indications that two marines may have been lost, while other sources disclosed that seventeen Red Cross nurses also were aboard and had been saved.

An authoritative source identified the ship as the Dutch steamer Maarsden, now in British service.

A brief navy announcement, mentioning no loss of life, said that eight marines, a major and seven enlisted men, had been rescued, but did not say how many there were in all. The official who first told of the sinking, however, said that ten marines were aboard.

Information Sought

"Efforts are now being made," said the Navy Department statement, "to confirm at the earliest practicable opportunity information on the remainder of the passengers."

Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, first disclosed the presence of nurses aboard the ship, and the Red Cross later reported them all safe, with six already landed.

Welles said the marines were going to England to assist the American Embassy in its expanded services, including communications and fire prevention.

Announcement had been made Saturday that three officers and sixty enlisted men were being sent "to facilitate communications between the various United States offices" there.

The sinking of their ship follows the recent torpedoing of the American ship Robin Moor in the South Atlantic en route to Cape Town. All the Robin Moor passengers were rescued and the torpedoing was officially ascribed to a German U-boat.

The eight marines named by the navy as rescued were:

MAJOR WALTER I. JORDAN, Virginia Beach, Va.
SERGT. GEORGE V. CLARK, Newfield, New Jersey.
SERGT. AUGUSTUS J. EDEN, New Brunswick, N. J.
CHIEF COOK U. G. KNOX, JR., Houston, Texas.
CORPORAL EDWARD H. MCALLISTER, Cleveland, Ohio.
CORPORAL WILLIAM M. MILLER, Charlotte, N. C.
SERGT. JOHN F. SKORICH, Marble, Minnesota.
STAFF SERGEANT WILLIS G. SMITH, Orangeburg, S. C.

Nurses Reported Safe

The names of nurses who, the Red Cross says, are reported safe on land, are:

LAURINE A. SMITH, Hudsonville, Mich.
FRANCES A. BACON, Farmington, Mich.
MARGARET F. MALLOY, Chicago.
M. GERALDINE SHUTTLEWORTH, Milton, Massachusetts.
MARY ANN SULLIVAN, Boston.
MARTHA L. REIS, Wooster, Ohio.

The other eleven reported safe are:

MRS. RUTH B. BRECKINRIDGE, of Winston-Salem, N. C.
MILDRED M. MCGILL, Tekama, Neb.
MARINE C. GOIK, Chicago.
MILDRED E. DOANE, Dedham, Mass.
MAXINE C. LOOMIS, Putney, Vt.
MARION C. WEIMER, Detroit.
NANCY M. HEBERDEN, Lee Center, N. Y.
SUSAN F. RALPH, Jamacia, Long Island, N. Y.
LAVENIA N. FULTON, Amherst, Mass.
RUTH M. MARTIN, Washington.
LILLIAN EVANS, Arlington, Mass.

The nurses were part of a staff going over to man the American Red Cross-Harvard Hospital now under construction in southwestern England.

A total of forty-eight other Americans including twenty-nine nurses were said by the Red Cross to have left for this hospital work.

Major Jordan In Command Of Special Marine Unit

JUL 1 1941

Norfolk, Va., June 30 (AP)—Major Walter Irvine Jordan, who was commanding officer of the special marine detachment en route to London for duty at the United States Embassy and who was rescued after the sinking of the steamer Maarsden, is a native of Norfolk and resident of Virginia Beach.

Since his graduation from Virginia Military Institute in the class of 1924 Major Jordan has had seventeen years of service with the marines and is one of the youngest majors in the corps, being only 39 years of age.

He received his baptism of fire in the Nicaraguan campaigns of 1927-29, and has since that time held numerous responsible positions in the service. For the past two summers he served as executive officer of the crack marine company stationed at the World's Fair.

REICH CANCELS RADIO CHAIN'S BROADCASTS

JUL 1 - 1941

CBS Forbidden To Send News Because Of Comment On Wodehouse

Director Declares System Will Submit To No "Foreign Dictation"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, June 30—The Columbia Broadcasting System announced tonight that news broadcasts by its Berlin correspondents had been canceled by German authorities in retaliation for analytical remarks made by Elmer Davis following a radio interview from Berlin with P. G. Wodehouse, British novelist.

Harry W. Flannery, chief of the Columbia Berlin bureau, telephoned to New York the news of the ban, CBS said, adding that Flannery was permitted to give other news in his telephone report and also was permitted to cable a news dispatch.

Refusal to provide radio facilities, Flannery said, was subject to review by higher authorities.

Paul W. White, Columbia's director of public affairs, issued this statement:

"The Columbia Broadcasting System will submit to no foreign dictation as to its broadcasts in this country. We will not seek to please Germany in presenting the news over here as the price of being allowed to broadcast from Berlin. If the motive behind the German Government's action is to compel us to color our news analysis to its liking, that action has failed.

"When Mr. Flannery communicated the German decision to us, he was immediately instructed to make no compromise with the integrity of our news broadcasts in an effort to remain at his post. He was further instructed to make clear to the Propaganda Ministry that our broadcasts outside Germany and German-controlled territory were beyond the censorship of the Reich."

In the interview with Flannery last week, Wodehouse said he had a suite at the Hotel Adlon and could come and go as he chose, although he imagined "there'd be objections" if he wanted to go to Switzerland.

Davis, in his analysis, said the treatment accorded Wodehouse was somewhat different from that accorded other prisoners whose release might have less publicity value to the Germans.

30.24 — 10153

Envoy Urges Friendship Of Japan And Britain

Ambassador To London, Returning To Tokyo, Expresses Hope For Better Relations

New York, June 30 (AP)—Mamoru Shigmitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, expressed hope today that Japanese-British relations are better than they have been in the past and asserted that "we never have had any reason to quarrel—Japan and the English-speaking countries."

The Ambassador arrived on the Atlantic Clipper from Lisbon en route to Tokyo, where he said he would engage in a brief consultation.

Shigmitsu parried questions concerning current war developments, and declined to comment on Japanese-United States relations.

German Consulate Closes

New York, June 30 (AP)—This notice was posted today on the doors of the German Consulate General: "The German Consulate General is closed. Applications should be addressed to the German Embassy, 1435 Massachusetts avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The action was taken to comply with President Roosevelt's order to close all German consulates by July 10.

British officials at Bermuda removed three passengers without explanation. They were Count Pierre Massin de Marval, 45, said to be a prominent Parisian perfumer; Francis W. Monahan, Parisian lawyer, and Michal Gut, 30, who said he was going to live with John Stroka, Olyphant, Pa.

Other Ship's Survivors Arrive.

From Norfolk, Va., where they were landed recently by the Finnish freighter Hammerland, came twenty-five members of the crew of the Belgian freighter Mercier, and ten members of the crew of the Dutch freighter Yselhaven, both of which were torpedoed by a German submarine some 500 miles off Labrador early this month.

The Mercier, bound from Liverpool to Montreal, was torpedoed without warning on the night of June 9.

Her master, Capt. Maurice Lambe; and six members of the crew went down with the ship. The seventy other crew members and passengers managed to get away in two lifeboats. One of these boats has not been heard of since. Among the thirty-five aboard her were a woman passenger and two children.

The second lifeboat, also containing thirty-five persons, drifted for five days in the open sea, before it was sighted by the Hammerland. Rations were a single biscuit a day for each of those aboard. Ten of them suffered so severely from exposure that they were kept in a hospital at Norfolk. Those brought here today eventually will be sent to Montreal.

Yselhaven Crew Rescued.

Less than three hours after picking up the survivors of the Mercier, the Hammerland picked up the ten men from the Yselhaven. The Yselhaven had been torpedoed on June 6. Her survivors, however, were in better condition than those of the Mercier, since they escaped in a covered life-boat. All those rescued were reluctant to talk about their experiences, apparently on instructions from their superiors.

Ship Twice Torpedoed, 12 Survivors Reach U. S.

New Dutch Vessel, The Pendrecht, Was Sunk By Italian Submarine On June 8

New York, June 30 (AP)—Twelve survivors of the twice-torpedoed Dutch tanker Pendrecht who drifted 750 miles for fourteen days in open boats arrived today on the American Export liner Excalibur which brought 222 passengers from Lisbon.

The Pendrecht, a new, 10,746-ton vessel, was torpedoed off the coast of Scotland last December but managed to make port in Wales.

Two torpedoes were fired without warning into the ship by an Italian submarine June 8 and the ship started to sink immediately, the survivors said.

The crew of thirty-six took to three boats, and a German officer aboard the submarine inquired whether they had food. The survivors said they advised him they were supplied and the submarine then disappeared.

SPLIT IN WEST SEEN IF REICH SUCCEEDS

Institute Warned Of Effect Of British Defeat Or Compromise Peace

[By the Associated Press]

Charlottesville, Va., June 30—If Great Britain were defeated or accepted a compromise peace, an important part of Latin America would be "forced to secede from the hemisphere," John W. Evans, adviser on Latin-American economics of Stanard and Poor's Corporation, asserted today.

Such a development would leave the United States in real peril, he told the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, unless this nation begins soon to take drastic precautionary steps in the field of practical economics.

"Fortunately, though," he added, ". . . steps can be taken now to weaken that threat, steps which will not have been wasted even if American aid to Britain does succeed in turning the tide of the war."

Discusses Japanese

James R. Young, newspaperman and author, declared tonight that while the Japanese were in no economic position to wage war with a major power, military fanatics would risk the nation "to strike at us, at England or the Dutch, thinking they could win."

Other institute speakers today stressed the importance to the United States of her foreign trade, foreign cultural relations and foreign broadcasts.

Evans said that he did not think that a German victory over Russia would destroy "her incentive to dominate Latin America."

If Reich Wins

"Even if Germany should defeat Russia and Great Britain she can expect to face the United States and at least some remnants of the British Empire as an obstacle to complete world domination," he declared. "I doubt if she will be willing to let them have Latin America as a storehouse of strategic materials. . . ."

Urging steps to boost trade with the South American nations, Evans said Argentina and Uruguay, constituting the "hardest problem," would return to the political influence of Europe, "whoever is its master, unless we adopt some system of preferential tariffs for countries of this hemisphere."

Young said the paradox of the situation involving Japan was "the astounding timidity of our State Department in Washington, apparently ignorant of Japanese strife, indecision and shortage of war commodities, to continue to allow increases of supplies to Japan of petroleum products."

Carroll Binder, director of the foreign service of the Chicago *Daily News*, also on tonight's program, told the institute that American citizens had a better opportunity than the citizens of any other nation to know how their destinies were being affected by events beyond the nation's borders.

"The journalistic achievement of American foreign correspondents between Europe's two major wars is one which places all students of contemporary history in their debt and of which the profession can be proud," he said.

Hoover Wants All Aid, But Troops, Given to Britain and China

Prepared America Need Not Fear Military Disaster, He Asserts

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Herbert Hoover's seven-point program for America purposes, among other things, a prepared Nation, remaining at peace and giving every aid to Britain and China without putting American troops in the war zones.

In a radio broadcast last night the former President asserted that a prepared America need not fear military disaster but that the Nation's only defeat would be "if we lost our own national freedoms and our potency for good in the world."

Mr. Hoover described his program as a course for "reasoning people which avoids the most destructive forces and holds fast to the most constructive forces." That program, he added, was "neither defeatist, nor isolationist nor interventionist."

Arm for Defense, He Says.

First on his program was all aid to Britain and China without putting American troops in the war zones. Other proposals:

Arm for defense of the Western Hemisphere without provoking war meanwhile;

Uphold Congress in assuming the responsibility to determine peace or war;

Stop the notion of an ideological war to impose the four freedoms on other nations;

Improve the four freedoms in America so they may inspire other peoples to adopt them;

Remain strong enough to promote a just and permanent peace;

Prepare a new concept of human relations that will give the world some hope of permanent peace.

Collaboration between Britain and Russia will bring them military values, Mr. Hoover said, "but it makes the whole argument of our joining the war to bring the four freedoms to mankind a Gargantuan jest."

Reviewing Russia's "destruction of the independence" of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia and her attack on Finland, Mr. Hoover asserted that "Stalin has taken advantage of the very freedoms of democracy to destroy them with the most potent fifth column in all history. He contributed to the destruction of France. He has daily implanted class hate in America and a stealthy war against our institutions."

He added that should America join the war and win, "then we have won for Stalin the grip of Communism on Russia and more opportunity for it to extend in the world. We should at least cease to tell our sons that they would be giving their lives to restore democracy and freedom to the world."

Cites Hitler's Record.

During his comments on Russia and Stalin, the former President said, "We know also Hitler's hideous record of brutality, of aggression and as a destroyer of democracies."

America, Mr. Hoover concluded, was the "only remaining sanctuary of freedom, the last oasis of civilization and the last reserve of moral and economic strength. If we are wise, these values can be made to serve all mankind."

He said Maritime Commission figures and other statistics showed that less than 4 per cent of American supplies to Britain had been sunk, and he argued that in this and other respects America was a more potent factor out of the war than in it.

"There is the problem of Japan," he said "We must not forget that she is under contract to Hitler to attack us if we join in this war. For her to enter would be a disaster to Britain in two ways. She would cover the seven seas with raiders, sinking more British supplies. And we would need at once to retain all the air power and ships we can produce to protect our own coasts and to drive her off the seas."

HART OPPOSES AID BY U. S. TO SOVIET

Economic Committee Head Is Heard at Capital.

Washington, June 30 (A. P.).—Merwin K. Hart, president of the New York State Economic Council, proposed to Congress today that Soviet Russia be excluded from any benefit under pending legislation to permit the President to requisition private property.

"I believe," he told the Senate Military Committee, "the American people are willing and glad to pay any reasonable taxation for national defense, but I believe they would vote down overwhelmingly the taking of their money to aid in perpetuation of communist Russia."

For this Congress," he continued, "to authorize the giving of its property to aid in the perpetuation of Communism in Russia, while Russia itself, in violation of a solemn treaty, is engaged in the plan to destroy the Government of the United States by force, would be something so novel, so craven, that at the very least it ought not to be done unless this Congress specifically cares to authorize it."

He contended that the legislation would give a "reckless sweep of authority and go a long way toward complete totalitarianism here at home."

"The sweeping nature of the bill strongly suggests, to me," he said, "the political philosophy of that group of presidential advisers from whom other sweeping measures have come in the past. It is my conviction that this group disbelieves in private enterprise and seeks to substitute some fanciful, untried scheme for it. They would like to scrap the social system that has, far more successfully than that of any other nation, harnessed the talents of the strong and able for the benefit of the people as a whole."

John Thomas Taylor, legislative representative of the American Legion, testified that the legion was unqualifiedly in favor of requisitioning legislation, and had been for the last twenty years. The legion, he said, believed that property and wealth should be conscripted the same as manpower.

Fairbanks Sees Americas Fed Up on Good Will

Urges Welles to Ask More Leaders to Visit U. S. in Reporting on His Mission

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—Douglas Fairbanks jr., film actor recently returned after a special government mission to South America, recommended to the State Department today that more Latin-American leaders be invited to this

country as one way to strengthen ties between the United States and the other American republics.

Before reporting to Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Fairbanks told reporters that South America was "fed up with good-will" missions and similar gestures and preferred instead greater "practical" co-operation from the United States in economic and cultural fields.

He insisted he was not on a "good-will" trip, but was a special envoy and "fact finder" for President Roosevelt and the State Department.

He said he talked with political leaders of all factions in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Peru to find out how they felt relations with the United States could be strengthened.

JUL 1 1941

German agents have made some inroads in stirring up discord in some areas, he said, but he found government leaders and the public generally very friendly toward this country.

He noted some criticism in Argentina of American films depicting certain phases of Latin-American life.

MOSCOW, TUESDAY, JULY 1-(AP)-THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU ISSUED THIS COMMUNIQUE TODAY:

JUL 1-1941

IN VIEW OF THE STATE EMERGENCY THAT HAS ARISEN AND WITH THE OBJECT OF RAPID MOBILIZATION OF ALL FORCES OF THE PEOPLES OF THE U.S.S.R. FOR RESISTANCE TO THE ENEMY WHO PERFIDIOUSLY ATTACKED OUR FATHERLAND, THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R., THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE COUNCIL OF THE PEOPLES COMMISSARS OF THE U.S.S.R. FOUND IT NECESSARY:

FIRSTLY, TO FORM A STATE DEFENCE COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF JOSEPH STALIN (CHAIRMAN), VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV (VICE CHAIRMAN), MARSHAL KLEMENTI VOROSHILOV, G.M.MALENKOV (SECRETARY TO THE SOVIET ELECTION BOARD) AND LAVRENTI P.BERIA (COMMISSAR OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS).

SECONDLY, TO CONCENTRATE THE WHOLE POWER OF THE STATE IN THE HANDS OF A STATE DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

THIRDLY, TO BIND ALL CITIZENS AND ALL PARTY, YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE AND MILITARY ORGANS UNRESERVEDLY TO COMPLY WITH DECISIONS AND ORDERS OF THE STATE DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

SIGNED BY CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R. MICHAEL I.KALININ, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF THE PEOPGES COMMISSARS OF THE U.S.S.R. AND SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION.

JUL 1-1941

(END)

WE1227AED

NIGHT LEAD FINNISH (BUDGET)

JUL 1-1941

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HELSINKI, FINLAND, JUNE 30--SOVIET RUSSIAN PLANES HAVE ATTACKED FINLAND FROM THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS TO THE BALTIC SEA LINES WHICH THE FINNS HAVE MANNED IN ALL-OUT RESISTANCE TO THE RED ARMY.

FOUR CIVILIANS WERE KILLED AND OTHERS WERE INJURED, HOUSES WERE BURNED AND FOUR FOREST FIRES WERE REPORTED SET BY SOVIET FLIERS IN A DOZEN ATTACKS SUNDAY, FINNISH OFFICIALS REPORTED TODAY.

TAMMISAARI, SALO, MULO AND HEINAEVAARA WERE AMONG THE CITIES LISTED AS UNDER AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.

THE HELSINKI RADIO REPORTED THAT A FLIER MACHINE-GUNNED THE FINNISH PASSENGER SHIP ARCTURUS, ENROUTE ACROSS THE BALTIC FROM TURKU TO STOCKHOLM. IT SAID, HOWEVER, THAT NONE OF THE 60 PASSENGERS OR THE CREW WAS INJURED.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN WHAT FIELD MARSHAL BARON CARL GUSTAF MANNERHEIM, FINNISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CALLED A "HOLY WAR" AGAINST THE RUSSIANS INCLUDED:

MILITARY SOURCES REPORTED THE RUSSIANS WERE SYSTEMATICALLY DEVASTATING THE WHOLE KARELIAN AREA THEY WON IN THE LAST WAR

30.24—10155 30.24—10155

AGAINST THE FINNS, APPARENTLY USING THIS "SCORCHED EARTH" POLICY TO KEEP ANYTHING OF VALUE FROM FALLING INTO FINNISH HANDS.

ARTILLERY FIRE SOUNDED AT INTERVALS ALONG THE 600-MILE EASTERN FRONT, BUT THERE WERE FEW DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING. HARBOR FORTS OPENED UP OCCASIONALLY AGAINST TARGETS AT SEA, WHERE RUSSIAN WARSHIPS WERE BELIEVED TO BE PATROLLING.

M1035PED

JUL 1-1941

ADD KUALA LUMPUR - DOTS — ACK FLOOD."

AVOWING THAT "TO GERMANS AND QUISLINGS IT IS INDEED WRITING ON THE WALL," BRITTAN SAID GERMANS WERE SEEING "V" CHALKED ON PAVEMENTS, PENCILLED ON POSTERS AND SCRATCHED ON THE FENDERS OF GERMAN CARS.

IT WAS SAID THAT FLOWERS COME UP IN A "V" PATTERN, THAT MEN SALUTE ONE ANOTHER IN THE "V" SIGN, SEPARATING FINGERS, AND THAT FIELD WORKERS TURN TO VILLAGE CLOCKS AS THE HOUR OF FIVE IS STRUCK.

TRAVELERS ABOUT BRITAIN REPORT THAT THEY HAVE SEEN THE SYMBOL CHIPPED IN MOTOR TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT AND PAINTED ON PLANE WINGS, ON DOORWAYS AND FENCE POSTS.

JUL 1-1941

APPARENTLY GIRLS ARE TAKING TO THE IDEA AS THEY ARE TALKING OF SEWING "V'S" ON THEIR FROCKS AND WEARING ORNAMENTS IN THE SHAPE OF THAT LETTER.

ADD BATAVIA — ACK ACK AREA IRELAND

BARRACKS TO ACCOMMODATE 10,000 ADDITIONAL BRITISH TROOPS ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT PENANG AND KUALA LUMPUR, ON THE COAST OF MALAYA SEPARATED BY A NARROW STRAIT FROM THE BIG, RICH DUTCH ISLAND OF SUMATRA.

JUL 1-1941

NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUCH AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN MADE BUT THE BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR THE FAR EAST, AIR VICE MARSHAL SIR ROBERT BROOKE-POPHAM, HINTED AT SOMETHING OF THE KIND IN A RECENT SPEECH.

"THE LINE RUNNING FROM SINGAPORE TO AUSTRALIA THROUGH THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES MUST BE CONSIDERED A STRATEGIC UNIT," HE SAID.

JUL 1-1941

LONDON, JUNE 30-(AP)-FINNISH TROOPS HAVE ~~STARTED~~ STARTED AN ATTACK AGAINST HANKÖ, THE NAVAL BASE RUSSIA GAINED FROM FINLAND IN THE 1939-40 WAR, REUTERS NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TONIGHT FROM STOCKHOLM.

JJ425PED

ROME, JUNE 30-(AP)-ALL SEVEN REMAINING U.S. CONSULATES IN ITALY WERE OFFICIALLY CLOSED TONIGHT.

JUL 1-1941

AMERICAN OFFICIALS AND THEIR FAMILIES, NUMBERING MORE THAN 65, ARE EXPECTED TO LEAVE BY SPECIAL TRAIN JULY 14 FOR MENTON, ON THE FRENCH BORDER, EN ROUTE TO LISBON.

THE U.S. EMBASSY TOOK OVER THE DUTIES PREVIOUSLY ASSIGNED TO THE CONSULATES IN ROME, MILAN, TURIN, FLORENCE, GENOA, TRIESTE AND VENICE

R107AED

VANCOUVER, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE POSSIBILITY OF A POPULAR ELECTION ON THE ISSUE OF CONSCRIPTION WAS SEEN IN AN ADDRESS TODAY BY PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING.

HE REAFFIRMED HIS GOVERNMENT'S PLEDGE THAT SERVICE OF CANADIANS

OVERSEAS SHOULD BE VOLUNTARY.

HE THEN COMMENTED ON URGINGS OF WHAT HE SAID WAS A SMALL BUT VOCAL GROUP, THAT THERE SHOULD BE CONSCRIPTION FOR A TOTAL WAR EFFORT.

JUL 1-1941

M100AED

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 30-(AP)-A SMALL INKED SIGN, "GESCHLOSSEN...CLOSED" WENT UP ON THE DOOR OF THE GERMAN CONSULATE TODAY AS CAPTAIN FRITZ WIEDEMANN AND HIS STAFF OFFICIALLY WENT OUT OF BUSINESS.

JUL 1-1941

THE UNITED STATES HAS ORDERED NAZI CONSULAR AND PROPAGANDA AGENTS OUT OF THE COUNTRY BY JULY 10.

WIEDEMANN, WHO CAME HERE FROM GERMANY A LITTLE MORE THAN TWO YEARS AGO, SAID HE STILL WAS AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS FROM HIS EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, D.C., FOR HIS NEXT MOVE.

XA1105PCS

NEW YORK, JUNE 30-(AP)-A WEEK AFTER GERMANY INVADED RUSSIA, THE GERMAN RADIO STARTED PLUGGING A NEW WAR SONG, "THE SONG OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST."

IT WAS INTRODUCED AS AN INTERLUDE IN THE BROADCAST OF SUNDAY'S BATCH OF SPECIAL COMMUNIQUES ON THE WAR WITH RUSSIA. A FREE TRANSLATION FOLLOWS:

JUL 1-1941

"WE STOOD ON GUARD FOR GERMANY AND KEPT A GREAT LOOKOUT,

"THE SUN NOW RISES IN THE EAST AND CALLS THE MILLIONS TO BATTLE.

"FROM FINLAND TO THE BLACK SEA ADVANCE, ADVANCE...ADVANCE TOWARD THE EAST THOU STORMING ARMY.

"LIBERTY, THE GOAL.

"VICTORY, THE FLAG.

"FUEHRER, GIVE THE ORDER.

JUL 1-1941

"WE FOLLOW THEE.

"THE MARCH BEGUN BY HORST WESSEL IN THE BROWN UNIFORM OF THE STORM TROOPER IS NOW COMPLETED BY OUR COLUMNS,

"THE GREAT HOUR HAS COME.

"FROM FINLAND TO THE BLACK SEA ADVANCE, ADVANCE...ADVANCE TOWARD THE EAST THOU STORMING ARMY.

"NOW ARMIES ADVANCE TOWARD THE EAST INTO RUSSIAN TERRITORY; COMRADES TO YOUR RIFLES. VICTORY WILL BE OURS."

N1QWAFD

NEW YORK, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE SWEDISH VOLUNTEER CORPS, ORGANIZED DURING THE 1939-40 RUSSO-FINNISH WAR, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THERE WOULD BE NO INDEPENDENT SWEDISH CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS IN THE NEW HOSTILITIES AND URGED SINGLE VOLUNTEERS TO ENROLL IN SWEDISH-SPEAKING UNITS OF THE FINNISH ARMY.

JUL 1-1941

SN929PED

Russian Dispatch JUL 1-1941

MOSCOW, JUNE 30-(AP)-DERIDING GERMAN WEEKEND CLAIMS OF VICTORIES, S.A. LOZOVSKY, SOVIET VICE COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THIS WAR "WILL NOT

30.24— 10157 30.24— 10157

END EVEN IN MINDS," BUT WILL LAST "AS LONG AS IS NECESSARY TO DESTROY THE CASTE WHICH WANTS TO SEIZE THE ENTIRE WORLD FOR PERSONAL GAIN." THE GERMAN ATTACK ON RUSSIA HE CALLED "THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF FASCISM AND THE MOST TRAGIC DAY IN THE HISTORY OF GERMANY."

HE SAID THE SERIES OF 12 GERMAN COMMUNIQUES SUNDAY, INTERSPERSED WITH TRUMPET CALLS, WERE "DESIGNED SO AS NOT TO GIVE THE PEOPLE TIME TO THINK."

JUL 1 - 1941

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE,

HE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE GERMANS ATTAINED CERTAIN ADVANTAGES AT THEIR START OF THEIR INVASION, BUT SAID, "THIS IS THE NINTH DAY OF THE WAR, AND THINGS ARE NOT GOING THE WAY THE ATTACKERS CONCEIVED."

HE QUOTED A PROVERB: "RUSSIA IS EASY TO INVADE BUT HARD TO GET OUT OF."

"GERMANY," HE WENT ON, "PROFESSES ALREADY TO BE WORKING OUT A PLAN FOR DIVISION OF THE WORLD--CUTTING UP THE HIDE OF AN UNKILLED BEAR."

IN FACT, LOZOVSKY SAID, THE GERMAN CLAIM TO HAVE SURROUNDED TWO RUSSIAN ARMIES REMINDED HIM OF TWO HUNTERS WHO FOUND A BEAR'S DEN.

"ONE SAID, 'CHASE HIM OUT,' AND THE OTHER REPLIED, 'HE WON'T LET ME.'"

JUL 1 - 1941

OF THE SPREAD OF FIGHTING ON THE RUSSIAN-FINNISH FRONTIER, LOZOVSKY DECLARED, "FINLAND IS AN UNFORTUNATE COUNTRY. THE FINNISH PEOPLE DO NOT WANT TO FIGHT. I HOPE, HOWEVER, THAT IT IS NOW CLEAR TO THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PRESS, WHICH ATTACKED US AT THE TIME OF THE FINNISH WAR, THAT THE SOVIET POSITION WAS ONE OF IRON NECESSITY AND THAT OUR PRESENT POSITION WOULD HAVE BEEN MUCH WORSE WITHOUT IT."

NOTING THE FRENCH BREAKING OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA, HE SAID IT WAS "AN ANTI-NATIONAL ACT PROFOUNDLY INJURIOUS TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE."

JUL 1 - 1941

THE VICHY GOVERNMENT IS MERELY THE "HOUSEMAID" OF GERMANY, HOWEVER, HE ADDED.

WITH A CHUCKLE HE REMARKED THAT ALBANIA HAD DECLARED

WAR ON RUSSIA, SAYING:

"THIS, OF COURSE, WILL HAVE AN EFFECT ON THE FATE OF THE UNIVERSE----AN EFFECT AS GREAT AS A MOSQUITO BITE."

-PKL-1715 AND 1745 SERIES-E 515PED-

MOSCOW, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE SOVIET FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TODAY THAT FRANCE HAD BEEN "FORCED" BY GERMANY TO BREAK OFF RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AND DENOUNCED THE RUPTURE AN "ANTI-NATIONAL ACT PROFOUNDLY INJURIOUS TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE."

JUL 1-1941

FOREIGN AFFAIRS VICE-COMMISSAR S. A. LOZOVSKY DECLARED THAT THE VICHY GOVERNMENT WAS THE "HOUSE-MAID FOR THE GERMANS. HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT "WE HAVE NOTHING AGAINST THE BRAVE FRENCH PEOPLE BUT UNFORTUNATELY THEIR GENERALS ARE ERRAND BOYS OF GOEBBELS."

MFW GASSIDY 41715 -KS-300PED

SOFIA, BULGARIA, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE BULGARIAN GENERAL STAFF ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT BLACK SEA TERRITORIAL WATERS WILL BE MINED BEGINNING AT MIDNIGHT.

JUL 1-1941

INCOMING BOATS MAY ENTER ONLY THE PORTS OF VARNA AND POMORIE PROVIDING THEY NOTIFY BULGARIAN AUTHORITIES 12 HOURS AHEAD, ENTER IN DAYLIGHT AND USE A BULGARIAN PILOT.

ROME, JUNE 30-(AP)-A HIGH FASCIST DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE ITALIAN EXPEDITIONARY CORPS WHICH IS TO BE SENT TO THE RUSSIAN FRONT WOULD GIVE THE GERMANS ACTIVE AID RATHER THAN MERE TOKEN PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR. WHETHER THE FIRST DIVISION OF THIS CORPS HAS ALREADY STARTED TO THE FRONT IS A MILITARY SECRET. PREMIER MUSSOLINI INSPECTED THE MEN LAST WEEK.

JUL 1-1941

-PKL-PW130---529PED-

30.24 — 10159

30.24 — 10159

ANKARA, TURKEY, JUNE 30--(AP)---TURKISH-SYRIAN FRONTIER SOURCES TODAY REPORTED VIOLENT NATIVE DEMONSTRATIONS TODAY AGAINST FRENCH MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN SYRIA FOR THEIR REFUSAL TO DECLARE BEIRUT AN OPEN TOWN IN THEIR WARFARE AGAINST BRITISH-DE GAULLIST INVADERS.

JUL 1-1941

(BEIRUT, LEBANON PORT, IS THE HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. HENRI DENTZ, COMMANDER OF FRENCH FORCES IN THE LEVANT, AND FRENCH SOURCES SAID FIVE MEMBERS OF HIS GUARD WERE KILLED AND FOUR WERE WOUNDED BY BRITISH BOMBING OF THE RESIDENCE FRIDAY.)

SUDDEN PANIC WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SEIZED THE BEIRUT POPULATION, WHICH HERETOFORE HAD BEEN RELATIVELY CALM, AS GUNS OF THE BRITISH ARMY AND FLEET POUNDED THE COAST A DOZEN MILES SOUTHWARD.

FRIGHTENED, ANGRY NATIVES WERE SAID TO HAVE CLASHED WITH FRENCH COLONIAL TROOPS AND SEVERAL CIVILIANS ASSERTEDLY WERE WOUNDED BEFORE ORDER WAS RESTORED.

JUL 1-1941

BEIRUT ITSELF WAS REPORTED TO BE PRACTICALLY UNSCATHED BY RAF ATTACKS, AS HARBOR MILITARY OBJECTIVES ARE SOME DISTANCE FROM THE BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL AREAS. THE POPULATION, HOWEVER, WAS REPRESENTED AS APPREHENSIVE THAT THE FRENCH COMMAND WOULD ATTEMPT TO REPEL BRITISH LAND OPERATIONS BY STATIONING ARTILLERY IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN, AS WAS DONE IN A VAIN ATTEMPT TO DEFEND DAMASCUS.

JUL 1-1941

BRITISH MILITARY QUARTERS IN ANKARA SAID THAT THE PENETRATION OF SYRIA WAS "LAMENTABLY SLOW," BUT THAT THE ADVANCE ON HOMS WAS PROCEEDING AND OCCUPATION OF THIS STRATEGIC CROSSROADS WOULD CINCH VICTORY.

THE BRITISH TOOK SATISFACTION IN REPORTS OF A REBUFF GIVEN FRENCH SECRETARY OF STATE HECHIN BY TURKISH LEADERS, WHO (WERE SAID TO HAVE) REFUSED TO CONSIDER HIS REQUEST FOR PASSAGE OF WAR SUPPLIES TO SYRIA.

TURKS SAID EXTRA DETACHMENTS OF TURKISH TROOPS HAD BEEN SENT TO THE SYRIAN BORDER TO ASSURE FULL DISARMING OF ANY FRENCH FORCES IF THAT EVENTUALLY FLEE INTO TURKEY. IF THE FRENCH APPEAR UNARMED AND IN CIVILIAN DRESS THEY WILL NOT BE INTERNED, THEY SAID.

NIGHT LEAD SYRIAN (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, JUNE30--BRITISH BOMBERS LAST NIGHT AND TODAY STRUCK THREE TIMES [redacted] AT BEIRUT AND THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND DECLARED THE OBJECT WAS TO WEAKEN STUBBORN MILITARY RESISTANCE IN THE THREE-WEEK-OLD [redacted] SYRIAN WAR "BY ATTACKING THE CIVILIAN POPULATION."

JUL 1-1941

THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THE BOMBINGS SAID "NO MILITARY NECESSITY CAN JUSTIFY THESE ACTS OF VERITABLE VANDALISM" [redacted] IN WHICH AN "ENORMOUS NUMBER" OF BOMBS WAS DROPPED ON THE LEBANESE CAPITAL.

[redacted] (FRONTIER DISPATCHES VIA ANKARA, TURKEY) REPORTED "VIOLENT NATIVE DEMONSTRATIONS" AGAINST FRENCH MILITARY AUTHORITIES FOR REFUSAL TO DECLARE BEIRUT AN OPEN TOWN. SUDDEN PANIC WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SEIZED THE POPULATION [redacted] BUT THE (THE CITY ITSELF WAS SAID TO BE PRACTICALLY UNSCATHED BY THE RAF ATTACKS, SINCE HARBOR AND MILITARY OBJECTIVES ARE SOME DISTANCE FROM RESIDENTIAL AREAS. DEMONSTRATORS WHO [redacted] BRITISH GUNS POUNDING THE SYRIAN COAST 12 MILES TO THE SOUTH FEARED FRENCH AUTHORITIES WOULD ATTEMPT TO DEFEND IT AGAINST ATTACKING TROOPS.)

TWO BUILDINGS WERE REPORTED [redacted] DESTROYED, FOUR CIVILIANS KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED IN THE THREE BRITISH [redacted] BOMBING ATTACKS LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY. THE RAIDS WERE A CONTINUATION OF THE FRIDAY BOMBING IN WHICH THE RESIDENCE OF FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER HENRI DENTZ WAS DESTROYED.

JUL 1-1941

THE FRENCH COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THAT BRITISH AVIATION, "WHICH HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLY REINFORCED IN THE LAST FEW DAYS," IS [redacted] DOUBLING ITS ACTIVITY. (A CAIRO DESPATCH SAID BRITISH PILOTS FLYING UNITED STATES-BUILT FIGHTERS DESTROYED FIVE VICHY PLANES AND DAMAGED A NUMBER OF OTHERS IN FLIGHTS OVER SYRIA.)

THE FRENCH GARRISON AT THE DESERT TOWN OF PALMYRA

30.24— 10161 30.24— 10161

WAS SAID TO BE HOLDING OUT AGAINST BRITISH WHO HAVE [redacted] BESIEGED AND BOMBED THE TOWN FOR [redacted] TEN DAYS.

THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED LITTLE CHANGE IN THE COURSE OF THE WAR ELSEWHERE [redacted] AND CONTINUANCE OF RESISTANCE "WHICH THE BRITISH HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO SOFTEN AFTER MORE THAN THREE WEEKS OF BATTLES."

JUL 1-1941

(A VICHY REQUEST FOR [redacted] PASSAGE OF WAR SUPPLIES TO SYRIA THROUGH TURKEY WAS REPORTED IN ANKARA TO HAVE BEEN REFUSED BY TURKISH LEADERS. TURKS SAID THEIR COUNTRY WOULD SIDESTEP ANY POSSIBILITY OF INVOLVEMENT IN THE WAR.)

HOSTS VFW 1918 AND NISC [redacted]

JERUSALEM, JUNE 30-(AP)-FREE FRENCH FORCES ADVANCING [redacted] ON HOMS ALONG THE ROAD FROM DAMASCUS IN SVRIA CLASHED WITH VICHY ARMORED UNITS AT DEIR AATYE, FIVE MILES NORTH OF NEBEK, A MILITARY SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE DEFENDERS USED LIGHT TANKS AND OTHER VEHICLES IN AN ATTEMPT TO STEM THE DRIVE FOR HOMS FROM WHICH BEIRUT WOULD BE THREATENED WITH ENCIRCLEMENT FROM THE NORTH. [redacted] FIGHTING MORE THAN HALF THE DISTANCE FROM DAMASCUS TO HOMS THIS ALLIED COLUMN MADE ITS DEEPEST [redacted] PENETRATION IN SYRIA--120 MILES IN A DIRECT LINE FROM THE TRANSJORDAN [redacted] FRONTIER.

Barracks and dumps were heavily raided at Palmyra.

JUL 1-1941

GLASGOW, JUNE 30-(AP)-SIR PATRICK DOLLAN, LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW SAID TODAY THAT RUDOLF HESS SUGGESTED TO BRITAIN [redacted] IT SHOULD ABANDON ALL CONNECTIONS WITH EUROPE BECAUSE A NAZI [redacted] VICTORY WAS ASSURED.

JUL 1-1941

DOLLAN TOLD AN AUDIENCE AT KIRKCALDY THAT HE WANTED TO CONTRADICT THE GENERAL IMPRESSION THAT [redacted] HITLER'S AIDE HAD FLOWN TO SCOTLAND TO HELP BRITAIN.

HESS, HE SAID, WANTED BRITAIN TO ABANDON ALL TRADES, POLITICS, FINANCE, ARMY, NAVAL AND AERIAL CONNECTIONS WITH EUROPE.

DETAILING HESS'S [redacted] SUGGESTION, SIR PATRICK SAID [redacted] HE CALLED FOR "COMPLETE BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FROM EUROPE AND

RECOGNITION THAT EUROPE WOULD BE GERMANIZED POLITICALLY AND FINANCIALLY AS WELL AS IN THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

BRITIAN WOULD ALSO WITHDRAW FROM THE MEDIEERRANEAN ABANDON GIBRALTAR TO THE ITALIANS, GIVE UP ITS INFLUENCE IN THE SUEZ CANAL, WITHDRAW FROM THE SUDAN, EGYPT AND IRAN, [redacted] REDUCE ITS NAVY AND KEEP ITS ARMY LIMITED.

JUL 1-1941

IF THE GROUP WHOM HESS CAME TO SEE IN BRITAIN WERE PREPARED TO AGITATE THIS IN PARLIAMENT, HE THEN PLANNED TO FLY BACK TO GERMANY TO TELL HITLER WHO WOULD IMMEDIATELY BEGIN A PEACE CAMPAIGN, SIR PATRICK SAID.

(THIRTEEN GERMAN MERCHANTMEN IN ORIENTAL PORTS WERE REPORTED IN SHANGHAI TO HAVE STARTED LOADING WAR GOODS FOR A DASH TO GERMANY.)

GERMAN SHIPS WHICH [redacted] LEFT BRAZILIAN PORTS WERE: HERMES, 4,416 TONS; FRANKFURT, 5,522 TONS; NATAL, 3,172 TONS. ITALIAN SHIPS WERE: BUTTERFLY, 5,127 TONS; VIGORIO, 3,915 TONS AND RONBALDO, 6,214 TONS.

AND

JUL 1-1941

BAQ 0135 -ED-510PED

RIO DE JANEIRO, [redacted] JUNE 30-(AP)-SIX AXIS MERCHANT SHIPS HAVE SLIPPED OUT OF BRAZILIAN PORTS IN THE LAST SIX DAYS TO RUN THE GANTLET OF PATROLLING BRITISH WARSHIPS IN THE SOUTH [redacted] ATLANTIC, A SHIPSURVEY SHOWED TODAY.

BRITISH CIRCLES REFUSED TO STATE WHETHER [redacted] OF THEM HAD BEEN INTERCEPTED. ANNOUNCEMENT OF SEIZURES AND SINKINGS USUALLY COMES [redacted] LONG AFTER THE DEPARTURES.

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 30-(AP)-ARGENTINA, IN A CAREFULLY WORDED NOTE, MADE PUBLIC TONIGHT, LAID ASIDE AS "SUPERFLUOUS", [redacted] "PERHAPS UNNECESSARY" AND "REDUNDANT" URUGUAY'S PROPOSAL THAT AMERICAN REPUBLICS JOIN IN DECLARING ANYONE AMONG THEM NON-BELLIGERENT WHEN ENGAGED IN WAR WITH A NON-AMERICAN POWER.

THE NOTE NEVERTHELESS REINFORCED THE OPINION RECENTLY EXPRESSED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE THAT ARGENTINA WAS NOT COMPLETELY